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Camden Soc

1st Ser. no. 25

PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM
SIVE CLERICORUM,

LEXICON ANGLO-LATINUM PRINCEPS,

AUCTORE

FRATRE GALFRIDO GRAMMATICO DICTO
E PREDICATORIBUS LENNE EPISCOPI, NORTHFOLCIENSI,

A.D. CIRCA M.CCCC.XL.

OLIM E PRELIS PYNSONIANIS EDITUM, NUNC AB INTEGRO,
COMMENTARIOLIS SUBJECTIS, AD FIDEM CODICUM RECENSUIT

ALBERTUS WAY.

TOMUS PRIOR.



LONDINI:
SUMPTIBUS SOCIETATIS CAMDENENSIS.

M.DCCC.XL.III.



[NO. XXV.]

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FOR THE YEAR 1842-3.

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IN producing this first portion of the Promptorium, the Editor, having for various reasons been induced to withhold for the present his more detailed Preface, feels it requisite to offer a few preliminary observations. The present edition is formed upon the text of the Harleian MS. 221, which has been selected as the most ancient, the most correct, and the most copious of the MSS. of which the existence has hitherto been ascertained. The additions that have been made from other MSS., and from Pynson's edition, are numerous; these, as likewise the corrections and various readings, are distinguished from the text by being placed within brackets, with the indication of the sources whence they are severally derived. In a few instances, where the reading of the Harl. MS. appeared so faulty as to justify an alteration of the text, the rejected word has been given in the notes; but more frequently it has been considered preferable to leave the reading of the MS. unaltered, and to give the various reading, which at once suggests the correction. The authorities whence

various readings have been taken, are indicated in the following manner. MS. in the Library at King's College, Cambridge, (κ.); MS. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. at Middle Hill, and formerly in the Heber Library, (H.); MS. in the Chapter Library at Winchester, originally in the possession of Thomas Silkstede, Prior of Winchester, A.D. 1498, (s.) A fragment contained in Harl. MS. 2274, afforded a few readings, which are marked by the number of the MS. The edition printed by Pynson, in 1499, has supplied numerous additions and various readings, distinguished thus, (P.); and a few, the critical importance of which is but trifling, have been selected from the editions by Julian Notary, 1508, (J.) and W. de Worde, 1516, (W.) The work was reproduced by the last named printer in 1510, 1512, and 1528; but Pynson's text appears to have been followed in all the subsequent editions, with partial abridgment chiefly of the Latin portion of the work, and some trifling variations.

The integrity of the MS. selected as the groundwork of the present edition having thus been, in all essential respects, preserved, the following modifications have been deemed advisable. The original consists of two distinct portions, and alphabetical arrangements, a *nominale*, and a *verbale*, according to the usage, of which other instances occur in contemporary works of a similar nature. The disadvantage of thus separating the verbs from the nouns, and other parts of speech, was evidently material, and

the arrangement has been simplified by throwing the whole into one alphabetical order. The indications of genders, declensions, and conjugations, as likewise of certain inflexions of the Latin words, which conveyed important information to the student of Latin, for whose benefit the work was compiled, but are devoid of any utility as regards the present purpose, have been wholly omitted. Wherever it was practicable, the Latin words have been corrected by reference to the authorities cited; in all other cases no attempt has been made to alter the barbarisms of a debased Latinity, which, displeasing, indeed, to the eye of the classical scholar, are not devoid of information to the archaic student.

It has been found impossible to preserve the perfect regularity of alphabetical arrangement, in consequence of the disorder that had been introduced by the scribe, who, writing more by ear than careful observation of orthography, has in his transcript continually vitiated the spelling of the original. To have corrected these corruptions, introduced by the second hand, would have been incompatible with the principle of preserving, in its integrity, the text of the MS.: the transposition of the words would have destroyed the evidence of their original spelling indicated by the alphabetical arrangement. Some words have, however, where it appeared advisable, been transposed; and if the Editor should be reproached with an excess of caution in not making many alterations of

the kind, he hopes that the inconvenience will be ultimately remedied by means of an orthographic Index, which it is proposed to supply, wherein the reference to words disguised by the most obsolete and uncouth spelling, may be effectually facilitated. The contractions have throughout been printed at length, with the exception of the final \bar{m} and \bar{n} : these have been left in cases where any question might arise as to their power. The chief difficulty in this respect has occurred in regard to the verbs, and although the Editor has little doubt that the termination -*nne* was here intended by the contraction \bar{n} , yet the irregularities of the spelling, and indications of contraction, that occur in the MS., in this instance, have induced him to leave these, and all questionable cases, to the decision of those whom they may interest. In a few instances where the contraction has appeared to be redundant, or erroneous, it has been printed as it stands in the MS., so that it may be rejected, or retained, at the option of the reader. A prolongation of the last stroke of the *m* or *n*, which occasionally, as it is believed, denotes the mute final *e*, has been indicated in the following manner, *m'*, *n'*. It must also be noticed, that *y* is to be sought in the place of *i* ; that *sh* is invariably written *sch* ; and that *þ*, which is occasionally, by inadvertence of the scribe, written *th*, takes the penultimate place, usually assigned to it in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet. The letter *z* is found in the place of *z*, at the

close of the alphabetical arrangement; as, however, its various and undefined powers would have been insufficiently represented by that letter, the Saxon character has been retained, with the exception only of a very small number of words, in which the letter having evidently the simple and ordinary power of *z*, that character has been employed.

In the selection of illustrative materials, the Editor has sought to keep equally in view the curious character of the work, as affording definite evidence of archaic usages, and its philological importance. He has thought it also more desirable to establish by contemporary evidence the existence of an obsolete word, or show the immediate source whence it was introduced into the language, than to enter upon etymological speculations.

The Author excuses himself for the dialectical peculiarities of his work, written in conformity with the language of Norfolk, with which alone he was acquainted; a comparison, therefore, with the existing dialect of East Anglia appeared to be desirable, and it has been carried out as far as it was practicable. Of numerous contemporary or ancient authorities, whence illustrations have been largely drawn, several MSS. of the Latin-English Dictionary, entitled *Medulla Grammatices*, compiled, according to Bale, by the same author as the *Promptorium*, have been chiefly consulted, as likewise the same work in its printed form, under the title of the *Ortus Vocabulorum*. Of the *Medulla Grammatices*, or *Grammatices*, the MSS. which

may especially be cited are, among several in the Harleian Collection, those marked 2257 and 2270; two valuable MSS. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. 8244 and 8306 (MSS. Heber, 1020 and 1360); and the MS. in the Chapter Library at Canterbury, which is the more remarkable on account of the large number of corresponding Anglo-Saxon words, which have been added in the margin, as it is supposed, by the hand of Somner. A copy is also preserved in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, erroneously described as an English and Latin, instead of a Latin-English Dictionary, and another in the Library at Holkham. The most ancient MS. hitherto noticed is in the possession of the Editor; and it must be observed, that although the work is substantially the same, the variations of the text in all these copies are found to be very great, and deserve careful comparison. A highly valuable MS., dated 1483, consisting of an English and Latin Dictionary, wholly distinct from the Promptorium, and written apparently in the North-Eastern parts of England, is cited as the *Catholicon Anglicum*. For free use of this important source of illustration the Editor is indebted to the kindness of its late lamented possessor, the Right Hon. Lord Monson. The curious work of John Palsgrave, entitled, "*Eclaircissement de la langue Françoise*," 1530, the quaint sentences of Horman's *Vulgarium*, 1519, and various other early printed authorities of equal rarity, have been made available to the utmost of the Editor's ability. But much has been inevitably left

without any explanatory comment; and the Editor is apprehensive that the elucidations which he has been enabled to offer will too frequently be found insufficient or defective. In a work that has demanded much minute research and detailed reference, numerous errors must, with the utmost care, have occurred; and he will thankfully appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which those who are interested in such researches may favour him. Considerable inconvenience has arisen from the impossibility of gaining access to treatises from which the Latin words in the *Promptorium* were derived. The author cited as “*Mirivalensis, in Campo florum,*” is unknown, and all researches in order to discover that work, which supplied many of the most curious and obscure terms, have hitherto been fruitless. No MS. of the *Derivationes Ugucionis* has yet been found which answers to the description here given, “*Ugucio versificatus;*” and the “*Commentarius curialium*” is likewise still a desideratum. On these points of difficulty the Editor, in behalf of his endeavour to offer in the present work some contribution towards the archaic lexicography of the English language, would solicit the aid of those who are more conversant than himself with early MS. literature.

131, Piccadilly,

July 29, 1843.

Dahdymu a bay Abigo is ea
re di atti t. g. att.
ahdym ordymies for bestys
anno as am ay. p. d.

Calchm. Calculo as am. ay. p. g. i.
Calchm. Coo as am p. g. att.
Calchm. Calculo as am p. g. ne?

Broke

Broky nado ay. ay. ay. p. g. d. p. o. ay.
and. att. p. g. m. m.
Ebad. o. ay. in. f. i. a. d. o.
as a. ay. and. att. p.
ing. n. o. g.
Ebad. ay. nado ay. ay. ay. p. g. d. p. o. ay.
Ebad. ay. nado ay. ay. ay. p. g. d. p. o. ay.
Ebad. ay. nado ay. ay. ay. p. g. d. p. o. ay.

Broke ordyt p.
Broke holo Senilly loto

ehaßon or pubbm. ffico as g. in. ay. p. g.
ehalangi æ elem. d. endico as a. p. g.
ehalangi or endyvetu. repp. eh. endis
di. en. f. i. d. eh. endis æ se. d. att. g.
Imp. p. o. as p. g. att.
Ehaegm. v. b. b. r. d. en. O. h. o. as

M.S. in the Collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bar. 1. 8306.
Heber's M.S. N^o 1360. (H.)

Ebad. or b. att. as g. o. d. n. d. f. m. u. o. t. f. t. u. e.
top. b. o. n. d. i. r. t. u. o. i. g. n. o. m. y. a. t. t. g.
Ebad. or e. h. a. f. a. t. t. a. p. o. r. o. v. a. s. a. t. g. d. a. n. d. i.
a. t. t. p. m. o. q. u. i. g. d. o. p. o.
Ebad. or e. b. e. f. t. o. d. e. v. i. b. y. n. g. g. m. u. t. o. v. a. s.
a. t. g. d. a. n. d. i. a. t. t. p. m. o. q. d. o. p. o. a. t. t. i. g. p. u. o.

PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM.

INCIPIT PREAMBULUM.¹ Cernentibus sollicite clericorum condiciones, nunc statuum et graduum diversorum numerose videntur jam varii clericali se nomine gloriantes, qui tamen in suis colloquiis passim quotidieque barbarizando, sic² usum et artem Latine loquele, aut pene, aut penitus perdiderunt, quod eorum quam plures quasi de doctis indoctos, de sciolis inscios, noverca virtutum et viciorum mater degenerans produxit oblivio. Unde ego, dictus indigne frater predicator,³ et Lenne sub regula paupertatis astrictus, talibus ut valeo compassus, ac juvenum clericorum gramaticare⁴ volencium misertus, presentem libellum non tam rudem⁵ sed quam utilem eisdem scribendum curavi; potissime cum ipsis qui nunc ad usum⁶ clericalis loquele velut cervi ad fontes aquarum desiderant, sed Latina vocabula ignorantes, et instructorum ad libitum copiam ut cupiunt non habentes, singultu et suspiriis ut onagri in siti sua deficiunt, ac velut interna fame, sic etiam tabescunt, quod pene de eis illud Trenorum eloquium merito cum mesticia jam poterit recitari, parvuli petierunt panem, et non erat qui frangeret eis.⁷ Igitur ego prefatus, quamvis rudis et inscius, plusque⁸ aptus discere quam docere, tamen ut ex libris gramaticorum in-

¹ Incipit prologus in libellum qui dicitur Promptorius Puerorum, P. Promptorius parvulorum, K.

² Sic quod, P.

³ Predicatorum, K. P.

⁴ Grammatizare, K. P.

⁵ Rudem quam, K. P.

⁶ K. P. the word usum is omitted in Harl. MS.

⁷ Lamentations, iv. 4.

⁸ K. P. plus is omitted in Harl. MS.

tellexi, ad predictorum profectum, exile hoc opus collegi, precipue Catholicon, Campo florum, Diccionario, aliisque opusculis et tractibus, sepius vero ex inquisicione meliorum,¹ sed rarissime quamvis quandoque ex ingenio fallibili, et capite proprio personali. In quo quidem libello primo Anglicana vocabula² secundum ordinem alphabeti, prout gramaticalia gramaticorum in libris reperiuntur ac scribuntur, conscripsi, et postea correspondencia sibi Latina, cum notulis parcium, generum, ac declinationum;³ sic tamen ut in⁴ qualibet litera alphabeti, nomina et cetera partes, verbis tamen exceptis,⁵ primo pariter sunt inserta, et tunc tandem ipsorum verba breviter declinata, ordine quo supra sunt secuta.⁶ Comitatus tamen Northfolchie⁷ modum loquendi solum sum secutus, quem solum ab infanzia didici, et solotenus plenius perfectiusque cognovi. Opus autem istud Promptorium parvulorum, sive clericorum, peto si placeat appellari, eo quod hic seclulis scriptis gramatice curiosis, sub quodam quasi breviloquio, medullam tamen⁸ verborum continens, pre brevitate sui aut in promptu, aut de facili, a cunctis clericis valeat possideri; et quod in eo queritur non discurrendo per multa, sed statim et in promptu poterit inveniri.⁹ Cunctos tamen pedagogos, didasculos, sive eciam magistros, precibus humiliter deosco, ut cum exile hoc opus perspexerint, quod Deo me juvante sit recte scriptum approbent, et quod male aut devie pie corrigant et emendent;¹⁰ quatinus gramatici exiles et pueri in volumello hoc brevi, tanquam in speculo, possint inspicere, et communia vocabula que sunt ad linguam Latinam spectantia libere et statissime invenire: necnon et quam plures alii absque rubore

¹ Majorum, κ.

² κ. p. omitted in Harl. MS.

³ These have been omitted in the present edition. See Preface.

⁴ Sub. κ. p.

⁵ This arrangement has, for greater facility of reference, been changed in the present edition: the verbs are incorpo-

rated in one alphabetical arrangement with the other parts of speech.

⁶ Subsecuta, κ. perscripta, p.

⁷ Comitatus tamen Orientalium Anglorum modum loquendi quem, &c. p.

⁸ Tantum, p.

⁹ κ. p. invenire, Harl. MS.

¹⁰ Emendant, κ.

post terga metencium¹ spicas eciam possint colligere, qui forte aut etatis, aut aliarum causarum pre pudore confusi, id quod minus sciunt ab aliis discere erubescunt. Igitur quicumque sibi in hoc opere inculto² utilitatis aliquid solaciive perspexerint, Deo gratias reddant, et pro me peccatore misericorditer intercedant. **EXPLICIT** preambulum in libellum predictum,³ secundum vulgarem modum loquendi orientalium Anglorum.

Isti sunt auctores ex quorum libris collecta sunt vocabula hujus libelli, per fratrem predicatorem reclusum Lenne Episcopi, Anno Domini millesimo cccc. xl^o. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Et intitulatur liber iste Promptorium parvulorum. Hoc modo scribuntur nomina auctorum infra in hoc libro.

Januensis in suo Catholicon	.	.	CATH.
Uguitio in majori volumine	.	.	UG.
Uguitio versificatus	.	.	UG. V.
Brito	.	.	BRIT.
Mirivalensis in campo florum	.	.	C. F.
Johannes de Garlondia, in Diccionario	}		DICC.
scolastico			
Commentarius curialium	.	.	COMM.
Libellus misteriorum qui dicitur Anglia	}		LIB. MIST.
que fulget			
Merarius	.	.	MER.
Distigius	.	.	DIST.
Robertus Kylwarbi	.	.	KYLW.
Alexander Neccham	.	.	NECC.

Cum aliis variis libris et libellis inspectis et intellectis, Deo adjuvante cum tota curia celesti.⁴

¹ К. Н. Р. metuencium, Harl. MS.

² К. Р. inculte, Harl. MS.

³ Qui dicitur Promptorius parvulorum, К. Н. In the edition by W. de Worde the work is entitled, Promptuarium parvulorum clericorum, quod apud nos Medulla grammaticæ appellatur.

⁴ This list of the Latin authorities consulted by the compiler of the Promptorium is

Nota, quod quicumque alterius patrie vocabula, a dicte prime vocabulis aut sillaba aut littera aliquo modo discrepantia, voluerit in hoc libro inserere, caveat ut semper secunda¹ littera cum prima observetur, ut puta, non scribat HONDE pro HANDE, nec NOSE pro NESE, aut MON pro MAN, nec KAYE pro KEYE,² et sic de aliis; sed³ sic scribat, HANDE *vel* HOND, NESE *vel* NOSE, et sic de aliis: quia aliter liber cito viciabitur et ordo scribendi confundetur, ac scrutatores vocabulorum scrutando deficient, dum ea que scrutantur in locis debitis non inveniant.⁴

found only in the Harl. MS. and is now printed for the first time. See in the Preface notices of the writings above enumerated.

¹ κ. secundam, Harl. MS.

² In locis debitis secundum vocem literarum scribantur, κ. ³ Vel κ.

⁴ Invenient, Harl. MS. The list of authors is in the Harl. MS. placed before the Preambulum, but has been here transposed. In the King's MS. the admonitory Note alone, which is above given, is found at the end of the volume.

PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM.

A-BACKE, or backwarde. *Retro, retrorsum.*

A-BASCHYD, or a-ferde. *Territus, perterritus.*

A-BASCHEMENT, or a-fer. *Terror, pavor, formido.*

A-BATYN. *Subtraho.*

A-BATEMENT, or wythdrawyng of wyghte,¹ or mesure, or other thyngys. *Subtractio, defalcatio.*

ABBEYE. *Abbas.*

ABBESSE. *Abbatissa.*

A-BYDYNNE. *Expecto, prestolor.*

ABYDYNGE. *Expectacio.*

ABYTE, i. clothyng. *Habitus.*

ABLE, or abulle, or abylye. *Habilis, idoneus.*

ABLYN, or to make able. *Habilito.*

A-BOCCHMENT, or a-bocchyng.² *Augmentum, CATH. Amplificamentum, CATH.*

ABHOMINABLE. *Abominabilis.*

ABHOMINACYON. *Abominacio.*

ABBOTT. *Abbas.*

ABOVE. *Supra, superius.*

ABOWTE. *Circum, circa.*

ABREGGYN. *Abbrevio.*

ABBROCHYN or attamyn a vesselle of drynke.³ *Attamino, CATH. depleo.*

ABSENCE, or beyng a-way. *Absentia.*

ABSENT, not here, (or a-way, K.) *Absens.*

ABSTEYNYN. *Abstineo.*

ABSTYNENCE. *Abstinencia.*

ABSTYNENT, or absteynyng, or he that dothe abstynence. *Abstinens.*

ABULLE, *supra in* able. *Habilis, idoneus.*

ABULNESSE. *Habilitas, aptitudo, idoneitas.*

ABUNDANCE, or grete plente. *Abundancia.*

ABUNDYN, or haue plente. *Abundo.*

ACENT, or assent, or grawntyng. *Assensus.*

ACENTYN, (assenting, P.) or grawntyn. *Assencio.*

A-CETHEN for trespas (acethe, K. aceth, P.).⁴ *Satisfactio.*

¹ Wyghte, King's MS. weyte, P. The Harl. MS. reads mete.

² *Augmentum, adaugma, a-bocchement.* MED. GR. MS. PHILL.

³ "Thilke tonne, that I shal abroche." CHAUC. Wif of Bathes Prol.

⁴ "And if it suffice not for asseth." P. PLOUHM. See Jamieson, under Assyth, and Spelman.

ACHE, an erbe.¹ *Apium*.
 A-CHETYN. *Confiscor*.
 ACHWYN, or fleyn. *Vito, devito*.
 ACHUYNGE, or beyng ware (ache-
 wyng, K. achue, P.) *Precavens,*
vitans.
 A-CYDE, or a-cydenandys, or a-slet,
 or a-slonte (acydnande, K. acydn-
 enam, P.) *Oblique, vel a latere*.
 A-CYNEN, or ordeyn. *Assigno*.
 A-CLOYED.² *Acclaudicatus, incla-*
vatus.
 ACLOYZEN, (acloyin, K.) *Acclau-*
dico, acclavo, inclavo.
 A-COLDE. *Frigidus, algidus,*
frigorosus.
 (ACOLYTE. *Acolytus, P.*)
 A-COMELYD for coulde, or a-
 clommyde (acomyrd, P. acom-
 bred, W.)³ *Eviratus, enervatus*.
 A-COMERYD,⁴ (acombred, W. acou-
 tyrd, P.) *Vexatus*.
 A-COMERYNGE, or a-comerment,

(acombrynge or a-combrement,
 W. a-comyrment, P.) *Vexacio*.
 A-CORDYD, or of on a-corde.
Concors.
 (ACORDYD, or made at one,
Concordatus, P.)
 A-CORDYN. *Concordo*.
 (ACORDYNG. *Concordancia, K. P.*)
 A-CORDYNGE, or beyng fytted or
 mete. *Convenio*.
 ACCORNE, or archarde, frute of the
 oke.⁵ *Glans*.
 ACCUSYD. *Accusatus*.
 (ACCUSYN. *Accuso, H. P.*)
 ACCUSYNGE (accusacyon, P.) *Ac-*
cusacio.
 ADAM, propyr name. *Adam*.
 ADAMANT, precyowse stone.⁶
Adamas.
 ADDYCYON, or puttyng to for
 encrese. (addyng or puttyng
 to, P.) *Addicio*.
 ADMYTYN, or grawntyn. *Admitto*.

¹ Ache, or hoppe, ORT. VOC. Skinner gives ache, for smallage, from Fr. *l'ache*, parsley. See Cotgr.

² "To acloye with a nayle as an yuell smythe dothe an horse foote, *enclouer*. Acloyed as a horses foot, *encloué*." PALSG. The more usual sense of the word is as Horman uses it, "My stomake is accloyed, *fastidiosus, nauseabundus*." Florio renders *inchiodare*, "to clow, or pricke a horse with a naile."

³ "*Jo ay la mayn si estoniye*, so acomeled." GAUT. DE BIBELESW. Arundel MS. 220. Acomlyt. MS. Phill. In the later Wycliffite version, Isaiah xxxv. 3, is read, "Counfort 3e clumysid, *ether comelid* hondis, and make 3e strong feble knees." MS. Cott. Claud. E. II. In the earlier version the passage is rendered, "Counforteth the hondes loosid atwynne," MS. Douce. In the Latin, "*manus dissolutas*."

⁴ "I am accombered with corrupt humours, *obruor pituita*. The snoffe acombreth the matche, that he can nat burn clere, *fungi elychnium obsident*." HORM. Piers Ploughman uses the word in the sense of to overcome, or destroy.

"And let his shepe acomber in the mire." CHAUC.

See Depos. of Ric. II. published by the Camden Society, pp. 29, 30.

⁵ *Glans*, an acharne, Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. Accharne, okecorne, ORT. v. A.S. æcern. In the curious inventory of the effects of Sir Simon Burley, who was beheaded 1388, are enumerated, "*deux paires des pater nosters de aumbre blanc, l'un cowntrefait de Atchernes, l'autre rounde*." MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

⁶ "*Lapis ferrum attrahens*, an adamounde stone, *magnes*." WHITINTON GRAMM. *Aymant*. PALSG.

A-DO, or grete bysynesse. *Sollicitudo*.

A-DEWE, or farewelle (adwe or farwel, P.) *Vale*.

AFFODYLLE herbe (affadylle, K. P.)¹ *Affodillus, albucea*. (*Affadilla*, K.)

AFFECCYON, or hertyly wellwyllynge. *Affectio*.

AFFECTE, or welwyllynge. *Affectus*, CATH.

A-FENCE, or offence. *Offensa*.

AFENDYD, or offendyd. *Offensus*.

A-FERRE, not nye (afer, P.) *Procul*.

A-FERDE (or trobelid, K. H. P.)² *Territus, perterritus* (*turbatus, perturbatus*, K. P.)

AFFERMYD, or grawntyd be worde. *Affirmatus*.

AFFYRMYN, or grawntyn. *Affirmo, assero*.

AFFERMYNGE. *Affirmacio*.

AFFYNYTE, or alyaunce. *Affinitas*.³

A-FORNE (afore, P.)⁴ *Ante, coram*.

A-FORNANDE (aformande, H. P. afromhand, J. aforehande, W.) *Antea*.

A-FRAY. *Pavor, terror, formido*.

AFFRAYED, *supra*. *Territus, pavore percussus*.

AFTYR. *Post*.

AFTYR PARTE of a beste, or the hyndyr (parte, P.), or the crowpe. *Clunis*.

AFTYR PARTE, or hynder parte of the schyppe. *Puppis*, CATH.

AFTYRWARD. *Postea, postmodum*.

AGAS.⁵

AGAS, propyr name. *Agatha*.

A-GASTE, *supra in a-ferde*.

AGE. *Etas, senium, senectus, senecta*.

THE vij AGYS. *Prima, infancia, quæ continet vij annos; secunda, puericia, usque ad quartumdecimum annum; tertia adolescentia, usque ad xxx^m. annum; quarta juvenus, usque ad quinquagesimum annum; quinta gravitas, usque ad lxx^m. annum; sexta senectus, que nullo terminatur termino (non terminatur certo numero, P.); senium est ultima pars senectutis. Septima erit in resurrectione finali*. CATH.

A-GAYNE, or a-zeyne (ayen, P.) *Iterum, adhuc*.

A-GEYNE, or a-gaynewarde. *Retro*.

A-GAYNBYER, or a raumsomere. *Redemptor*.

(AGEYN BYINGE. *Redemptio*, K. H. P.)

¹ "Affadyll, a yelowe floure, *affrodille*." PALSG.

² Forby, in enumerating among the provincialisms of Norfolk the word *aferd*, noticed that formerly it was not, as at present, synonymous with *afrayed*.

"This wif was not *aferde* ne *affraide*." CHAUC.

The Harl. MS. indeed, renders both *aferde* and *afrayed* by *terrirus*, but the reading of the King's MS. agreeing with the printed editions, seems preferable. *Aferde* or *trobelid*, *turbatus, perturbatus*. Compare ABASCHYD or *aferde*. A.S. *afered, terrirus*.

³ After AFFYNYTE, the Harl. MS. has the word A-FOYSTE, *lirida*. See under the letter F.

⁴ Aforen, aforne, afore. CHAUC. A.S. *æt foran*.

⁵ The Harl. MS. gives AGAS twice, first without any corresponding Latin word, but probably it is the same as HAGAS puddynge, *tucetum*.

AGYD. *Antiquatus, senectus, veteranus, veteratus.*
 AGYN, or growyn agyd. *Seneo, senesco.*
 AGGLOT, or an aglet to lace wyth alle.¹ *Acus, aculus, (acula, p.)*
 AGGREGGYN, or to greue more. *Aggravo.*²
 AGGROGGYD, or aggreuyd. *Aggravatus.*
 AGGRUGGYNGE, or a-greuyng. *Aggravacio, aggravamen.*
 AGGREUAUNS. *Gravamen, nocumentum, tedium.*
 AGREUYD. *Gravatus, ut supra.*
 AGRIMONY, or egrimony, herbe. *Agrimonia.*

AGROTONE wyth mete or drynke (agrotonyn, κ.). *Ingurgito.*
 AGROTONYD, or sorporryd wyth mete or drynke.³ *Ingurgitatus.*
 AGROTONYNGE, or sorporrynge. *Ingurgitacio.*
 AGWE, sekenes (ague, w.). *Acuta, querquera.* C. F. CATH.
 A-HA. *Evax.*
 AKE, or ache, or akynge. *Dolor.*
 AKYN. *Doleo,* CATH.
 AKYR of londe. *Acra.*
 AKYR of the see flowynge (aker, p.)⁴ *Impetus maris.*
 ALLE, or euery dele. *Totus.*
 ALLE, or ylke. *Omnis, quilibet.*
 ALABASTER, a stone. *Alabastrum, Parium,* C. F.

¹ "Agglet of a lace or poynt, *fer*. To agglet a poynt, or set on an agglet vpon a poynt or lace, *ferrer*. PALS. G. Wyll you set none agglettes vpon your poyntes? *enferrer voz esguylettes*." This word denotes properly the tag, but is often used to signify the lace to which it was attached. "Myn aglet, *mon lasset*, a point, *la ferrure d'un lasset*." R. PYN. SON, Good boke to lerne to speke French.

² "*Agregier, supporter avec peine*." ROQUEF. LACOMBE.

³ Agroted, CHAUCER, Legend of G. W. is explained cloyed, surfeited.

⁴ This word is still of local use to denote the commotion caused in some tidal rivers, at the flow of the tide. In the Ouse, near Downham bridge, above Lynn, the name is eager, as also in the Nene, between Wisbeach and Peterborough, and the Ouse near York, and other rivers. Camden calls the meeting of the Avon and Severn, *higre*. Compare Skinner, under the word eager. In Craven Dial. *acker* is a ripple on the water. *Aker* seems, however, to have had a more extended meaning, as applied to some turbulent currents, or commotions of the deep. The MS. Poem entitled *Of Knyghthode and Batayle*, Cott. MS. Titus A. xxiii. f. 49, commending the skill of mariners in judging of the signs of weather, makes the following allusion to the *aker*.

"Wel know they the remue yf it a-ryse,
 An aker is it clept, I vnderstonde,
 Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde.
 This remue in th'occian of propre kynde
 Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun;
 The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
 But when and where in euery regioun
 It regnethe, he moste haue inspectioun,
 For in viage it may bothe haste and tary,
 And vnauised thereof, al mys cary."

Aker seems to be derived from A.S. *æ*, water, and *cer*, a turn; *sæ-cir* signifies the ebb of the sea. CÆDM. See Nares, under *Higre*.

ALLABOWTE. *Undique, circum-
quaque.*
A-LAYDE. *Temperatus, remissus,
permixtus.*
A-LANGE, or straunge (alyande, P.)
Extraneus, exoticus.
A-LANGELY, or straungely (aly-
aundly, J.) *Extraneæ.*
A-LANGENESSE, or strawngenesse
(alyaundnesse, J.) *Extraneitas.*
ALAS. *Euge, euge, prodolor.*
ABLASTE (alblast, P.) *Balista.*
ALBLASTERE. *Alblastarius, (ba-
listarius, K. P.)*
ALBEREY, *vel* alebrey (albry, P.)¹
Alebrodium, fictum est.
ALKAMYE metalle (alcamyn, P.)²
Alkamia.
ALDYR TRE, or oryelle tre. *Al-
nus, C. F.*
ALDYRBESTE. *Optimus.*
ALDYRKYR (alderkerre, K. alder-
kar, P.)³ *Alnetum, viz. locus ubi
alni et tales arbores crescunt,
C. F.*
ALDYRLESTE. *Minimus.*
ALDYRMANN. *Aldirmannus, se-
nior.*
ALDYRMOSTE. *Maximus.*
ALDYRNEXTE. *Propinquissimus.*

ALE. *Cervisia, C. F. cervisia
quasi Cereris vis in aqua, hec
Ceres, i. Dea frumenti; (et hic
nota bene quod est potus Anglo-
rum, P.)*
ALE whyle hys (it is, K.) newe.⁵
Celia, C. F. COMM.
ALLEGYANCE, or softynge of dys-
ese. *Alleviatio.*
ALEGGYN, or to softe, or relese
peyne. *Allevio, mitigo.*
ALLEGYAUNCE of auctoryte (of
auctours, P.) *Allegacio.*
ALEGGYN awtowrs. *Allego.*
ALEY yn gardeyne. *Peribolus,
CATH. C. F. perambulatorium
et periobolum, UG. (peram-
bulum, DICC. P.)*
ALEYNE, propyr name. *Alanus.*
ALLEFEYNTE, or feynthe. *Segnis.*
ALLEFEYNTELYE (alfeynly, K.)
Segniter.
ALLEFULLY. *Totaliter, complete.*
ALGATYS, or allewey.⁶ *Omnino,
omnimode, penitus.*
ALLEHOLE fro brekyng. *Integer.*
ALLEHOLE, or alleheyle. *Sanus,
incolumis.*
ALLEHOOLY (all holy, P.) *In-
tegre, integraliter, totaliter.*

¹ "Alebery for a sicke man, *chaudeau*," PALSG.; which Cotgrave renders, caudle, warm broth.

² Alcamyne, *arquemie*, PALSG. A mixed metal, supposed to be produced by alchymy, and which received thence the name. See Nares.

³ Carre, a wood of alder, or other trees in a moist boggy place, RAY. See Forby and Moore. Ducange gives *kaheir, kaeyum, salictum*.

⁴ Aller, the gen. plur. ealra, A.S. is used by Chaucer, both by itself, and compounded:
"Shall have a souper at your aller cost." Prol. Cant. Tales.

There occur also, alderfirst, alderlast, alderlevest, that is dearest of all, and alderfastest.

⁵ Compare GYYLDE or GILE, new ale. *Celia*, Orosius informs us, was the name of a Spanish drink made of wheat, and here seems to signify the sweet and unhopped wort.

⁶ "Wyll you algates do it? *le voulez vous faire tout à force?*" PALSG. "I damned thee, thou must algates be dead." CHAUC. Sompnour's Tale. A.S. Algeats, *omnino*.

ALYAUNCE, or affynyte. *Affinitas*.
 ALYSAUNDER, herbe, or stan-
 marche.¹ *Macedonia*.

ALYSAUNDER, propyr name. *Alexander*.

A-LYKE, or euyñ lyke. *Equalis*.

ALLELYKELY, or euyñly (a lyke
 wyse or euyñly, K. P.) *Equaliter*.

A-LYKE, or lyke yn lykenes. *Similis*.

A-LYTYLLE. *Modicum, parum*.

A-LYVE. *Vivus*.

ALYEN, straunger. *Extraneus, alienus*.

ALYEN, straunger of an other
 londe. *Altellus, altella*, UG. C. F.

ALYE. *Affinis*.

ALY, or alyaunce. *Affinitas*.

ALKENKENGY, herbe morub. *Morrellia rubea*.

ALKENETHerbe. *Alkanea, (vlicus, eklicus, P.)*

ALMAUNDE frute (almon, P.)
Amigdalum.

(ALMAUND TRE, K. almon tre, P.
Amigdala, amigdalus, CATH.)

ALMARY, or almary.² *Almarium*,
 C. F. *almariolum*, (*armarium*,
 P.).

ALMERY of mete kepyng, or a
 saue for mete.³ *Cibutum*, C. F.

ALMESSE, or almos (elmesse, H. P.)

*Elimosina, roga, C. F. et dicitur
 elimosina ab el, quod est Deus,
 et moys quod est aqua, quasi
 aqua Dei; quia sicut aqua ex-
 tinguit ignem, ita elimosina ex-
 tinguit peccatum.*

ALMESSE of mete yeuyñ to powre
 men, whan men haue ete. *Mes-
 telenium*, COMM.

ALMESMANN, or woman (almesful-
 man, P.). *Elimosinarius, roga-
 torius, rogatoria*, C. F.

ALMESSHOWSE. *Xenodochium*,
 C. F. *vel xenodocium, et xeno-
 dium, orphanotrophium, pro-
 seuca*, CATH.

ALLMY3GHTY (almyghty, P.)
Omnipotens, cunctipotens.

ALLMYGHTYHEDE. *Omnipotencia,
 cunctipotencia*.

ALMOSTE. *Fere, pene, ferme*.

ALONE. *Solus*.

ALOWANS. *Allocacio*.

ALOWEDE. *Allocatus*.

ALLOWYN yn rekenyng (or re-
 ken, P.). *Alloco*.

ALPE, a bryde.⁴ *Ficedula*, C. F.

ALLWEY. *Semper, continue*.

ALOM, or alym, lyke glasse (alum
 glas, P.) *Alumen*, CATH.

ALURE, or alury's of a towre or
 stepylle.⁵ *Canal*, CATH. UG.
grunda, (canalis, P.)

¹ Gerarde gives the name alexanders to the great or horse parsley, *hipposelinum*.

² "Almariolum, a lytell almary or a cobborde. *Scrinium, Anglice almary*." ORT. VOC.
 "All my lytell bokes I putt in almeries, (*scriniis chartophilaciis, forulis, vel armariis*)
 all my greatter bokis I put in my lyberary." HORM. A.S. Almeriga, *scrinium*.

³ "Almery, aumbry to put meate in, *unes almoires*." PALSG.

⁴ "Ficedula, a wodewale or an alpe." MED. GR. In Norfolk the bull-finch is called
 blood-olph, and the green grosbeak, green-olf, probably a corruption of alpe. FORBY.
 Ray gives alp as generally signifying the bull-finch. See Moore.

⁵ The alure seems in its primary sense to have been the passage behind the battle-
 ments, *allorium, ambulacrum*, in French *alleure* or *allée*: and which, serving as a

AMBROSE herbe. *Ambrosia, sal-gia silvestris*, CATH.¹

AMBROSE, propyr name. *Ambrosius*.

AMENDYD. *Correctus, emendatus*.

AMENDYNGE. *Correctio, emendacio*.

AMENDYNGE, or reparacyon of thyngys þat byn weryd or a-peyryd (worn, P.) *Reparacio*.

AMENDYN, or reparyn. *Reparo*.

AMENDYN. *Emendo*.

AMENDYN thyngys þat ar done fawty. *Corrigo*.

AMERCYN yn a corte, or lete. *Amercio*.

AMEREL of þe see. *Amirellus, classicarius*, CATH. C. F.

AMYE (Amy, propre name, P.) *Amia*.

AMYSSE, or wykkydly (or euyll done, P.) *Male, nequiter*.

AMYCE (amyte, H. K. P.)² *Amita, amictus*.

(AMYSE furred. *Almicia*, C. F. K. P.).

AMONGE, or sum tyme. *Interdum, quandoque*.

AMONGE sundry thyngys. *Inter*.

A-MOWYNTYN, or sygnifyyñ. *Denoto, significo*.

AMSOTE, or a fole (anysot, H. P. a folt, P.) *Stolidus, baburius*, C. F. *insons*.

AMUCE of an hare. *Almucium, habetur in horologio divine sapencie*.

ANCLE, *infra* in ankle.

ANNYS, propyr name (Anneys, H. Annyce, P.) *Agnes*.

ANEYS seede, or spyce.⁴ *Anetum, anisum*.

ANELYD, or enelyd, *infra* in anoyntyd.

ANELYNGE, or enelynge, *infra* in anoyntyng.

ANELYN, or enelyn metalle, or other lyke.⁵

channel to collect the waters that fell upon the roof, and were carried off through the gargoilles, the term alure came to be applied to the channel itself, as it is here rendered. See Ducange, under the words *Alatoria, Allorium*. Alure occurs in Robert of Gloucester.

“Up the alurs of the castles the ladies then stood,
And beheld this noble game, and which knights were good.”

“The towrs to take and the torellis,
Vautes, alouris and corneris.” Kyng Alisaunder.

¹ Ambrose, *ache champestre*, PALSG. *Ambrosia, herba predulcis*, wylde sawge, ORT. voc. “Ambrose, *ambrosie*, the herbe called oke of Cappadocia, or Jerusalem.” COTGR.

² The amice is the first of the sacerdotal vestments: it is a piece of fine linen, of an oblong square form, which was formerly worn on the head, until the priest arrived before the altar, and then thrown back upon the shoulders. It was ornamented with a rich parure, often set with jewels, which in ancient representations appears like a standing collar round the neck of the priest. Dugdale gives an inventory in his History of St. Paul's, taken 1295, which details the costly enrichments of the amice.

³ “Ammys for a channon, *aumusse*.” PALSG. This was the canonical vestment lined with fur, that served to cover the head and shoulders, and was perfectly distinct from the amyce. See *almucium* in Ducange.

⁴ The King's MS. gives Aneys herbe, *anisum*, and Aneyssede, *anetum*.

⁵ The word to anele was used in two senses, “to aneele a sicke man, anoynt hym with

ANETHYS.¹ *Vix.*

ANTYFENERE (antyphanere, P. antyphenere, H.) *Antiphonarius*, (*antiphonarium*, P.)

ANGYLLE to take wyth fysche.² *Piscale, fistuca, fuscina*, C. F. (*hamillus*, P.)

ANGURE, or angwys (angyr, K. P.) *Angor*, C. F. *angustia*.

ANGUR, or wrathe (angyr or wretthe, K. H. P.) *Ira, iracundia*.

ANGRYE. *Iracundus, bilosus, fellitus, felleus, malencolicus*.

ANGWYSCHÉ. *Angustia, agonia, angaria*.

ANYNTYSCHYN, or enyntyschyn. *Exinanio*.

ANNIERSARY, or yereday (zer-day, K. H.) *Anniversarium, anniversarius*.

ANKYL. *Cavilla, verticillum*.

ANKYR of a shyppe. *Ancora*.

ANKYR, recluse. *Anachorita*.

ANOYNTYD, or enoyntyd (anelyd, or enelyd, *ut supra*). *Inunctus*.

ANOYNTYN (or enoynten, P.) *Inungo, ungo*.

ANOYNTYNGE, or enoyntyng (anelynge, or enelynge, *ut supra*). *Inunctio*.

A-NOON, or as-faste (anon, H. P.) *Confestim, protinus, mox, cito, statim, illico*.

A-NOTHYR. *Alter, alius*.

ANSWERE. *Responsum, responsio, antiphona*.

AWNSWERYN. *Respondeo*.

ANTYLOPPE, beste. *Tatula*, C. F. (ANTYM. *Antiphona*, K. H. P.)

ANTONY, propyr name. *Antonius*.

APE, a beste. *Simia*.

A-PECE (abce, P. apecy, K.³) *Alphabetum, abecedarium*, C. F.

A-PECE (abce, P.) lerner, or he þat lernythe þe abece. *Alphabeticus, abecedarius*, C. F.

APECHYNGE.⁴ *Appellacio*.

A-PECHOWRE, or a-pelowre. *Appellator*.

APEYRYNGE, or apeyrement.⁵ *Pejoracio, deterioracio*.

APPEYRYN, or make wors. *Pejoro, deterio*.

A-PEEL, or apelynge, *supra in* apechyng (apel, H.)

holy oyle. I lefte hym so farre past, that he was houseled and aneeld, *communié et en-huyllé*: and, to aneel a pottle of erthe or suche lyke with a coloure, *plommer*." PALS. G. As applied to metal it signifies to enamel, and occurs in that sense. Lacombe and Roquefort give the word *néellé, émaillé*.

¹ In Robert of Glouc. Wiclif and Chaucer, this word is written vnnethe, vnnethis. A. Saxon Un-eaðe, *vix*.

² A. Sax. Angel, *hamus*. In the St. Alban's Book, 1496, is a treatyse of fysshynge with an angle; Shakespeare uses the word to signify the implement of fishing. "Angle rodde, *verge à pescher*." PALS. G. Angle twache, *lumbricus*, which occurs in *Vocabula Stanbrigii*, 1513, seems to be the worm serving for a bait. A. Sax. Angeltwecca. ELFR.

³ Cotgrave renders *Abecé*, an abcee, the crosse row.

⁴ Appeyching, *accusament*. PALS. G. Fabian relates that, in 1425, "many honeste men of the cytye were apeched of treason." *Apescher*, to impeach. KELHAM.

⁵ "A litil sourdow apeyreth al the gobet." I Cor. v. WICL. R. Brunne uses the verb to apeire, which occurs also in Chaucer, Cant. Tales:

"To apeiren any man, or him defame."

"To appayre, or waxe worse, *cmpirer*." PALS. G.

APPELYN. *Appello*, CATH.
 A-PELE of belle ryngyngge (apele of bellis, P.) *Classicum*, CATH.
 APPERYN. *Appareo*, *compareo*.
 A-PLEGGE (apledge, P.) *Obses*, CATH. *vas*.
 APPLIED. *Applicatus*.
 APPLYYN. *Applico*, *oppono*.
 APPLYYNGE. *Applicacio*.
 (APOSEN, or oposyn. *Oppono*, K. H. P.)
 APOSTATA, he þat leuythe hys ordyr. *Apostata*.
 APOSTUME (apostym, K. P.) *Apostema*.
 APOSTYLLE. *Apostolus*.
 APRYLE monythe (Aprel, H.) *Aprile*.
 APPULLE, frute. *Pomum*, *malum*.
 APPULLHORDE. *Pomarium*, CATH.
 APPULKEPER. *Pomarius*, *pomilio*, *pomo*, C. F.
 APPULMOCE, dyschmete (appulmos, P.)¹ *Pomacium*, C. F.
 APPULLSELLER. *Pomilius*, *pomilia*, CATH. *pomilio*, C. F. UG.
 APPULLE tree. *Pomus*.
 APPULLYERDE, or gardeyne, or orcherde. *Pomerium*, CATH. C. F. *cum e et non cum a*.

A-QUEYNTE, or knowen. *Notus*, *cognitus*, *agnitus*.
 A-QUEYNTAWNSE. *Noticia*, *cognitio*, *agnitio*.
 AQUEYNTYN, or to make knowleche (make knowen, P.) *Notifico*, *notum facio*.
 AQWYTTE. *Quietatus*, *acquietatus*.
 AQWYTAWNCE (or quitaunce, P.) *Acquietancia*.
 AQWYTYN, or to make qwyte and sekyr. *Acquieto*.
 AQWYTYN, or qwytyn and yeldyn. *Reddo*.
 ARAGE, herbe.² *Attriplex* (*artriplex*, P.)
 A-RAY, or a-rayment. *Ornatus*, *apparatus*, *ornamentum*, *cultus*.
 ARAYMENT. *Paramentum*.
 A-RAYN, or cloþyn (arayen, P.) *Induo*, *vestio*.
 A-RAYN, or to make honeste (arayen, P.) *Orno*, *adorno*, *honesto*, *decuso*, *decoro*, C. F. KYLW.
 ARAYNE, or ordeynyd (arayen or ordeyne, P.) *Ordino*, *paro*.
 ARAYNYE, or erenye, or sonde.³ *Arena*.

¹ Recipes for making this dish occur in the Form of Cury, pp. 42, 96, and other ancient books of cookery. See Harl. MS. 279, f. 16 b. *Kalendare de Potages dyuers*, Apple muse; and Cott. MS. Julius, D. VIII. f. 97. The following is taken from a MS. of the XV. cent. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps. "Appyl mose. Take and sethe appyllys in water, or perys, or bothe togyder, and stamp heme, and strayne heme, and put heme in a dry potte, with hony, peper, safferone, and let hit haue but a boyle, and serue hit forthe as mortrewys."

² "*Atriplex domestica*, Arage, or medlus." ROY. MS. 18. A. VI. f. 66 b, where its virtues are detailed. Arage, *arache*. PALSG.

³ There seems evidently here an error of the scribe in the Harl. MS. Arayn, according to Ray, is the name given in Nottinghamshire to the larger kind of spiders. It is used also in Yorkshire. The Latin-English Dictionary in Mr. Wilbraham's library renders *aranea* an arayne, *arantinus*, an erayn webbe: the former word is in the Medulla rendered, an attercoppe. See further, under ERANYE.

(ARANYE, or erayne. *Aranea*, K. H. P.)
 ARBYTROWRE. *Arbiter*.
 ARCHANGEL yn heuyn (arcawngel, H.). *Archangelus*.
 ARCHANGEL, defe nettylle (arc-aungell, P.) *Archangelus*.
 ARS, or arce (aars, H.) *Anus, culus, podex*.
 ARSWYSPE. *Maniparium, DICC. anitergium*.
 ARCETER, or he þat lernethe or techethe arte (arcetyr, H. K. P.)¹ *Artista*.
 ARCH yn a walle. *Archus*.
 ARCHER. *Sagittarius*.
 ARCHERYE. *Sagittaria, arcus*. CATH.
 A-RECHYN, or strecchyñ (astretch-yn, P.) *Attingo*.
 A-RENGE, or a-rewe (arowe, P.)² *Seriatim*.
 A-RESTE, or resty as flesche (arees-tyd, K. areest or reestyd, P.) *Rancidus*.
 A-RESTER, or a-tacher, or a catch-erel, or a catchepolle. *Angarius, apparitor*, CATH. C. F.
 A-RESTE, or a-restynge. *Arestacio*.

A-RESTENESSE, or a-restenesse of flesshe.³ *Rancor, rancitas*.
 ARESTYN, or a-tachyn. *Aresto, attachio*.
 ARGUMENTE. *Argumentum*.
 (ARKAWNGELL, or archaungel. *Archangelus*, H. P.)
 ARME. *Brachium*.
 ARMEHOOLE. *Acella, subyrus, CATH. in brachium*.
 ARMYN. *Armo*.
 ARMYS, of auncetrye. *Arma*.
 ARMURE (armoure, P.) *Arma, armamentum, C. F. armatura*.
 ARNESTE, or hanselle (or ernest, H. P. ansal, K. *Strena*, P.).
 ARNESTE, or erneste, seryowste. *Seriositas*.
 ARNESTELY, or ernestely. *Seriose*.
 A-ROWME, or morevttere.⁴ *Remote, deprope, seorsum*.
 ARTE. *Ars*.
 ARTYN, or constraynyn. *Arto, coarto, stringo, astringo, constringo*.
 AROWE. *Sagitta*.
 ARWE, or ferefulle (arwe, K. arowe, or ferdfull, P.)⁵ *Timidus, pavidus, formidolus, formidolosus*.

¹ Arcetour, *arcien*. PALSG. Roquefort explains *arcien* as *etudiant en philosophie artifex, artatus*.

² "I shall tell the all the story a-rewe, *perpetuo tenore rem explicabo*." HORM. The monkish chronicler Dowglas relates of the miracles "the wiche God schowed for Seinte Thomas of Lancaster, that a blind priest dreamed that if he went to the place where the Earl had been slain he schulde have ayenne his sighte; and so he dremed iij nightes arewe." Harl. MS. 4690, f. 64 b.

³ Among recipes of the XIV. century in a MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, is one "to sauen venesone of rastichipe (or rastischipe)." See the Roll of A.D. 1381, in *Forme of Cury*, p. 111, "to do away Restyng of Venisone." Skinner derives resty from A. Sax. *rust*, *rubigo*.

⁴ "Aroume he hovyd, and withstood." Rich. C. de Lion. The word occurs in K. Alis, 3340, Chaucer, *Book of Fame*, B. ii. 32. See Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary*, under the word *rynt*.

⁵ A. Sax. *earg*, *ignavus*, *eargian*, *torpescere pro timore*. The word *arwe* occurs in

ARWYGYLL worme.¹ *Aurealle*.
(aurialis, P.) UG. *in auris*.

AS. *Quasi, sic, veluti*.

A-SAYYD. *Temptatus, probatus*.

A-SAYYN. *Tempto, attempto*.

A-SAYLYD. *Insultus*.

A-SAYLYN̄. *Insilio*, CATH.

A-SAYLYNGE. *Insultus*.

A-SCHAMYD, or made a-shamyd.
Verecundatus.

A-SHAMYD, or shamefaste. *Verecundus, pudorosos*.

ASSE, a beste. *Asinus*.

ASSENEL, poyson (assenyke, py-sone, K. H. P.) *Squilla*, C. F.

ASSENT, or acent, or a graunte.
Assensus.

ASFASTE, or a-noon (asfast, or anone, P.). *Statim, confestim, protinus, mox*.

ASSYNGNYN, *supra in acynyñ*
(asynyn or acynyn, P.)

ASKER. *Petitor, postulator*.

ASKYS, or aschys (aske or asche, K. H. P.)² *Ciner, cinis*, C. F.

ASKYSYE (askefise, K. P. askefyse, H.³) *Ciniflo*, UG. *in flo*, CATH.

ASKYN. *Peto, postulo, posco*.

ASKYNGE. *Peticio, postulacio*.

ASCHE tre. *Fraxinus*.

ASLET, or a-slowte (asloppe, H. a slope, P.) *Oblique*.

ASOYLYN of synnys (or defautes, P.) *Absolvo*.

ASOYNYD, or refusyd. *Refutatus*.

ASOYNYN.

ASOYNYNGE, or refusynge. *Refutacio*.

ASPE tre. *Tremulus*.

A-SPYȝE (aspye, K. H. P.), or a spye. *Explorator*.

ASPYYN. *Exploro*.

ASPYNGE. *Exploracio*.

ASPYD (aspyed, or perceyued, perceptus, H. P.) *Exploratus*.

C. de Lion, i. 3821. "Frensche men arn arwe and feynte." In Yorkshire arfe is used in the sense of fearful. See Boucher, under the words Arew, Arf, Arghe, and Arwe; and Jamieson, under Erf, and Ergh. P. Ploughman uses the verb to arwe, to render timid.

¹ This insect is called in Norfolk, erriwiggle. FORBY. In the Suffolk dialect, arrawiggle. MOORE. A. S. ear-wigga, *vermis auricularis*.

² A. Sax. Axe, axsa, *cinis*. See Boucher, under the word Ass.

³ The reading of the Harl. MS. Askysye, is here given, although probably it is an error, by inadvertence of the scribe. The printed editions all agree with the other MSS. in giving the word Askefise. In the MS. of the Medulla Gramm. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, No. 1022, *ciniflo* is rendered, an aske fyse; and in another, No. 1360, "*ciniphlo*, a fyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an askefyce." The word does not occur in several MSS. of the Medulla in the Brit. Mus., nor in the Ortus Vocabulorum, but in Mr. Wilbraham's curious Latin-English Dictionary, printed about the same time as the Promptuarium, *ciniflo* is explained to be one, "*qui flat in cinere, vel qui preparat pulverem muliebre*. Anglice, aske fyste, a fyre blower, or an yrne hotter." The Harl. MS. 2257, a variety of the Medulla, renders the word "a heter of blode iren, or an axe wadelle;" and it appears in Ihre's Lexic. Suiogoth. v. Aska, that askefis was applied as a term of reproach to those who remained indolently at home by the fireside, as axewaddle is used in Devonshire. See Palmer's Glossary, and Boucher under the word Axewaddle.

- ASTELLE, a schyyd (astyl schyde,¹ k. shyde, p.) *Teda*, c. f. *astula*, CATH. *cadia*.
- ASTYLLABYRE, instrument (astyrlaby, p.) *Astrolabium*, c. f.
- ASTONYED, or a-stoyned yn mannys wytte. *Attonitus, consternatus, stupefactus, percussus*.
- ASTONYD, as mannys wytte. *Attono*, CATH. UG. *in tono*.
- ASTONYNGE, or a-stoynynge yn wytte. *Stupefactio, consternatio, attonicio*.
- ASTOYNYN, or brese werkys. (astoyn, or brosyn, p.) *Quatio, quasso*, CATH.
- ASTORYN, or instoryn wyth nedefulle thyngys. *Instauro*.
- ASTRAY, or a best pat goythe astray. *Palans*, c. f. *vagula*, CATH.
- ASTRAYLY (astray, or astrayly, p.) *Palabunde*, KYLW.
- (ASTRETCHYN or arechyn. *Attingo*, p.).
- (ASTROLOGERE. *Astrologus*, p.)
- (ASTROLOGY. *Astrologia*, p.)
- ASTRONOMERE. *Astronomus*.
- ASTRONOMYE. *Astronomia*.
- A-STRUT, or strutyngly (strowtingly, p.) *Turgide*.
- A-SUNDYR. *Distinctus, divisus, disjunctus*.
- A-SONDYR, or brokyn. *Fractus*.
- A-SUNDERLY. *Disjunctim, separatim, divisim*.
- ASURE.² *Asura*.
- ASURYN, or insuryñ. *Assecuro, securo*.
- ATTACHYN, *supra in arestyn*.
- ATHAMYD, asa wessel wyth drynke (atamed, p.)³ *Attaminatus*, DICC. *depletus*, CATH.
- ATTAMYN a wesselle wyth drynke, or abbrochyn. *Attamino, depleo*.
- ATTHAMYNGE of a wesselle wyth drynke. *Attaminacio, depletio*.
- A-TASTYN. *Pregusto*.
- ATTEYNYN, *supra in stretchyn* (astretchyn, p.).
- ATTEYNTYN. *Convinco*.
- ATTYR, fylthe.⁴ *Sanies*.
- ATTYRCOPPE.⁵ *Aranea*.

¹ See SCHYYD. *Astelle, estelle, copeau, éclat de bois*, ROQUEF. a piece of a wooden log cleft for burning.

² "*Lazirium, i. e. incaustum*, or asur colour," ORT. VOC. See Ducange, under the word *Lazur*; and directions "for to make fyn azure of lapis lazuli," and distinguishing lapis lazuly from "lapis almaine, of whiche men maken a blew bis azure." Sloan. MS. 73. f. 215, b.

³ John de Garlandia says, "*Precones vini clamant gula hiant vinum attaminatum in tabernis, portando vinum temptandum, fusum in cratere*," which the gloss renders atamyd. Liber dictus Dictionarius, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 177, b.

⁴ A. Sax. Atter, *venenum*. "This sore is full of matter, or ater; *purulentum*." HORM. Atter has the same sense in Norfolk at the present time, and Skinner mentions the word as commonly used in Lincolnshire. See WHYTOWWRE.

⁵ A. Sax. Atter-coppa, *aranea*, literally a cup, or head of poison. See a curious tale of the effect of the venom of the atturcoppe at Shrewsbury, in the Preface to Langtoft's Chron. Hearne, i. p. cc. The Medulla renders *aranea*, an attercoppe, and the English Gloss. on the "*Liber vocatus Equus*," Harl. MS. 1002, f. 114, explains the same word as addurcop. Palsgrave gives "Addircop or Spinners web, *Araignée*;" and

A-TYRE, or tyre of women.¹ *Redimiculum*, CATH. *cultus*, C. F.
 A-TYRYN yn womeyns a-ray, *supra* in ARAYN. *Redimio*, orno, CATH.
 ATREET (atrete, P.) *Tractatim*, (*tractim*, *distincte*, K.)
 A-TWYXYN̄ (atwexyn, H. atwyxt, P.) *Inter*.
 A-TURNEYE (aturne, K. H. P.) *Suffectus*, C. F. *atturnatus*, *substitutus*.
 ATTE þe LASTE. *Tandem*, *demum*, *novissime*.
 A-WHYLE (avayle, K. P. awayt, W.)² *Profectus*, *proventus*, *emolumentum*.
 A-VAYLYN, or profytyñ. *Valeo*, *prosum*, CATH.
 A-WAYTE, or waytynge (awaytinge, P.) *Exploracio*, *exploratus*.
 (AWAYTINGE, or takinge heede, P. *Attendens*.)

A-VAUNCEMENT. *Beneficium*.
 A-VAUNCYD (avauntyd, H. avaunted, P.) *Beneficiatus*.
 A-VAUNCE, or boste (avaunt, K. P.) *Jactancia*, *arrogancia*.
 A-VAUNTYN, or boostyn.³ *Jacto*, *arrogo*, *ostento*.
 A-VANTAGE (auauntage, P.) *Proventus*, CATH. *emolumentum*, *avauntagium*, (*prerogativa*, P.)
 AWBE (awlbe, P.) *Alba*, *poderis*, CATH.
 AWBEL or ebelle tre (ebeltre, K. P.)⁴ *Ebonus*, *viburnus*, DICC. (*ebenus*, P.)
 AWBURNE coloure. *Citrinus*.
 AWE or drede. *Timor*, *pavor*, *terror*, *formido*.
 A-WEY, or nott here. *Absens*.
 AUELONGE (awelonge, H. awaylonge, P.)⁵ *Oblongus*.
 AVENCE herbe.⁶ *Avancia*, *sana-munda*.

Ray says that in Cumberland the word attercob signifies the web, as it does also in Yorkshire. See BOUCHER and JAMIESON. In the *Legenda Aurea*, spiders are called spyn-coppes. Saynt Felyx, f. 72. In Trevisa's version of the *Polychronicon*, it is said that in Ireland "there ben attercoppes, bloode-soukers, and eeftes that doon none harme." Caxton, f. 63, b.

¹ "A tyre for a gentilwomans heed, *atour*." PALS. See hereafter under TYRE.

² "Auayle, *prouffit*." PALS. See an enactment in Rot. Parl. VI. 203, regarding certain manors "with all proufites and avayles to the same perteyning."

³ "Though you do neuer so many good dedes, you lese your mede if you auaute you of them, *se vanter*." PALS. The word occurs in another sense in Elyot's *Librarie*, "*Vendito*, to sell often, to auaint, *venditatio*, an auaint."

⁴ It is very doubtful what tree is here intended. Forby observes that in Norfolk the asp tree, *populus tremula*, is called ebble, which seems to be merely a variation of abele, the name given by botanists to the *populus alba*. In a vocabulary in Harl. MS. 1002, *viburnum* is rendered "a awberne." The Promptuary gives hereafter EBAN TRE, *Ebanus*. In early French writers the "*bois d'aubor*" is often mentioned as in esteem for making bows, but its nature has not been satisfactorily explained, and possibly it may have been identical with the awbel. In German the yew tree is called *eben*.

⁵ This word occurs again hereafter, WARPYN, or wex wronge or avelonge as vesselle, *oblongo*. In Harl. MS. 1002, f. 119, *oblongo* is rendered to make auelonge; and in the editor's MS. of the *Medulla*, *oblongus* is rendered auelonge. A. S. Awoh, *oblique*. Moore gives the word avellong, used in Suffolk, when the irregular shape of a field interferes with the equal distribution of the work.

⁶ *Avens*, *caryophyllata*. SKINNER. The virtues attributed, at the time the Prompt-
 CAMD. SOC. D

AVENE of corn (awene, K. awne, P.)¹ *Arista*, CATH.

AVENERE.² *Abatis*, *duorum generum*, CATH.

A-VENTURE. *Fortuna*.

A-WERE, or dowte (awe, K. P.)³ *Dubium*, *ambiguum*, *perplexus*.

AWFYN of þe chekar.⁴ *Alfinus*.

AWGRYM.⁵ *Algarismus*.

AVYSEMENT. *Indicie*, *deliberacio*.

AVYSYD. *Provisus*, *avisatus*.

A-VYSYN. *Delibero*.

AWKE, or angry.⁶ *Contrarius*, *bilosus*, *perversus*.

AWKE, or wronge. *Sinister*.

(AWKLY, or wrongly, K. *Sinistre*.)

AWKELY, or wrawely. *Perverse*, *contrarie*, *bilose*.

AWMBRERE, or awemenere (awmenere, K. awmener or amner, P.)⁷

Elemosinator, *rogatorius*, C. F.

AWMEBRY, or awmery. *Elemosinarium*, *rogatorium*.

torium was compiled, to auaunce, by some called harefoot, which it resembles, may be found in Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 67, b. It was used in cookery; see the *Forme of Cury*, p. 13. By modern botanists it is known as the *geum*.

¹ "*Arista*, *spica*, an awne of corne, an erc, or a glene." *DICT. WILBR.*

² The avenere was an officer of the household who had the charge of supplying provender for the horses. A curious account of his duties occurs in MS. Sloane, 1986, f. 38, b. quoted in Boucher's Glossary. See *Abatis* in Ducange and Spelman. The Clerk Avenar occurs in the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, his duties were "for breving daily of horssemete and liuereis of fewell." *Ant. Repert.* iv. 233.

³ "I stand in a wer, whether I may go or turne agayne, *hesito*." *HORM.*

⁴ The awfyn or alphyn was anciently the name of the bishop in the game of chess. Hyde derives it from the Arabic, *al-fil*, an elephant. The piece was called by the French *fol*, at an early period, and subsequently *aufin*. The third chap. of the seconde tractate of Caxton's game of the Chesse, 1474, "tretethe of the Alphyns, her office ande maners. The Alphyns oughte to be made ande formede in manere of Juges syttyng in a chayer withe a book open to fore their eyen. Theyr offyce is for to counceyll the Kyng." "Alfyn, a man of the chesse borde, *avlfyn*." *PALSG.* See Ducange, Douce's Remarks on the European names of Chessmen, *Archæol.* xi. p. 400, and Sir F. Madden's remarks on the chess-men found in Lewis, *Archæol.* xxiv. p. 225. Horman, speaking of chess, says, "We shulde have 2 kyngis, and 2 quyens, 4 alfyns, 4 knyghtis, 4 rokis, and 16 paunis." f. 282. b.

⁵ "Augrym, *algorisme*. To counte, reken by cyfers of agryme, *enchifrer*. To cast an accomptes in aulgorisme with a penne, *enchifrer*. To caste an accomptes with counters, after the aulgorisme maner, *calculer*. To caste an accomptes after the comen maner, with counters, *compter par iect*. I shall reken it syxe times by aulgorisme, or you can caste it ones by counters." *PALSG.* It would hence appear that towards the commencement of the XVth century the use of the Arabic numerals had in some degree superseded the ancient mode of calculating by the abacus, and counters, which, at the period when the Promptorium was compiled, were generally used. Hereafter we find the word *COUNTINGE BORDE* as an evidence. They were not indeed wholly disused at a time long subsequent: an allusion to calculation by counters occurs in Shakespeare, and later authors prove that they had not been entirely discarded. Algorithm or algorism, a term universally used in the XIVth and XVth centuries to denote the science of calculation by 9 figures and zero, is of Arabic derivation.

⁶ "Aukwarde frowarde, *peruers*. Aukwar left-handed, *gauche*, Auke stroke, *reuers*." *PALSG.*

⁷ "Saynt Johan the Elemosner was mercyfull in suche wyse that he was called al-

AWMBLARE, as a horse (awmilere, K. H. aumlinge horse, P.)¹ *Gradarius*, C. F. *ambulator*, *ambularius*.

AWMYR, or ambyr (awmbyr, K. H. P.) *Ambra*, C. F.

(AUMENERE, H. awmener or amnere, P. *Elemosinarius*.)

AWNCETYR. *Progenitor*.

AWNCETRYE. *Progenitura*, *prosapia*, *herilitas*.

AWNDERNE (awndyryn, K. awndyrn, P.)² *Andena*, *ipoporgium*, C. F.

AWNGEL. *Angelus*.

AWNSCHENYD (auncenyd, P.) *Antiquatus*, *veteranus*.

AWNTE, moderys systyr. *Materia*, CATH. *Tia*, C. F.

AWNTE, faderys systyr. *Amita*, CATH. (*aunta*, P.)

AWNTYR or happe (aunter, P.)³ *Fortuna*, *fortuitus*.

AWNTRŌN (awntryn, K. aventryn, P.)⁴ *Fortuno*, CATH.

AWNTEROWS, or dowtefulle. *Fortunalis*, *fortuitus*.

AWNTEROWSLY. *Forte*, *fortasse*, *forsan*.

A-VOYDAWNCE. *Evacuacio*.

A-VOYDYD. *Evacuatus*.

A-VOYDEN.⁵ *Evacuo*, *devacuo*.

A-VOWE.⁶ *Votum*.

A-WOWYN, or to make a-wowe. (auowen, or make auowe, P.)⁷ *Voveo*.

A-VOWYN, or stonde by the forsayde worde or dede. *Advoco*, CATH.⁸

A-VOWTERE (avoutrere, H. P. avowterere, K.) *Adulter*, *adultera*.

A-VOWTRYE. *Adulterium*.

mosner, or amener." LEG. AUR. f. 83. At the inthronization of Abp. Warham, 1504, to each of the tables was appointed an almner, with sewer, panter, and other officers. LEL. COLL. vi. 18. Of the duties of the "aumenere" at the table of a great lord, see a curious English poem, of the times of Henry VI. appended to the "Boke of Curtasye." Sloan. MS. 1986, f. 43. *De officiariis in curiis Dominorum*.

¹ "Amblyng horse, *hacquenée*." PALSG.

² Among "thingis that ben vsed after the hous," in Caxton's Boke for Travellers, "upon the herthe belongeth woode or turues, two andyrons of yron (*brandeurs*), a tonge, a gredyron." "Awndyrene, *andena*." Vocab. Roy. MS. "Aundyern, *chenet*." PALSG. "I lacke a fyre pan and andyars to bere up the fuel. *Alaribus vel ypopyrgeis*." HORM. It appears that andyrons and dogs were not identical, as generally is understood, for in the Inventory of Sir Henry Unton's effects, 1596, printed by the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, the two are enumerated as occurring together, and both occur also singly. Cotgrave renders "*chenets*, and *landiers*, andirons; *harpon de fer pour retenir et arrester un poultre*, dogge of iron."

³ "Aunter, *adventure*." PALSG. "He bosteth his dedes of aunters." HORM.

⁴ "To aunter, put a thyng in daunger, or aduenture, *aduenturer*." PALSG.

⁵ "To auoyde as water dothe that ronnethe by a gutter or synke, *se vuyder*. To blede, or auoyde bloode." PALSG.

⁶ "Auowe, *veu*." PALSG. This word occurs in R. de Brunne, Wiclif, and Chaucer. The phrase "perfourmed his auowe" occurs in the *Legenda Aurea*, f. 47.

⁷ "I have auowed my pylgrymage unto our lady of Walsyngham, *j'ai aduoue*." PALSG. In the same book the word is used in a sense somewhat different. "To auowe, warrant, or make good or upholde, as in marchaundyse or such like. Take this clothe of my worde, I auowe it for good, *je le pleuys*."

⁸ "But I wol not avowen that I say." CHAUC.

AWTERE. *Altare, ara.*

AWTERSTONE. *Superaltare.*

AWTORYTE (auctorite, P.) *Auctoritas.*

AWTOWRE. *Auctor.*

AXYLTRE, or exyltrè. *Axis.*

(AXE, or exe to hewe, P. *Securis, dolabra.*)

A-3ENE (ayen, P.) *Iterum, adhuc, rursus, rursus.*

A-3ENS, or a-gens (ayens or ageyne, P.) *Contra, adversus.*

A-3ENWARDE (ayenwarde, P.) *E contrario, e converso.*

A-3EN WYLLE (ayen wyll, P.) *Invite.*

BABE, or lytylle chylde. *Infans, puerilus, pusillus, pusio, DIST.*

BABEWIN, or babewen (babwyn, or babwen, P.)¹ *Detippus, C. F. ipos, figmentum, chimera.*

BABLYN, or waveryn (babelyn, P.) *Librillo.*

BABELYNGE, or wauerynge. *Vacillacio, librillacio.*

BABULLE, or bable (babyll, P.)² *Librilla, CATH. pegma, C. F. CATH.*

BABYRLYPYD. *Labrosus, CATH.*³

BAKER or baxter (bakstar, P.)

Pistor, panicius, CATH. panificus, panifex, panificator.

BACE, or fundament. *Basis.*

BACE, fysche.⁴

BACE CHAMBYR. *Bassaria, vel camera bassaria, sive camera bassa.*

BACE PLEYE. *Barrus. Barri, barrorum, dantur ludi puerorum.*

BACENETT. *Cassis, CATH. ingaleâ.*

BACHELERE. *Bacularius, bachillarius, bachalarius.*

BACUN FLESCHE. *Petaso, baco.*

BAD, or wykyde. *Malus.*

BADDE, or nowght worthe. *Invalidus.*

BADLY, or wykkydly. *Male, inique.*

(BAFFYN as howndys, K. H. P. *Baulo, baffo, latro.*)

BAFFYNGE as howndys folowyng her pray. *Nicto, CATH. UG. glatio.*

BAFFYNGE or bawlynge of howndys. *Baulatus, baffatus.*

BAGE, or bagge of armys (badge, P.)⁵ *Banidium, bannidium, KYLW.*

¹ "Babwyne beest, baboyn." PALS. G.

² "Librilla, baculus cum corrigia plumbata ad librandum carnes. Pegma, baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendente, et ut dicit Cornutus tali baculo scenici ludebant." CATH. "Librilla dicitur instrumentum librandi, idem est percutiendi lapides in castra, i. mangonus, a bable, or a dogge malyote." ORT. VOC. In the Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 56, b. occur under *Nomina armorum*, with mase and other weapons, "Dog babulle, babrilla, Babulle, Pegma." Palsgrave renders "Bable for a foole, marotte." See Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, where will be found numerous representations of the bauble. *Baubella*, in old French *babioles*, trinkets, gewgaws.

³ Piers Ploughman describes Covetyse as "byttel browede and baberlupped." In old French the thick lips of some animals are called *babeines*. ROQUEF.

⁴ "Bace, ung bar." PALS. G. "Lubin, a base, or sea wolfe. Bar, the fish called a base." COTGR. The basse, or sea perch, the *lupus* of the Romans, *labrax lupus*, CUV. seems to be the fish here intended, and not the coal-fish, according to the explanation in Boucher's Glossary.

⁵ "Badge of a gentylman, la devise d'ung Seigneur." PALS. G. It was a cognisance

BAGGE, or poke (pocke, K.) *Sacculus*.
 BAGGE, or sacchelle (sechelle, K.) *Sacculus*.
 BAGGYN, or bocyn owte, *quere infra in bocyn. Tumeo*.
 BAGGE PYPE. *Panduca*, KYLW. (BAGGE PYPERE. *Panducarius*, P.)
 (BAHCHE, or bakynge, K. batche, P. *Pistura*.)
 BAY frute. *Bacca*.
 BAY, or wyth-stondynge. *Obstaculum*.
 BAYYD, as a horse (bay, P.) *Badius*, UG. *et ibi nota omnes colores equorum*.
 BAYȲN, or berkyn a-yene (ageyne, P.) *Relatro*.
 BAYNYD, as benys or pesyn.¹ *Fresus*.
 (BAKKE, flyinge best, K. bak, P. fleynge byrde, W.² *Vespertilio*.)
 BAKKE. *Dorsum*.
 BAKKE of a beste. *Tergus*, CATH.
 BAKKE of man, or woman. *Tergum*, CATH.

BAKKE of egge toole. *Ebiculum*.
 BAKKEBYTERE. *Detractor, detractrix, oblocutor, oblocutrix*.
 BAGBYTYN (bakbyten, P.) *Detraho, detracto*, CATH.
 (BAKBYTYNG, K. backebytinge, P. *Detractio, oblocutio*.)
 BAKHOWSE, or bakynge howse. *Pistrina, pistrinum*, CATH.
 BAKYN, or to bake. *Pinso, panifico*.
 BAKYN, or bake (baked, P.) *Pistus*.
 BAKYN vnder þe askys (aschys, K.). *Subcinericius*.
 BAKYNGE (or bahche, K.) *Pistura*.
 BAKYNGE howse. *Panificium*.
 BAKWARD, or bakstale.³ *A retro*.
 BAXTER, *supra in baker* (bakstare, K. P.)
 BAKUN, *supra in bacun*.
 BAKWARDE. *Retro, retrorsum*.
 BALLE of pley. *Pila*.
 BALLE of þe ye (iye, P.) *Pupilla*.
 BALKE yn a howse.⁴ *Trabes, trabecula*, COMM.

or ornament, forming part of the livery assigned by a chieftain to his followers, which led to the use of uniforms. The word is probably derived from A.S. beag, *corona, armilla*. See in Harl. MS. 4632, an interesting list of badges of cognisance, printed in Collect. Topogr. et Genealogica, vol. III. p. 54.

¹ This word seems to signify shelled, and consequently prepared for the table, from bayn, ready. See Jamieson and Boucher. In Norfolk bein means pliant or limber, FORBY. Compare BEYN or plyaunte, which occurs hereafter.

² “*Lucifuga, quedam avis lucem fugiens*, a backe.” ORT. VOC. “Backe, a beast that flyeth, *chauvesouris*.” PALSG. “*Vespertilio*, a reremouse or backe.” ELIOT. A.S. Hrere-mus.

³ Bakstale may be derived from A. S. stæl, stal, *locus, status*. In German *stellen* signifies to place.

⁴ “With his owen hand than made he ladders three,
 To climben by the renges and the stalkes
 Unto the tubbes honging in the balkes.” CHAUC. Miller’s Tale.

A.S. Balc, *trabs*. “*Trabes*, a beame, or a balke of a hous.” ORT. VOC. “Balke, *pouste*,” i. e. *poutre*. PALSG.

BALPLEY, or pley (plaigne, P.)
at þe balle. *Pililudus*.

BALPLEYERE. *Pililudius, lipi-*
dulus idem est, ludipilus.

BALAUNCE. *Statera, libra, fa-*
lanx (balanx, P.) trutina.

BALDEMOYN (baldmony, K. balde-
monye, P.)¹ *Genciana.*

BALE, or bane.² *Mortiferum,*
toxicum, letiferum, letale.

BALE of spycery, or other lyke.
Bulga, C. F.

BALLE, schepys name. *Ballator,*
ballatrix (balator, P.)

BALEYS.³ *Virga.*

BALY (baley, P.)⁴ *Ballivus.*

BALY, or seriaunt men arestyng.
Angarius, CATH. apparitor.

BALLYD. *Calvus.*

BALLYDNESSE. *Calvicies.*

BALYSCHPE (balyshype, K.)
Balliatus.

BALKE in a howse, *supra. Trabs.*

BALKE of (on, P.) a londe eryd.⁵
Porca, CATH.

BALKYN, or to make a balke yn a
londe (in erynge of londe, P.)
Porco, C. F. in porca.

BALKYN, or ouerskyppyn. *Omitto.*

BALHEW, or pleyn (balwe, or playne,
P.)⁶ *Planus.*

BANNARE, or cursere. *Impre-*
cator, imprecatrix, maledicus,
maledica.

BANE, or poyson (*supra in bale,*
P.) *Vide supra. Mortiferum,*
exitium, intoxicum, letiferum.

BANE of a pley (or mariage, P.)
Banna, coragium, C. F. (pre-
ludium, P.)

¹ "Look how a sick man for his hele
Takith baldemoyne with the cane." GOWER.

Of the virtues attributed to this herb, see Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. "Genciana ys an herbe
that me clepyth baldemoyne, or feldewort."

² The signification here given to bale is uncommon; its usual meaning is mischief,
woe or calamity. Thus Hampole, in the Pricke of Conscience, calls the day of doom
"the day of bale and bitterness." A.S. Balew, *exitium*.

³ Hereafter occurs in the Promptorium 3ERDE baleys, *virga*. *Virga* is rendered a 3erde
or a rodde, MED. and ORT. VOC.; and such the baleys seems to have been, and not a
besom, *balai*, in the present sense of the word. Matthew Paris relates that in 1252,
a person came to perform penance at St. Alban's, "*ferens in manu virgam quam vulga-*
riter baleis appellamus," with which he was disciplined by each of the brethren. Wats
in the Glossary observes, "*Ita Norfolcienses mei vocant virgam majorem, et ex pluribus*
longioribus viminibus; qualibus utuntur pædagogi severiores in scholis." Baleys occurs
in Piers Ploughman in the same sense. Forby does not notice it: but the verb to balase
occurs amongst the provincialisms of Shropshire; see Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.

⁴ In the Wicliffite version Baili seems to imply the charge or office, "3elde reken-
yng of thi baili, for thou myght not now be baylyf." Luc. 16. "He is my ryue and
bayly, *Inquilinus prediorum urbicorum et rusticorum*." HORM.

⁵ "Crebro, a balke bitwyne two furrowes. *Porca vorat furfur, aratrum vult ver-*
tere porcam." MED. HARL. MS. 2257. "He hath made a balke in the lande, *scannum*
fecit, sive crudum solum et inmotum reliquit." HORM. "Baulke of lande, *separaison*."
PALSG. A.S. Balc, *porca*. The word is still in use in Norfolk and Suffolk.

⁶ In Gawayn and the Green Knyzt occur the expressions "a bal3 berg," and "bal3e
hawneche3," which are explained by Sir F. Madden to mean ample, swelling. Mr.
Stevenson, however, in Boucher's Glossary, interprets the word as smooth or unwrinkled.

BANERE. <i>Vexillum.</i>	BANNYSCHYNGE. <i>Bannicio, bannitus, exilium.</i>
BANNYN, or waryn. <i>Imprecor, maledico, execror.</i>	BAPTYM. ² <i>Baptismus, baptisma, CATH.</i>
BANYNGE, or cursynge. <i>Imprecatio, maledictio.</i>	(BAPTYST, or baptisar, P. <i>Baptista.</i>)
BANYOWRE, or bannerberere. <i>Vexillarius, vexillifer, primipilus, UG.</i>	BAPTYZYN (baptyse, P.) <i>Baptizo.</i>
BANKE of watyr. <i>Ripa.</i>	BARATOWRE. ³ <i>Pugnax, CATH. rixosus, C. F. jurgosus.</i>
BANKE of þe see. <i>Litus.</i>	BARBARYN frute. <i>Barbeum, C. F.</i>
BANKER. ¹ <i>Scamnarium, amphitaba, C. F. UG.</i>	BARBARYN tre (barbery, P.) <i>Barbaris.</i>
BANYSCHYD (banysshed, P.) <i>Bannitus, exulatus.</i>	BARBICAN by-fore a castelle. ⁴ <i>Antemurale, KYLW.</i>
BANSCHYN (banysshe, P.) <i>Bannio.</i>	BARBOURE. <i>Barbitonsor.</i>

¹ The banker was a cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form or bench, from the French "*banquier, tapis pour mettre sur un banc, stragulum abaci.*" NICOT. COTGR. "*Amphitapa est tapetum circumfilosum, a woll loke.*" ORT. "*Tapes utrinque villosus.*" DUC.; denoting the coverings of arras and tapestry work, wrought, perhaps, on both sides, such as are enumerated in the Inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's effects, 1459. Archæol. xxi. 257, 265. We there also find "Banker, hangyng tapestry worke," which may mean the tapestry commonly in use for hangings, or that the Banker was in this instance the covering of a high-backed seat, over which it was hung. In an earlier Inventory of the Priory, Durham, 1446, occur "*iiij Bankquerez paleat' de blodio intenso et remisso; costeræ pro ornatu murorum ejusdem camera,*" these last being of the same suit as the Bankers, that is, of cloth of say, paly dark blue and light. Inventories published by the Surtees Society, i. 92. In the Teutonic, *banck-werck* is rendered by Kilian, "*tapes, opus polymitum, vulgo bancalia, scamnalia, subsellii stragulum.*" A Vocabulary of nearly the same date as the Promptorium gives "*pepotasina, bachis, banquere.*" ROY. MS. 17. C. XVII. This word has been in Boucher's Glossary incorrectly explained to mean a table-cloth.

² Baptym is not an error of the scribes, but a singular corruption of orthography. In the other MSS. as well as the printed editions, the same spelling occurs. In the Wicliffite version it is thus written, as also baptym, and baptem, in the *Legenda Aurea*. The observation would be trivial, did it not afford an evidence of the predominant influence of the French language in England at the period; the word is evidently thence received, and not from the Latin.

³ Compare hereafter DEBATE MAKER, or barator, *incentor*. FEYGHtare, or baratowre, *pugnax*, which is distinguished from FEYGHtare, *pugnator*, showing that the word implies one of a contentious disposition, and not an actual combatant.

⁴ Spelman explains the barbican to be "*munimen à fronte castris, aliter antemurale dictum; etiam foramen in urbium castrorumque mœniis ad tragicienda missilia.*" Sax. *burgekening. Vox Arabica.*" Pennant asserts that the Saxons called the barbican to the north-west of Cripplegate, burgh-kenning; other writers have suggested a different etymology, A.S. *burk-beacn, urbis specula*. Bullet would derive it from the Celtic, *bar*, before, *bach*, an enclosure. Lye gives barbican as a word adopted in the Anglo-Saxon language, and we must certainly not seek thence its derivation. The best specimens of the outworks to which this name was given were at York, and called the Bars, of which one still exists in good preservation.

(BARBORERY, or barborysh hous,
K. barbours hous for shauynge.
P. *Barbitondium*.)
BARBYLLE fysche (barbell fisshe,
P.) *Barbyllus*.
BARBULLE, sekenes of þe mowthe.¹
BARE. *Nudus*.
BARYN, or to make bare. *Nudo*,
denudo.
BARYNE (bareyn, P.) *Sterilis*.
BAREYNTE (bareynesse, P.) *Steri-*
litas.
BARELLE. *Cadus*.
BARENESSE. *Nuditās*.
BARRE of a gyrdylle, or oper
harneys.² *Stipa*.
BARRE of þe schyttynge of a dore
(shettinge, P.) *Pessulum, re-*
pagulum, vectis, clatrus, CATH.
BARRE abowte a graue or awter
(barres, P.) *Barre, plur.* C. F.
UG. *in gero*, (cerre, P.)
(BARRED as a girdell, P. *Stipatus*.)
BARRYD wyth yreñ. *Garratus*,
UG. (*cerratus*, P.)

BARREN harnes. *Stipo, constipo*.
BARRYN dorys, (wyndowus, K.) or
oper shyttynge. *Pessulo, repa-*
gulo.
BARRYNGE of dorys (or other
shettyng, P.) *Repagulacio*,
obseracio.
BARRYNGE of harneys. *Stipacio*,
constipacio.
BARRERE, or barreere (barryzer,
K.) *Pararium, barraria, bar-*
rus, C. F.
BARGAYNE (bargany, P.) *Lici-*
tacio, stipulacio, CATH.
BARGANYYN, or to make a bar-
gayne. *Stipulo*, CATH. *mercō*,
licito, UG. C. F.
BARGE, schyppe. *Barcha*.
BARKE. *Cortex*.
BARKE, powdyr of (for, P.) lethyr.
Ferunium (frunium, P.) CATH.
BARKERE (barkar, P.) *Cerdo*,
frunio, C. F.
BARKARYS barkewatyr (barkars
water, P.) *Naucea*, C. F.

¹ Burbul, *papula*. ROY. MS. 17 C. XVII. *de infirmitatibus*. It is probably the same as "barbes, pushes or little bladders under the tongues of horses and cattell, the which they kill, if they be not speedily cured. *Barbes aux veaux*, the barbles." COTGR.

² The ornaments of the girdle, which frequently were of the richest description, were termed barres, and in French *cloux*; they were perforated to allow the tongue of the buckle to pass through them. Originally they were attached transversely to the wide tissue of which the girdle was formed, but subsequently were round or square, or fashioned like the heads of lions, and similar devices, the name of barre being still retained, though improperly. Thus a citizen of Bristol bequeathed in 1430, "*zonam harnizatam cum barris argenti rotundis*." In the description of the girdle of Richesse, in Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, we read,

"The barris were of gold full fine
Upon a tissue of sattin,
Full hevie, grete and nothing light,
In everiche was a besaunt wight."

In the original, "*les cloux furent d'or epuré*." The word was similarly applied to the ornaments of other parts of costume, such as the garter, worn by the Knight of the Order, or spur-leathers, as in Gawayn and the Green Knyzt, i. 287.

— "clene spures under
Of bryzt golde vpon silke bordes
Barred ful ryche."

BARKYN lethyr. *Frunio, tanno, tannio*, C. F.

BARKYNGE of lethyr (lethyr or ledyr, P.) *Frunicio*.

BARLYLEPE, to kepe yn corne (barlep, P.)¹ *Cumera*, UG. in *camos*.

BARLY CORNE. *Ordeum, triticum*, C. F.

BARLYSELE.² *Tempus ordeacium*.

BARLYMELE. *Alphita*, UG. in *al*.

BARME.³ *Gremium*.

BARMCLOTHE, or naprun.⁴ *Limas*, CATH.

BARNYSKYN (barme skyn, P.)⁵

Melotes, CATH. C. F. *melota*, UG. in *mellese*.

BAROONE lorde (barun or baron, P.) *Baro*.

BARONESSE. *Baronissa*.

BARONYE. *Baronia*.

BARTRYN or changyn, or chafare oone thyng for a othere. *Cambio, campso*, CATH.

BARTRYNGE, or changynge of chafyre. *Cambium*, C. F.

BAROWE.⁶ *Cenovectorium, cenovium*, UG. in *cenon*, C. F.

BASELARDE.⁷ *Sica*, C. F. *clunabulum*, CATH. (*pugio*, BRIT. P.)

¹ “*Sporta*, a bere lepe, or basket.” ORT. VOC. In one MS. of the Medulla it is rendered “a berynge lep.” A.S. Bere, *hordeum*, leap, *corbis*. See BERINGE LEPE.

² In Norfolk at the present time the season of sowing barley is termed barley-sele, in Suffolk, barsel. FORBY, MOORE. A.S. sel, *occasio*.

³ “And in hire barme this litel child she leid.” CHAUC. A.S. bearm, *gremium*.

⁴ Chaucer uses the word ; it occurs in the Miller’s Tale :

“A barme cloth as white as morrow milke
Upon her lends, full of many a gore.”

The Medulla explains *limas* to be “*vestis que protenditur ab umbilico usque ad pedes, quâ utuntur servi coci et femine*. Anglice, barm cloth.” A.S. barm-rægl, or barm-clað, *mappula*, ELFRIC.

⁵ The *melotes* is explained in the Catholicon to be “*quedam vestis de pilis vel pelibus taxi facta, a collo pendens usque ad lumbos, quâ monachi utuntur. Et iste habitus est necessarius proprie ad operis exercitium, eadem ut pera ut dicunt*.” Uguitio says, “*melota ex pellibus caprinis esse dicitur, ex unâ vero parte dependens*.” See Ducange. The King’s MS. gives barniskyn, but the reading of the printed editions appears to be preferable, barme-skyn, implying simply an apron formed of the skin of a beast. Barm-skin is preserved in the dialect of Lancashire, where it means a leathern apron.

⁶ A barowe or crowde was a small vehicle, whether precisely similar or not to the barrow of the present times, cannot be asserted. When Sir Amiloun was worn out with leprosy, and reduced to “tvelv pans of catel,” the faithful Amoraunt expended that little sum in the purchase of a barowe, therein to carry the knight about.

“Therwith thai went ful yare
And bought hem a gode croude wain.” Amis and Amiloun, 1867.

A.S. berewe, *vectula*. “*Cenovectorium*, a berw. *Instrumentum cum quo deportatur census*.” MED. See CROWDE, barowe.

⁷ The Baselard was a kind of long dagger, which was suspended to the girdle, and worn, not only by the armed knight, but by civilians, and even priests. Thus Piers Ploughman, in allusion to the neglect of clerical propriety, says,

“Sir John and Sir Jeffery hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard, or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt.”

Knighton tells us that the weapon with which Sir William Walworth put Jack Straw to death was a basillard. Sir William was a member of the Fishmongers’ Company, who

BASKET, or panyere (panere, P.)
Calathus.

BASKET, or a lepe.¹ *Sporta, corbes*
(*canistrum, cartallum*, P.)

BASSENETT, *supra in* bacenett
(basnet, P.)

BASONE wesselle (basun or bason,
vessell, P.) *Pelvis*.

BAASTE, not wedloke (bast, P.)
Bastardia.

BASTARDE. *Bastardus, nothus*.²

BASTARDE, comyn of fadyr and
modyr genteylle (comyn of un-
gentyl fadyr and gentyl moder,
P.) *Spurius, spuria*, CATH.

BASTARDE, of fadyr gentylle, and
modyr vngentylle. *Nothus*,
notha, CATH.

BASTYLE of a castelle or cytye.³
Fascennia, UG. *in facio*.

BASTYN clothys.⁴ *Subsuo*, CATH.
sutulo.

BASTYNGE of clothe. *Subsutura*,
CATH.

BATAYLE. *Bellum, pugna, du-*
ellum.

BATTE staffe.⁵ *Perticulus*, CATH.
fustis, batillus, UG. *in bachis*.

BATTYN, or betyn wyth stavys
(battis, P.) *Fustigo, baculo*.

BATYN, or abateñ of weyte or
mesure. *Subtraho*.

BATYN, or make debate. *Jurgor*,
vel seminare discordias, vel dis-
cordare.

BATTFOWLERE. *Aucubaculator*,
CATH.

BATFOWLYN (or go to take birdes
in the nyght, P.) *Aucubaculo*.

BATTEFOWLYNGE.⁶ *Aucubacu-*
latus, (CATH. *in hamis*, P.)

BATHE. *Balneum, balnearium*,
balneatorium, UG.

BATHYNGE. *Balneacio*.

still preserve the weapon traditionally recorded to have been used by him on this occasion, and which he presented to the Company. Among Songs and Carols edited by Thos. Wright, is a spirited poem describing the baselard. "*Pugio*, a dagger or a baslarde." ORT. "A hoked baslarde (*bizachius*) is a perels wepon with the Turkes." HORM. In old French *bazelaire, badelaire*, from *balthearis*, ROQUEF. See Ducange, *basalardus*.

¹ See LEEP, or baskett. "Lepe, or a basket, *corbeille*." PALSG. A.S. leap, *corbis*.

² "*Bast, bâtard*." ROQUEF. "He was bigeten o baste, God it wot." Artour and Merlin. Weber, iii. 360.

³ *Fascenia* is explained to be "*clausibilis vallatio circa castra et civitates que solet fieri quibusdam fascibus stipularum et lignorum*." CATH. "*Closture de bois, palis*." CATH. ABBREV. Roquefort gives "*Bastille, château de bois*." In Caxton's boke of the Fayt of armes, part ii. c. xxiiii. of habillements that behouen to an assawte, are directions at length respecting bastylles and bolwerks of wood, formed with palebordes called penelles, with defences after the manner of towers, and other batellements. See also c. xxxiv. Lord Berners, in his translation of Froissart, writes, "They landed lytell and lytell, and so lodged in Calays, and there about, in bastylles that they made dayly."

⁴ "This dublet was nat well basted at the first, and that maketh it to wrinkle thus, *ce pourpoynt n'estoit pas bien basty*." PALSG. Chaucer uses this word, Rom. of the Rose, "With a threde basting my slevis." "Besten. Fris. Sicambr. *leviter consuere*." KILIAN.

⁵ This word occurs in the Wicliffite version, Matt. xxvi. 47, "Lo Judas, oon of the twelve, cam, and with him a greet cumpany with swordis and battis." A.S. batt, *fustis*.

⁶ "Batfowlynge, *la pipee*." PALSG. The Catholicon explains *hamis* to be "*fustis aucupabilis, scil. virgula que sustinet rhete in quo capiuntur fere, vel que levat rhete in quo capiuntur aves*."

BATYLDoure, or wasshyng be-
tylle.¹ *Feretorium*, DICC.

BATYLMent of a walle. *Pro-
pugnaculum*.

BATOWRE of flowre and mele wyth
water (batour, P.) *Mola*, C. F.

BAWDE. *Leno*.

BAWDEKYN clothe, or (of P.)
sylke. *Olosericus*, C. F. *olo-
serica*, CATH. UG.

BAWDERYKE.² *Strophius*, CATH.

BAWME, herbe or tre. *Balsamus*,
melissa, *melago*.

BAWME, oyle (baume, P. beaume,
J. N.) *Balsamum*.

BAWMYN (balmyn, P.). *Balsamo*.

BAWSTONE, or bawsone, or a gray
(baunsey or bauston, best, P.)³
Taxus, *melota*, CATH.

BEE, a beste. *Apis*.

BE BETYN. *Vapulo*.

BE BESY. *Solicitor*.

BE BORNE. *Nascor*.

BE BUXUM, or obedyent to anopyr
(obeyyn, K. *Obedio*.)

BESEGYDE. *Obsessus*.

BECEGYN. *Obsideo*.

BESEGYNGE. *Obsidio*.

BECEKYN, or prey (beseche or
pray, P.) *Rogo*, *oro*, *deprecor*.

BESEKYNGE, or prayere. *Depre-
cacio*, *supplicacio*, *oracio*, *ro-
gatus*, *rogacio*.

BECEMYN. *Decet*.

BESEMYNGE, or comelynesse. *De-
cencia*.

BECHÉ, tre. *Fagus*, CATH.

BECYDYN. *Juxta*, *secus*.

BESYTTYN, or dysposyn (becettyn,
K. besette, P.) *Dispono*.

BED. *Lectus*, *thorus*, *stratus*,
stratorium, *grabatum*.

BEDCLOTHE, or a rayment for a
bed. *Lectisternium*.

BEDE, or bedys. *Numeralia*, *de-
preculæ*. C. F. (*vagule*, P.)

¹ "Batyldore, *battouer à lessive*, betyl to bete clothes with, *battoyr*." PALSG. *Feri-
torium* is explained in the Medulla to be "*instrumentum cum quo mulieres verberant
vesturas in lavando*, a battyng staffe," "or a betyll." ORT. VOC.

² "Baudrike, *carquant*, baldrike for a ladyes necke, *carquan*." PALSG. Thus is found
in the Ort. Voc. "*Anabola est ornamentum mulieris a collo dependens*, a baudrik." The word had, however, a more general signification; it is derived, probably, from *baudrier*, a strap or girdle of leather, but was afterwards used to denote similar appliances of any material, and of costly decoration. In Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, bauderyk is the appellation of the guige, or transverse strap by which the shield was suspended round the neck. Hall relates that "Sir Thomas Brandon wore a great baudericke of gold, greate and massy, trauserse his body;" and he further describes the Earl of South-ampton, Great Admiral of England, as "wearing baudrick-wise a chayne at the which did hang a whistle of gold, set with ryche stones," which was a badge of office. It would appear that the bauderyke was properly a belt worn transversely, as was the "*baudre de serico, argento munitum pro cornu Regis*." LIB. GARDEROB. EDW. I. 1299. It signified also the *cingulum*, or military belt, and in the 16th century, the jewelled ornament worn round the neck both by ladies, and noblemen. See Hall's Chronicle, p. 508, baldrellus and baldringus in Ducange, and Boucher's Glossary.

³ "Bawcyn, or brok, *fiber, castor, taxus, melota*." GARL. SYNONYM. These words are in the Medulla and Ortus explained as signifying the brocke. A.S. broc, a badger. The word bausenez occurs Cott. MS. Nero, A. x. f. 62: and baucines in William and the Werwolf. See Bawson in Boucher's Glossary.

BEDÉ, or prayers.¹ *Oracio, supplicacio, interventus.*

BEDMAN. *Orator, supplicator, exorator.*

BEDWOMAN. *Oratrix, supplicatrix.*

BEDÉLE. *Preco, bidellus.*

BEDERED-MAN, or woman.² *Decumbens, clinicus, clinica.* CATH.

BEDYN, or proferyn.³ *Offero,* CATH.

BEDYNGE, or proferynge. *Oblacio.*

BEDDYNGE. *Lectisternium, lectuarium.*

BEDYS, *supra in bede.*

BEDDYS syde. *Sponda,* KYLW. C. F. (BEDLAWYR, *supra in bedered.*⁴ K. P. *Decumbens.*)

BE-DRABYLYD, or drabelyde. *Paludosus.*

BEDSTEDE. *Stratum.*

BE FAYNE, or welle plesyde. *Leter.*

BYFFE, flesche (beff, P.) *Bovilla, bosor.*

BEFYCE. *Filius, (filinius, vel pulcher filius, P.)*

BEFORESEYDE. *Predictus, prefatus.*

BEFORESETTE. *Prefixus.*

BEFORETYME. *Ante, antea.*

BEFORNE a thyng (before, P.) *Coram, ante.*

BE-FOTE, or on fote (afote, P.) *Pedestre, adv. vel pedestris, pedester,* CATH.

BEGGAR. *Mendicus, mendica.*

BEGETARE as a fathyr. *Genitor.*

BEGETARE as mothere. *Genitrix.*

BEGETYN. *Genero, gigno.*

BEGETYNGE. *Genitura, generacio.*

BYGYLYN (begyle, P.) *Decipio, fraudo, seduco, circumvenio.*

BEGYLYNGE, or dysseyte. *Decepcio, fraus.*

BEGYLE. *Fraus.*

BEGGYN, or thyggyn (thigge, P.)⁵ *Mendico.*

BEGGYN bodely fode, as mete and drynke. *Victo,* CATH.

BEGGYNGE. *Mendicacio.*

BEGYNNARE. *Inceptor, inchoator.*

BEGYNNYN. *Incipio, inchoo.*

BEGYN a-yene (ageyne, P.) *Itero.*

BEGYNNYNGE. *Incepicio, inchoacio, initium, exordium.*

BEGYNNYNGE, or rote of a þynge. *Origo, ortus.*

BE GLAD, or mery. *Leter, jocundor.*

BEHOLDERE, or lokar vpon yn seyyng. *Inspector.*

BEHOLDYN, or seen. *Intuor, inspicio, aspicio.*

BEHOLDYN, or bowndyn (beholde or bounde, P.) *Obligor, teneor.*

BEHOLDYNGE. *Inspeccio, intuicio.*

BE-HERTE. *Cordetenus.*

¹ In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occurs "*rogacio, oracio, deprecacio*, a bede or prayer." A.S. *bidde, oratio, biddan, petere.*

² A.S. *bedredda, clinicus.*

³ The verb is used in the sense of proffering in Gawayn and the Green Knyȝt, in Robert de Brunne's Chronicle, and in Sir Tristrem. A. S. *beodan, jubere.*

⁴ In the will of Sir Thomas de Hemgrave, dated 1419, among the Hemgrave evidences in the possession of John Gage Rokewode, Esq. is the following bequest to the bedridden poor in Norwich, "*Item lego cuilibet pauperum vocatorum bedlawermen infra civitatem predictam, iiii d. ad orandum pro animá meá.*"

⁵ See hereafter THYGGYNGE, *mendicacio*. A. S. *piȝan, accipere cibum.*

BEHESTE.¹ *Promissio*.
 BEHYNDE. *Retro, a retro, pone*.
 BEHYNDE, or bakewarde. *Retrorsum*.
 BEHOTYN, or make a beheste (or behestyn, H. behote or beheste, P.)² *Promitto, pollicior*.
 BEHOUELY (behouable, P.) *Oportunus*.
 BEHOUELYNESSE (behouableness, P.) *Oportunitas*.
 BEHOUYN. *Oportet*.
 BEY, or boy. *Scurrus*.
 BEYKYNGE, or streykyng (steking, J. N.) *Protencio, extencio*.
 BEYN, or plyaunte (beyen, P.)³ *Flexibilis*.
 BEYTŌN hoorse.
 BEYTŌN wyth howndys, berys, bolys, or otherlyke. *Commordio*, CATH. *vel canibus agitare*, (oblatro, P.)
 BEYTYNGE of horse. *Pabulacio*.
 BEYTYNGE of bestys wyth howndys. *Exagitacio*.
 (BEYTINGE of houndes, P. *Oblatratrus*.)
 BEK, or lowte. *Conquiniscio*, C. F. (*inclinacio*, P.)

BEK WATYR, rendylle.⁴ *Rivulus, torrens*.
 (BEKE, tokyn, P. *Nictus*.)
 (BEKEN with the iye, P. *Annuto, conniveo. Connivet hic oculis, annuit ipse manu*.)
 BEKNYN (bekyn, P.) *Annuncio* (*annuo*, P.) *annuto, nuto*, C. F. UG.
 BEKNYNGE, or a bek (bekenynge, P.) *Annutus, nutus* (*annictus*, P.)
 BEEKNE, or fyrebome (bekne, K.) *Far*, C. F. et UG. *in fos. (Pharus, P.)*
 BE-LAGGYD.⁵ *Madidatus* (*paludatus*, P.)
 BELAMY. *Amicus pulcher, et est Gallicum, et Anglice dicitur, fayre frynde*.
 BE LAWFULLE. *Licet*.
 BE LEFULLE, *idem est*.
 BELDAM, moderys modyr. *Belona*, C. F.
 BELDAM, faders and moders modyr, bothe (beldame, faders or moders whether it be, P.)⁶ *Avia*, CATH. C. F.

¹ See BEHOTYN, or make a beheste. In the Wicliffite version Acts ii. 39 is rendered, "the biheeste is to ȝou and to ȝoure sones." Horman speaks of making "behestes to God and sayntis. I haue behest a pygge to Saynt Antony, *voto nuncupavi*." "*Nutio, i. promissio*, a promyse, or behyghtyng. *Promissio*, a beheste." ORT.

² "To behest or promesse, to behyght." PALSG. A.S. behatan, *vovere*. The Chronicler of Glastonbury, Douglas, relates amongst the miracles of St. Thomas of Lancaster, that a certain sick man "beheten to God and to Seinte Thomas thatte iff he werre hole thatte he schulde come thider to seke him" (at Pomfret.) Harl. MS. 4690, f. 64, b. In the Wicliffite version we read, "what euere God hath bihiȝt he is miȝti to do," Rom. iv. 21.

³ Bane in the dialects of Yorkshire and Somerset signifies near, or convenient.

⁴ "*Torrens, aqua sordida ex inundationibus pluviarum*, a beke or ryndell." A.S. becc, *rivulus*. The word is commonly used in the North. See Brockett.

⁵ A passage in Gautier de Bibelesworth, where he speaks of one who has been splashed by horses in miry places, "*Cy vent vn garsoun esclaté*," or *esclauoté*, has this gloss in the margin, "bilagged wit swirting." Arund. MS. 220, f. 303. A.S. lagu, *aqua*.

⁶ "Recommunde me to your bel-fadre, and to your beldame, *à vostre tayan et à vostre taye*." BOKE FOR TRAV. CAXT.

BEELDYNGE, or byggyng (bild-
inge, P.) *Edificacio, structura*.
BELLE. *Campana*.
BELEVENESSE, or feythe. *Fides*.
BELLFRAY. *Campanarium*, UG.
BELY. *Venter, alvus, uterus*.
BELLYN, or lowyn as nette (ro-
ryn, P.)¹ *Mugio*.
BELLYNGE, of rorynge of bestys
(bellinge of nete, P.) *Mu-
gitus*.
BELSCHYD, or made fayre (belched,
P.) *Venustus, decoratus*.
BELCHYN, or make fayre. *De-
coro, venusto*.
BELSHYNGE (belching, P.) *Ve-
nustacio, decoracio*.
BELSYRE, or belfather, faders or
moders fader. *Avus*, CATH.
(BELT, or ax, P.² *Securis*.)
BELTE, or gyrdylle. *Zona*.
BELOWE (belows, P.) *Follis*.
BELWEDYR, shepe. *Titurus*, C. F.
BELLEȝTARE (belleȝeter, K. bell-
yatere, P.)³ *Campanarius*, CATH.
BE-LYTYLLE and lytylle. *Para-
tim, paulisper, paulatim*.
BEEME, or balke, *supra*. *Trabs*.
BEEME, or (of P.) lyȝhte (lyȝthe,
K.) *Radius*.
BEME lyȝhte. *Radio*.

BEEME of webstarrys lome. *Li-
ciatorium*, CATH.
BE MERY and gladde. *Jocundor,
letor, jocor*.
BENCHE. *Scamnum*.
BENDYNGE of bowys, or oȝer
lyke. *Tencio*.
BENDE bowys. *Tendo*, CATH.
BEEN, or to haue beyng (be or haue
be, P.) *Sum, existo, subsisto*.
BEEN abowte yn bysynes, as wyvys
and meñ yn occupacyon (or ben
besy, P.) *Satago*.
BEEN abowtyn, or be abowte-warde
(be abowte or am abowte, P.)
Nitor, conor.
BEEN A-KNOWE wyllfully. *Con-
fiteor*.
BE A-KNOWE a-geyne wylle, or be
constreynynge. *Fateor*. (*Con-
fiteor sponte, fateor mea facta
coacte*, P.)
BEEN a-qweyntyd or knowyn
(aqueynt, P.) *Noscor*.
BEEN a-schamyde. *Erubeo, pudeo*.
BEEN ydylle. *Vaco*.
BENE corne (been, P.) *Faba*.
(BENEDAY, P.⁴ *Precare*.)
BENEFYCE. *Beneficium*.
BENEFYȝYD. *Beneficiatus*.
BENETT, ordyr.⁵ *Exorcista*.

¹ “*Cheueraux cheyrise et tor torreye*, kide motereth, bole belleth.” G. DE BIBELESW. “*de naturele noyse des bestes*.” This word is retained in the dialect of Shropshire, and in Somerset to belg has the same sense. See Hartshorne’s *Salopia Antiqua*, and Jennings’s Glossary. A.S. *bellan, boare*.

² This word appears of rather questionable introduction: the printed editions in which it appears omit the next word BELTE, or gyrdylle. It is not found in the MSS.

³ *Campanarius* is explained in the *Catholicon* to be a bell-founder. See hereafter ȝETYN metel, ȝETYNGE of metelle as bellys, *fusio*. A.S. *ȝeotere, fusor*.

⁴ A. Sax. *bene, precatio*, dag, *dies*. The word seems synonymous with A. Sax. *bentiid, rogationum dies*, by which name the three days preceding Ascension day were known.

⁵ “*Exorcista, id est adjurator vel increpator*, a benette or a conjurer.” ORT. The lesser orders in the Christian church were four, *Ostiarius, Lector, Exorcista, Acolythus*. The

BENETT, propyr name. *Benedictus*.

BENETHYN (benethe, P.) *Inferius* (BENWYTTRE, K. benewith tre, P.)¹

BENGERE of corne (bengge, P.)² *Techa*.

BENGERE of a mylle (bengge, P.) *Ferricapsia*, DICC.

BEPYR, or bewpyr (beawpere, P.) *Pulcher pater*.

BE-PLOTMELE.³ *Particulariter, partitive*.

BE-QWETHYN, or qwethȳn yn testament. *Lego*.

BERE, a drynke. *Hummulina, vel hummuli potus, aut cervisia hummulina (berziza, P.)*

BERE, or beryn. *Porto, gero, fero*.

BERYN a-way (or bere away, P.) *Asporto, aufero*.

BERE downe, or presse downe. *Comprimo, deprimo*.

BEERE downe vndyr þe fote. *Subpedito*.

BERE DOWNE, or caste downe to grownde. *Sterno, prosterno*.

BERE fellyschyppe (felaweshepe or companye, P.) *Associo*.

BERE YN. *Infero*.

BERE OWTE. *Effero*.

BERE PARTE, or be partenere. *Participo*, CATH.

BERE WYTNESSE. *Testificor*.

BERBERYN tre, *supra in* barbaryn tre.

BEERDE (berde, P.) *Barba, genobardum*, CATH.

The functions of the third extended to the expulsion of evil spirits by the imposition of hands upon persons possessed, recently baptized, and catechumens. The ceremony was always accompanied with aspersion, and the name benett was doubtless taken from the *aqua benedicta*, *eau bénite*, or, perhaps, from the vessel called in French *bénitier*, which contained the holy-water. In a will dated 1449 is a bequest of "a gret holy-water scoppe of silver, with a staff benature, the sayd benature and staff weyng xx nobles in plate." The staff benature was the *aspersorium*, termed in the Promptorium STRENKYL, halywater styc. Fox, relating the death of Hooper, states that it was part of the ceremony of degrading Bishops to "take from them the lowest vesture which they had in taking bennet and collet" (i. e. acolyte). Eccles. Hist. iii. 152, A.D. 1555. T. Becon, in the Reliques of Rome, says, "Boniface V. decreed that such as were but benet and colet should not touch the reliques of saints, but they only which are subdeacons, deacons, and priests." Edit. 1563, f. 183.

¹ This appears to be the wood-bine, which in Swedish is called *beenwed*. Linn. Flor. Suec. Verelius explains the Icelandic *beinwid* to be *ossea pericliminis species*, a bony kind of honeysuckle, *beinwid* signifying bone-wood. Ivy is in the North called bind-wood. See Jamieson.

² See BYNGGER and BYNGE, *theca, cumera*, A.S. bin. In Norfolk and Suffolk still pronounced bing, as in Danish, bing, *cumulus*. FORBY.

³ This is one of the number of words in which the A. S. Mæl, *pars*, occurs in composition. The A. S. form of these adverbs is mælum, in parts, bit-mælum, dæl-mælum, &c. We have retained piecemeal, but the rest are wholly obsolete. See in Nares, drop-meal, inch-meal, and limb-meal. P. Ploughman uses pounde-mele and percel-mele. In the Liber Festivalis we read that William Tracy, after the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, "fyller syke and roted all his body, in somoche that himselfe with his owne hondes cast away his owne flesshe lompe-mele." Palsgrave gives "by ynche-meale, *menuement, par poulcees*, and flock-meale, *par troupeaux*."

"Only that point his peple bare so sore
That flockmel on a day to him they went." CHAUC. Clerke's T.

BERDE, or brynke of a wesselle, or other lyke. *Margo*.

BERDYD. *Barbatus*.

BERCEL (berseel, p.) *Meta*.¹

BERE, beste. *Ursus*.

BEERE of (for p.) dede meñ. *Feretrum, libitina, locus*.

BEREYNYD, or wete wyth rayne. *Complutus*, UG. in pluo.

BEREWARDE.² *Ursarius*.

BERY, frute. *Morum*, CATH. C. F.

BERYL, precyous stone.³ *Berillus*.

BERYNGE. *Portagium, latura*.

BERYNGE a-way. *Asportacio, ab-lacio*.

BERYNGE yn. *Illacio*.

(BERINGE LEPE, P.⁴ *Canistra*, CATH.)

BERKAR, as a dogge. *Latrator*.

BERKYN. *Latro, baffo, baulo*.

BERKYNGE. *Latratus*.

BERME of ale or other lyke. *Spuma*, CATH.

BERMYN, or spurgyn as ale, or other lyke.⁵ *Spumo*.

BARNAKYLLE, byrde (bernack, K. bernak, P.)⁶ *Barnacus, barnita, barnites*, C. F.

¹ See hereafter BUT, or bercel.

² "Bearwarde, *gardeur d'ours*." PALSgrave. A curious representation of the bear-ward, and baiting the bear, occurs in the Louterel Psalter, illuminated in the early part of the reign of Edw. III. It has been engraved in Vetust. Monum. VI. pl. xxiv. In the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland in 1511, under the head of Rewards, is one of "6s. 8d. to the Kyngs or Queenes Barward, if they have one," when they come to the Earl. Ant. Rep. iv. p. 253. The Earl had also in his own family an official of the same kind, whose reward was 20s. Shakespeare uses the word, and also bearard or bear-ward, which are synonymous.

³ Beryl is used by Chaucer and the authors of the XIVth and XVth centuries, to denote the precious stone so called, and also a finer description of crystal glass, which resembled it in transparency or colour. This distinction is not preserved here; but it is made by Palsgrave: "Berall, fyne glass, *beril*. Beryll, a precious stone, *beril*." Elyot renders "*Glessum*, crystal or berylle." See Whitaker's Cathedral of St. Germain, ii. 280.

⁴ One of the MSS. of the Medulla renders *sporta*, a berynge lep; in the Ortus, it is explained as a bere lepe, or basket. The word is perhaps synonymous with BARLY-LEPE, to kepe yn corne, which occurs above, and in the printed editions is spelled BARLEP. A. S. bere, *hordeum*, leap, *corbis*.

⁵ A. S. beorma, *fermentum*. See hereafter SPORGYN, taken from the French, *espurger*.

⁶ Alexander Neccham, who died in 1227, gives in his treatise *de naturis rerum*, a curious account "*de ave que vulgo dicitur bernekke*," which grew, as he asserts, from wood steeped in the sea, or trees growing on the shores. Roy. MS. 12 G. XI. f. 31. The marvellous tales respecting this bird, which has been supposed to be the *chenalopeces*, mentioned by Pliny as a native of Britain, are to be found at length in Gesner, Olaus Magnus, and many ancient writers. Giraldus gives in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, c. xi. a detailed account "*de bernacis ex abiete nascentibus*," as a phenomenon of which he had been an eye-witness on the Irish shores, and states that these birds were, on account of their half-fishy extraction, eaten during Lent. This indulgence, of which the propriety was argued by Michael Meyer in his treatise *de volucris arboreæ*, was sanctioned by the authority of the Sorbonne. It is scarcely needful to observe that the origin of these strange statements is to be found in the multivalve shell-fish, the *lepas anatifera*, which attaches itself to submerged wood, or the bottoms of ships. "*Ciconia*, i. *ibis*, a ber-

BERNAK for horse (bernakill, P.)¹
Chamus, CATH.
 BERNE of lathe (or lathe, P.)²
Horreum, C. F.
 BERWHAM, horsys colere (beru-
 ham for hors, P.)³ *Ephiphium*,
epifium, CATH. *vel collare equi*.
 BERWE, or schadewe (berowe or
 shadowe, P.)⁴ *Umbraculum*,
umbra.
 BESAUNTE. *Talentum*, *mna*,
dragma, UG. C. F.
 BESME or besowme (besym, P.)
Scopa, C. F.
 BESTE, or alle the beste (aldyrbest,
 K.) *Optimus*.
 BESTAD, or wythe-holdyn yn wele

or wo (in hard plyt set, K. with-
 holden in harde plyte or nede, P.)
Detentus.
 BERSTAYLE (bestali, K. bestayle,
 P.)⁵ *Armentum*, CATH.
 BESTE (beest, P.) *Bestia*, *pecus*,
animal, *jumentum*.
 BEESTELY, or lyke a beste (bestly,
 P.) *Bestialis*.
 BESTLYNESSE (bestlynesse, P.)
Bestialitas.
 BESTYLYWYSE. *Bestialiter*.
 BE STYLE, and not speke. *Taceo*,
sileo, *obmutesco*.
 BEESTNYNGE, mylke (bestnynge,
 K. P.)⁶ *Collustrum*, C. F. KYLW.
 UG. *in colo*.

nacle, a myrdrummyll or a buture." ORT. VOC. "A barnak." MED. GRAMM. Junius derives the name from the fabulous origin of the bird, A. S. bearn, *filius*, and ac, *quercus*. See Claik, in Jamieson, and *barnache* in Menage.

¹ "*Chamus est quoddam genus freni, vel capistrum*, an halter or bernacle." ORT. VOC. Junius derives the word from the French *berner*, *comprimere petulantiam*; and Roquefort mentions a kind of torture practised by the Saracens, termed *bernicles*. The Wicliffite version renders 2 Kings, xix, 28, "y schal putte a sercle in þi nose þirlis, and a bernacle in þi lippis." Cott. MS. Claud. E. II.

² Berne is the contraction of A. S. bere, *hordeum*, and ern, *locus*. Lathe, which does not occur in its proper place in the Promptorium, is possibly a word of Danish introduction into the eastern counties, Lade, *horreum*, DAN. Skinner observes that it was very commonly used in Lincolnshire. It occurs in Chaucer :

"Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the lathe." Reves Tale.

"*Horreum, locus ubi reponitur annona*, a barne, a lathe." ORT. VOC. "*Granarium*, lathe." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A lathe, *apotheca, horreum*." CATH. ANGL.

³ "Bargheame, *epiphium*." CATH. ANGL. This word is still retained in the North of England; see Barkhaam in Brockett's Glossary, Barkham, Craven dialect, Brauchin, Cumberland, Brechame, Jamieson. It occurs in the curious marginal gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, f. 302.

"*Les cous de chiuauus portunt esteles*, hames (hamberwes, MS. Phill.)
Coleres de quyr, et bourle hocelés." beruhames.

⁴ A. S. bearw, berwe, *nemus*.

⁵ The reading of the Harl. MS. seems here to be erroneous; the word is doubtless adopted from the French, *bestail*, cattle.

⁶ "Bestynge, *colustrum*." CATH. ANGL. "*Colostrum, novum lac quod statim primo mulgetur post fetum, quod cito coagulatur*, beestnynge. *Colustrum*, beestynge or ruddys." ORT. VOC. A. S. beost, bysting, *colustrum*.

BETAYNE, herbe (batany, or betony, P.)¹ *Betonica*.
 BETAKYN' a thyng to anothere.
Committo, commendo.
 BETE, or Betune, propyr name (Betryse, K.) *Beatrix*.
 BETHYNKYN'. *Cogito, recogito, meditor*.
 BETYDĒN', or happēn'. *Accidit, evenit*.
 BETYLLE. *Malleus, malleolus*, UG.
 BETYN', or bete. *Verbero, cedo*.
 BETYN', or smytyn'. *Percucio, ferio*.
 BETYNGE. *Verberacio, verber*.
 BETYNGE (instrument, P.) *Instrumentum, verberaculum*, UG.
 BETTYR. *Melior*.
 BETTYR. *Melius, adv*.

BETYS herbe. *Beta vel bleta*.
 BETONYE *supra in BETAYNE*.
 BETRAYYN'. *Prodo*, CATH. *trado*.
 (BEUER, drinkinge tyme, P.² *Berberium*.)
 BEUERECHE, drynke (beueriche, P.)
Hibria, biberia, KYLW. (*bibina*, P.)
 BEVYR, beste.³ *Bever*, C. F. *castor, fiber*.
 BEWARE. *Caveo*, CATH. *precaveo*.
 BE WOODE, or madde.⁴ *Furio, insanio*.
 BEWONE, or vsyd (wonte, P.) *Soleo*.
 BEWRAYER of counsel. *Recelator, recelatrix*, CATH. *in celo*. *Et nota alia infra in LABLE*.
 BEWRETHYN', or wreyyn' (bewreyen, P.) *Prodo, recelo, revelo*.

¹ See a curious account of the virtues attributed to betony in the XVth century, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 68, where it is said to be "also clepyd byschuppyswort." Horman observes that "nesynge is caused with byten (*betonica*) thrust in the nostril." The powdered root of hellebore was another homely sternutatory anciently much in request.

² "*Merendula*, a beuer after none. *Merenda, comestio in meridie, vel cibus qui declinante die sumitur*." ORT. Harrison, in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles, i. 170, remarks that "of old we had breakefastes in the forenoone, beuerages or nuntions after dinner, and thereto reare suppers, generallie when it was time to go to rest, a toie brought into England by hardie Canutus; but nowe those are very well past, and ech one, except some yoong hungrie stomach that cannot fast till dinner time, contenteth himself with dinner and supper." The higher classes, he observes, dine at 11 and sup at 5, merchants seldom before 12, and 6. This was written about 1579. Sherwood renders, "*Bever*, or drinking, *un récinier, collation, gouster*. To bever, *récinier*;" and Cotgrave explains *un récinier* as "an afternoones nuncheon, or collation, an Aunders-meat." See hereafter NUNMETE, which seems to have been much the same as the intermediate refection here called BEUER. The word bever still signifies in Suffolk an afternoon snack. MOORE.

³ A.S. beofer, *castor*. That the beaver was anciently an inhabitant of these islands, the laws of Howel Dha, and the curious description of its habits given by Giraldus, in his Itinerary of Wales, l. ii. c. 3, satisfactorily prove. The fur of this animal was in estimation from an early period. Piers Ploughman says,

"And yet vnder that cope, a cote hath he furred
 With foyns, or with fichewes, or with fyn beuere."

"Me fyndeth furies of beuers, of lombes, pylches of hares and of conyes. *On treuve fourrures d'escurieus*," &c. CAXTON, Boke for Travellers. The beuer hat is mentioned by Chaucer as a part of female attire, and by Hall as worn by the Stradiote light horsemen in 1513.

⁴ See WOODE or madde. A.S. wod, *furiosus*.

BE WROTHE. *Irascor*.
 BE WRATHE yn valewe (be worthe,
 P.) *Valeo*, CATH.
 BEWTE (beawtye, P.) *Decor*,
species, pulchritudo.
 BY AND BY. *Sigillatim*.¹
 BY THY SELFE (by the selfe, P.)
Seorsum.
 BYARE. *Emptor, institor*, CATH.
 BYBLE, or bybulle. *Biblia*.
 BYCE, coloure.²
 BYDDYN', or comawndyn'. *Mando*,
precipio, hortor, exortor.
 BYDDYN' bedys, or seyn' prayers
 (bydde or pray, P.)³ *Oro*.
 BYDDYNGE, or commawndement

(commaundinge, P.) *Manda-*
tum, preceptum, imperium.
 BYDDYNGE, or praynge. *Oracio, de-*
precacio, exoracio, supplicacio.
 BYE, or boye.⁴ *Bostio*, UG.
 BYGGYN', or byldyn'.⁵ *Edifico*.
 BYGGYNGE, or beeldynge (byldinge,
 P.) *Edificacio, structura*.
 (BYGGYNGE, or thyng that is byg-
 gyd, H. *Edificium*.)
 BYCCE, hownde or bylke (bycke,
 P.) *Licista*, COMM.
 BYKER, cuppe (bikyr, P.)⁶ *Cim-*
bium, COMM.
 BIKYR of fytynge (bykere or feight-
 inge, P.)⁷ *Pugna*.

¹ The Medulla renders "*sigillatim*, fro seel to seel." Harl. MS. 2257.

² Palsgrave renders byce by *azur*: the word is, however, probably taken from the French *couleur bise*, which properly means a brownish or blackish hue. In some curious instructions respecting the production of fine azure from *lapis lazuli*, it is observed that to distinguish this last "from lapis almaine of whiche men maken a blewe-bis azure," they should be exposed to fire, in which the inferior material turns rather black, and becomes "brokel." Sloan. MS. 73, f. 215, b. Probably byce, or rather blue byce, as it was in ancient times usually termed, was a preparation of zaffre, of a dim and brownish cast of colour, in comparison with the brilliancy of the true azure.

³ A.S. biddan, *orare*. In the Book of Curtasye, the young child on coming to church is thus admonished,

"Rede, or synge, or byd prayeris
 To Crist for all thy Cristen ferys." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 22 b.

⁴ "*Bostio*, an oxe dryver." ORT. Compare BEY or boy, *scurrus*.

⁵ "To byge, *fundare, condere, edificare*. A bygyng, *construccio, structura*. Bygyng vndyr erthe, *subterraneus*." CATH. ANGL. A.S. byggan, *ædificare*. See Big, in Boucher's Glossary, and Jamieson.

⁶ What was the precise kind of cup called byker, or beaker, it is not easy to determine. This word occurs as early as 1348, in the accounts of the Treasurer of Edward, Prince of Wales; "*ii magne pecie argenti, vocate Bikers, emellate in fundo, cum cooperculis cum batellis, et ex unâ parte deauratis*." In this instance they were destined to be presented to ladies. (Beltz, Memor. of the Garter, p. 385.) Becher in German signifies a cup or goblet, as does beker in Dutch, and Teutonic; possibly we derived the vessel to which the name was originally given from Flanders or Germany. Of cognate derivation is the Italian *bicchiero*. In the later Latinity *bacar, baccharium* have the same meaning; see Ducange. The common root of these words was perhaps the Greek *βικος, vas habens ansas*. MENAGE.

⁷ "Beckeryng, scrimysse, *mêslée*. Bicker, fyghtyng, *escarmouche*." PALSG. "Anon after the fylde began to beker." HORM. Skinner suggests the Welsh *bicre, conflictus*, as the etymon of this word, which, however, he inclines to think of Anglo-Saxon origin.

BEKERYN', or fygh̃tyn' (bikker-
inge, P.) *Pugno, dimico.*

BYLLE of a byrde. *Rostrum.*

BYLLE of (or, P.) a mattoke. *Ligo,*
marra.

BYLE, sore. *Pustula, UG.*

BYLLERNE, watyr herbe.¹ *Berula,*
C. F.

BYLET, schyde. *Tedula, CATH.*

BYLET, scrowe (bille, K.)² *Ma-*
trricula, CATH. (billa, K.)

BOLLYN', or jowyn' wythe the bylle
as byrdys (byllen or iobbyn as
bryddys, K. iobbyn with the byl,
H. P.)³ *Rostro.*

BYLLYN' wythe maddockys. *Ligo-*
nizo, marro, CATH.

BYLLYNGE of byrdys. *Rostratus.*

BYLLYNGE of maddockys. *Ligo-*
nizacio, marratura.

BYNDE, or wode bynde. *Corrigiola,*
vitella, CATH. (edera volubilis,
K.)

BYNDE, a twyste of a wyne (vyne,
P.) *Capriolus, C. F.*

BYNDYN' wythe bondys. *Ligo, al-*
ligo, vincio.

BYNDYN' wythe cōmawnt⁴ or scrip-
ture (comavndement, K. cum-
naunt, H. couenaunt, P.) *Obligo.*

BYNDYNGE, lyste of a sore lyme.
Fasciola, KYLW. UG.

BYNDYNGE. *Ligacio.*

BYNGGER, *supra in BENGERE.*

BYYN a thyng. *Emo, mercor,*
comparo.

BYYN' a-zēn' (ageyne, P.) *Redimo.*

BYYNGE. *Empcio.*

BYYNGE a-zen (ageyne, P.) *Re-*
demcio.

BYYNGE place, or place of byyng.
Emptorium, C. F.

BYNGE.⁵ *Theca, cumera.*

BYPATHE. *Semita, orbita, callis,*
C. F. *trames, UG.*

BYRCHE tre. *Lentiscus, cinus,*
CATH.

BYRDUNE (byrdeyne, P.) *Pon-*
dus, onus, sarcina.

BYRYN' (beryyn, H.) *Sepelio,*
humo, funero.

BYRYYN', or grauyn', or hydde
vndur the grownde. *Humo, se-*
pelio, UG.

¹ The curious treatise of the nature and properties of herbs, Roy. MS. A. VI. f. 69, b. gives "*Billura*, an herbe that me clepyth billure; he ys much worth to rype bocch." Elyot explains *lauer* to be "an herbe growyng in the water, lyke to alisaunder, but hauyng lesse leaues. Some do call it bylders."

² The Catholicon explains *matricula* to signify *carta promissionis*, and cites the life of St. Silvester, which says that he inscribed the names of widows and orphans "*in matriculā*." Spelman gives A.S. *bille, schedula*; the word BYLET was, however, probably of French introduction, as also was scrowe or scroll, *escrou*.

³ To job signifies still in Norfolk and Suffolk to peck with a sharp and strong beak. FORBY. Tusser calls the pecking of turkies jobbing.

⁴ The word is thus written, but the correct reading probably is *comnawnt*. See hereafter CUMNAWNTE, *pactum*.

⁵ Forby gives *bing* in the dialect of East Anglia, Danish, *bing, cumulus*. A.S. *bin, præsepe*. The word *binna* occurs in a deed of the year 1263, in Chron. W. Thorn, 1912, where it signifies a receptacle for grain. *Cumera* is explained by Ugutio to be "*vas frumentarium de festucis*," and no doubt the bin was anciently formed of wicker-work, as in German *benne crates*, Belg. *benn, corbis*. In the Indenture of delivery of Berwick Castle, in 1539, occurs "in the pantre, a large bynge of okyn tymbar with 3 partitions." Archæol. xi. 440.

BYRYYDE (biryed, P.) *Sepultus, tumulatus.*
 BERYYNGE (biryinge, P.) *Sepultura, tumula.*
 BYRYELE (beryel, H. biriell, P.¹) *Sepulchrum, tumulus.*
 BYRTHE. *Nativitas, partus.*
 BYSCHELLE, or buschelle (bysshell otherwyse called busshell, P.) *Modius, chorus, bussellus.*
 BYSSHOPPE (byschop or buschop, H.) *Episcopus, antistes, pontifex, presul.*
 BYSCHYPRICHE (bysshoperike, P.) *Episcopatus, diocesis.*
 BYSY (besy, P.) *Assiduus, sollicitus, jugis.*
 BYSYLY. *Assidue, jugiter.*
 BYSYNESSE. *Assiduitas, diligencia, sollicitudo, opera, CATH.*
 BYSCUTE brede (bysqwyte, H. bysket, P.) *Biscoctus.*
 BYSYN' chylidur (bissyn chylidryn, K.) *Sopio, nemor, lallo, UG.*
 BYSSYNGE of chylidyrne (byszing, H.) *Sepicio, C. F.*
 BYSSYNGE songys (byszing, H.) *Fascinnina, C. F. nenia, CATH.*
 BYTT of a brydylle. *Lupatum, C. F.*
 BYTTorbytynge (byte, P.) *Morsus.*

BYTYLLE worme (bityl wyrme, K.) *Buboscus.*
 BYTYN', or byte. *Mordeo.*
 BYTYNGE. *Morsura.*
 BYTYNGE or grevows fretynge. *Mordax.*
 BYTTYR. *Amarus.*
 BYTTYRNESE. *Amaritudo.*
 BYTTYRSWETE.² *Amarimellus, musceum, KYLW.*
 (BYZING *supra in* byinge, H. By-singe, P. *Emptio.*)
 BLABBE or labbe, wreyare of cown-selle (bewreyar, H. P.)³ *Futilis, anubicus, CATH.*
 BLABERYN, or speke wythe-owte resone (with owtyn, K. oute of, P.) *Blatero, CATH.*
 BLADE. *Scindula.*
 BLADE of an herbe (blad or blade, P.) *Tirsus, C. F.*
 BLADYN' haftys (bladen heftis, K. H. P.) *Scindulo.*
 BLADYN' herbys, or take away the bladys. *Detirso, CATH.*
 BLADSMYTHE. *Scindifaber.*
 BLAFFOORDE or warlare (blad-fard, H. blaffere, P.)⁴ *Traulus. (Traulus peccat in R, peccat in S sidunus, P.)*

¹ The more ancient sense of this word, as denoting the place, and not the act of interment, is here distinctly preserved. A.S. byrigels, *sepulchrum*. In the Wicliffite version biriell occurs often in this sense. "And the kyng seide, what is this biriell which I se? And the citeseyns of that cite answeriden to him, it is the sepulcre of the man of God that cam fro Juda." IVth Book of Kings, xxiii. 17. Harl. MS. 2249. In Mark v. 5, the demoniac is said to have "hadde an hous in biriellis." So likewise in Leg. Aur. "It happed after, that vpon the buryels grewe a ryght fayre flouredelyse." f. cxi. The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 145, gives "*Mausoleum*, a byryelle, *anabatrurn*, a chyrchestyle."

² The *Solanum dulcamara*, or woody nightshade.

³ See hereafter LABBE, or labbe, which occurs in Chaucer. This word is doubtless derived from the same source as blabbe and blaberyn. Skinner would derive the verb to blabber from the Latin, "*q. d. elabiare, i. e. labiis quicquid occurrit effutire.*" Compare TEUT. blapperen, *garrere*, BELG. lapperen, *blaterare*.

⁴ This word signifies a person who stammers, or has any defect in his speech. The

BLAK. *Niger, ater.*

BLAKENESSE. *Nigredo.*

BLAKYN', or make blake. *Denigro, vitupero, increpo.*

BLAKE THORNE. (*Prunus, P.*)

BLAME. *Culpa, noxa, vituperium.*

(BLAMEN, P. *Culpo, vitupero, increpo.*)

BLAMEWORTHY. *Culpabilis.*

BLAMYNGE. *Vituperium.*

BLANKETT, vollon clothe.¹ *Lodix.*

BLANKETT, lawngelle. *Langellus.*

BLASFEMARE. *Blasphemator.*

BLASFEMYN'. *Blasfemo.*

BLASFEMYNGE. *Blasphemia.*

BLASYN', as lowe of fyre (as doth the leme of a fyre, P.) *Flammo.*

BLASYN', or dyscry armys. *Describo.*

BLASYNGE, or flamynge of fyre. *Flammacio.*

BLASYNGE of armys. *Descriptio.*

BLASTE of wynde. *Flatus.*

BLANKE plumbe (blavmblumbe, K. H. blawmblumb, otherwyse called whyte lede, P.)² *Album plumbum.*

BLANCHYN' almandys, or oþer lyke (blaunchyn, P.) *Dealbo, decortico.*

BLANCHYNGE of almondys or other lyke. *Dealbacio, decorticacio.*

BLAWNDRELLE, frute (blauderel, K.)³ *Melonis, C. F.*

BLEDYN'. *Sanguino, cruento.*

BLEDYNGE. *Sanguinacio, fleobotomia.*

BLEDYNGE boyste.⁴ *Ventosa, guna, CATH.*

Ortus renders "*traulus, a ratelare.*" It appears in Ducange that *balbus* and *blesus* are synonymous with *traulus*; the first of these is rendered in Cooper's Thesaurus, one "that cannot well pronounce wordes, a maffler in the mouth."

¹ Blanket is taken from the French *blanchet*, woollen cloth, no doubt of a white colour; the distinction here made is not very clear, but *lodix* appears to have been a bed-covering, as we now use the word blanket, *langellus*, blanket cloth generally. "*Langeul, langais, blanchet, drap de laine.*" ROQUEF. The Medulla explains *lodex* to be "a blanchet or a whytil;" the latter word, which is merely a version of the French, is still retained in North Britain to denote a woollen wrapper used by females. "*Lodix, quicquid in lecto supponitur, et proprie pannus villosus, Anglice, a blanket.*" ORT. VOC. See hereafter DAGGYSWEYNE, *lodix*.

² In Sloan. MS. 73 f. 213 are directions for making blanc plumb, *album plumbum*, with "strong reed wine drestis, and brode platis of newe leed, in a great erthen pot or barel, and closed for six woks or more in hoot horsdunge." This MS. is of the close of the XVth century; an earlier receipt occurs in Sloan. MS. 2584, f. 6.

³ Lydgate mentions this among the fruits more choice than "pechis, costardes, etiam wardons."

"Pipus, quinces, blauderelle to disport,
And the pome-cedre corageos to recomfort." Minor Poems, p. 15.

"Blaundrell, an apple, *brandureau.*" PALS. "*Blanduriau, très blanc; pommes de Caleville blanc, qui venoient d'Auvergne.*" ROQUEF. "*Blandureau*, the white apple, called in some parts of England, a blaundrell." COTGR.

⁴ The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*Guna vel guina, vas vitreum, quod et Latinis a similitudine cucurbitæ ventosa vocatur, quæ animata spiritu per igniculum in superficiem trahit sanguinem.*" PAPIAS; see Ducange. The operation of cupping, which is one of ancient use, was doubtless well known to the Friar of Lynn,

BLEDYNGE yryn. *Fleosotomium*,
C. F. (*fleobothomium*, P.)

BLEDDYR. *Vesica*.

BLEDDERYD. *Vesicatus*.

BLEYKE of coloure.¹ *Pallidus*,
subalbus.

BLEYKCLOPE, or qwysters (ble-
chen clothe, K. P. blekyn, H.)²
Candido.

BLEYSTARE, or wytstare (bleyster,
K. bleyestare or qwytstare, H.
bleykester or whytster, P.)³
Candidarius, CATH. C. F.

BLEYNE. *Papula*, CATH. *et* UG.
in popa.

BLEKE (blecke, P.)⁴ *Atramentum*.

BLEKKYN wythe bleke (blackyn
with blecke, P.) *Atramento*.

(BLEXTERE, K. *Obfuscator*.)

BLEMSCHYDE (blemysshed, P.) *Ob-
fuscatus*.

BLENSCHYN' (blemysshen, P.) *Ob-
fusco*, CATH.

BLEMSCHYNGE. *Obfuscacio*.

BLEREYED (blere iyed, P.)⁵ *Lippus*.

BLERYDNESSE (blere iyednesse,
P.) *Lippitudo*.

BLERYNGE or mowynge wythe the
mowthe. *Valgia*.

BLERYNGE wythe mowe makynge.⁶
Patento, valgio.

BLESE or flame of fyre (blase or
lowe, P.) *Flammella*.

BLESCHYN', or qwenchyn' (bless-
yn, P.) *Extinguo*.

BLESCHYNGE, or qwenchyng of
fyre (blensshinge, P.) *Ex-
tinctio*.

BLETYN', as a schepe. *Balo*.

BLETYNGE of a schepe. *Balatus*.

BLEVYN, or levyn aftyrwarde (ble-
vyn or abydyn, K. P.) *Remaneo*,
restat.

BLEVYNGE, or releve, or relefe (or
levynge or relef, K.)⁷ *Reliquia*,
vel reliquiae.

who compiled the Promptorium, as one of the means resorted to when, according to the monastic institutions, there were at stated seasons (*temporibus minucionis*) general blood-lettings. See Martene de Antiq. Ritibus, and Mr. Rokewode's note on Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda, p. 11. In the Chirurgical of John Arderne, surgeon to Edw. III. where he speaks of cupping, "*ventosacio*," a representation is given of the bledynge boyste. Sloane MS. 65, f. 70. Compare the verb BOYSTON.

¹ "Bleke, wan of colour, *blesme*." PALSG. A.S. blæc, *pallidus*.

"Some one, for she is pale and bleche." GOWER, Conf. Am. B. v.

Bleek is still used in Norfolk to signify pale and sickly. FORBY.

² TEUT. bleycken, *excandefacere insolando*. A.S. ablæcan, *dealbare*.

³ The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1587, renders "*Albatrix, candidaria*, blecherre or lawnderre." "Whitstarre, *blanchisseur de toylles*." PALSG. See WHYTSTARE.

⁴ Horman says, "Wrytters ynke shulde be fyner than blatche, *atramentum scriptorium lectius esset sutorio*." "Bleche for souters, *atrament noyr*." PALSG. A.S. blæc, *atramentum*.

⁵ "*Lippus dicitur qui habet oculos lachrymantes cum palpebris euersatis*, blered of the eye." ORT. VOC. In Piers Ploughman the verb to blere occurs, used metaphorically. "He blessedde hem with his bulles, and blerede hure eye." "To bleare ones eye, begyle him, *enguigner*." PALSG.

⁶ "I gyue him the best counsayle I can, and the knaue bleareth his tonge at me, *tirer la langue*," PALSG. See MOWE, or skorne.

⁷ See RELEEF, or brocaly of mete.

BLEYLY, or gladely (blythely, P.)
Libenter, sponte, spontanee.
 BLYNDE. *Cecus.*
 BLYNDEFYLDE (blyndfellyd, H.)
Excecatus.
 BLYNDYN', or make blynde. *Exceco.*
 BLYNDFELLĒN', *idem est.*
 BLYNDNESSE. *Cecitas.*
 BLYNNYN, or cesun, or leve-warke.¹
Desisto, cesso.
 BLYSSE. *Beatitudo, gaudium.*
 BLYSSYD, hevynly. *Beatus.*
 BLESSYD, erthely. *Benedictus,*
felix.
 BLYSSYN', or blesse. *Benedico.*
 BLESSYNGE. *Benedictio.*
 BLYTHE and mery. *Letus, hillaris.*
 BLYM, or gladde, or make glad
 (blyym or glathyn in herte, K.
 blithen or gladden, P.) *Letifico.*
 BLYTHYN', or welle-cheryn'. *Ex-*
hillero.

BLOO coloure. *Lividus, luridus,*
 C. F.
 BLO ERYE (blo erthe, P.)² *Argilla.*
 BLOBURE (blobyr, P.)³ *Burbu-*
lium, UG. burbalium, C. F.
 BLODE. *Sanguis, cruor.*
 BLOODE hownde. *Molusus, C. F.*
 BLODY. *Sanguinolentus.*
 BLOODE YRYN, *supra in BLED-*
YNGE YRYN.
 BLOODE LATARE. *Flebotomator,*
 C. F.
 BLOKE or stoke (blooc, H.)⁴
Truncus, codex, CATH.
 BLOME, flowre. *Flos.*
 BLOMYN', or blosmyn' (blosym, P.)
Floreo, floresco.
 BLONESSE. *Livor.*
 BLORYYN' or wepyn' (bleren, P.)⁵
Ploro, fleo.
 BLORYNGE or wepynge (bloringe,
 P.) *Ploratus, fletus.*

¹ Hampole, in the Pricke of Conscience, terms the day of final doom, "the day of sorowe that neuer salle blyne." Harl. MS. 6923. Fabian, in the Prologue to vol. ii. speaks of the great devotion that occupied, without any intermission, the numerous religious houses in London,

"When one hath done, another begyn,
 So that of prayer they neuer blyn."

"To blynne, rest or cease of, *cesser*. He neuer felt wo or neuer sall blynne, that hath a bysshoppe to his kin." PALSG. A.S. blinnan, *cessare*.

² The reading of the Harl. MS. ERYE may at first sight appear to be corrupt; it is, however, retained, because hereafter there occur ERYE, or ERTHE, and ERYYN, or of the erthe.

³ This word occurs in Chaucer, Test. of Creseide.

"And at his mouth a blubber stode of fome."

"Blober upon water (or bubble) *bouteillis*." PALSG. The verb to blubre occurs in an analogous sense, in Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, lin. 2174. "The borne blubred ther inne as hit boyled hade." Blubber still signifies in Norfolk a bubble, from blob, as Forby says. See Bleb in Skinner, and Jamieson.

⁴ "Blocke of a tree, tronehet, *tronc*. Bloeke of tynne, *saumon d'estain*." PALSG.

⁵ Skinner gives blare as an English word, from Belg. blaren, *mugire*. Teut. blerren, *clamitare*. It is retained in the dialect of Norfolk, as applied to calves, sheep, asses, and children. FORBY. Blore signifies a roaring wind, as in the Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 838, "hurried headlong with the south-west blore."

BLOSME, or blossom. *Frons*.
 BLOSMYNGE, or blossommynge.
Frondositas.
 BLOTTE vpōn a boke. *Oblitum*, C. F.
 BLOTTYN' bokys. *Oblitero*.
 BLOTTYNGE. *Oblitteracio*.
 (BLOTTYD, P. *Oblitteratus*.)
 BLOWYN' as wynde. *Flo*.
 BLOWYN' wythe horne. *Corno*,
 C. F. *cornicino*, KYLW.
 BLOWN as a man wythe honde
 (blowen with sounde, P.) *Ex-*
sufflo, *sufflo* (*insufflo*, P.)
 BLOYNGE (blowyng, P.) *Flacio*,
flatus.
 BLEWE of coloure. *Blodius*, *blue-*
tus, DICC.
 BLUNDERER or blunt warkere (wor-
 ker, P.) *Hebefactor*, *hebeficus*.
 BLUNDERYNGE, or blunt warkynge.
Hebefaccio.
 BLUNESSE, *supra in BLONESSE*.
 BLUNT of wytte. *Hebes*.
 BLUNT of edge, and bluternesse
 (bluntnesse, P.) *quere post in*
DUL and DULNESSE.
 BOBET.¹ *Collafa*, *collafus*, CATH.
 BOBETTYN'. *Collaphizo*.

BOBETYNGE. *Collafizacio*.
 BOOC or boos, netystalle (boce, K.
 bose, netis stall, H. P.)² *Boscar*,
 CATH. *bucetum*, *presepe*.
 BOCE or boos of a booke or oper
 lyke (booce, H.) *Turgiolum*, UG.
 BOCYN' owte, or strowtyn'.³ *Tur-*
geo, C. F. UG.
 BOCYNGE or strowtyng. *Turgor*.
 BOCHERE. *Carnifex*, *macellarius*.
 BOCHERYE. *Macellum*, CATH.
carnificina.
 BOCLE or boculle (bocul, K. H.
 bokyll or bocle, P.) *Pluscula*,
 DICC. KYLW.
 BOCLYD as shone or botys (boke-
 led, P. *Plusculatus*.
 BODE or massage (boode, H.)⁴
Nuncium.
 BODY. *Corpus*.
 BODYLY. *Corporaliter*.
 BODYLY. *Corporalis*.
 BOFFETE. *Alapa*.
 BUFFETYN', or suffetyn'⁵ (bofeten,
 P.) *Alapizo*, *alapo*, CATH.
 BOFETYNGE. *Alapizacio*.
 BOFET, thre fotyde stole (boffet
 stole, P.)⁶ *Tripes*.

¹ "Bobet on the heed, *coup de poing*." PALSgrave.

² In the midland and Northern counties, a stall where cattle stand all night in winter, is called a boose, in Scotland, a bowe. See Craven Dialect, and Jamieson. Ang. Sax. *bosg*, *præsepe*.

³ This word occurs in Palsgrave as a verb active. "To booce or boce out as worke-
 men do a holowe thyng to make it seem more apparent to the eye, *endocer*. This brod-
 erer hath boded this pece of worke very well."

⁴ A.S. *bod*, *jussum*.

⁵ The word suffetyn', which occurs here only, and is not found in the other MSS.,
 or the printed editions, may be an erroneous reading, but possibly it is a corruption of
 the French word *souffleter*, to cuff on the ear. Jamieson gives the verb to souff, or strike.

⁶ Skinner gives "Buffet-stole, *vox agro Linc. usitatissima, est autem sella levior*
portatilis, sine ullo cubitorum aut dorsi fulcro, credo parùm deflexo sensu à G. buffet,
mensa; mensæ enim vicem satis commodè supplere potest." The buffet, however, was
 the court-cupboard, in France termed also the *credence*, and under this a low stool
 without a back might be placed, but for what special purpose does not appear. Hickes
 derives the word from A.S. *beod*, *mensa*, and *fæt*, *vas*. Forby explains the buffet-

BAGGYSCHYN (boggysche, K. H. boggisse, P.) *Tumidus*.
 BOGGYSCHELY. *Tumide*.
 BOCHCHARE, or vn-crafty (bot-char, P.)¹ *Iners*, C. F.
 (BOTCHARE of olde thinges, P. *Resartor*.)
 BOHCHE, sore (botche, P.) *Ulcus*, CATH.
 BOCHMENT (botchement, P.) *Additamentum, amplificamentum*, CATH. *augmentum, auctorium*.
 BOY, *supra in BEY*. *Scurrus*.
 BOYDEKYN, or bodekyn. *Subucula, perforatorium*.
 BOYSTE, or box.² *Pix (pixis, P.) alabastrum*, C. F.
 BOYSTON'.³ *Scaro, ventoso*, UG.
 BOYSTOWS.⁴ *Rudis*.

BOYSTOWS garment. *Birrus*, CATH.
 BOYSTOWESNESSE (boystousnesse, P.) *Ruditus*.
 BOOK (boke, P.) *Liber, codex*.
 BOOKBYNDER, or amendere. *So-sius*, UG. *in soros*.
 BOKELERE. *Pelta, ancile*, KYLW. C. F. *parma*, CATH.
 BOKELYN, or spere wythe bokylle. *Plusculo*.
 BOKERAM, clothe.⁵
 BOKETT. *Situla, mergus*, C. F.
 BOKULLE, *supra in BOCLE* (bokyll, P.)
 BOKULLE makere. *Pluscularius*, DICT.
 BOLAS frute (bollas, P.) *Pepulum, mespilum*, KYLW. CATH.
 BOLAS tre.⁶ *Pepulus*.

stool in Norfolk to be a four-legged stool set on a frame like a table, and serving as the poor man's sideboard, stool, or table. In the History of Hawsted by Sir John Cullum, p. 25, the bequest occurs in 1553, of "a buffed stool," which is explained to be an oval stool, without a back, and generally having a hole in the seat, for the convenience of lifting it. The Inventory of the effects of Katharine Lady Hedworth, 1568, comprises the following articles: "In my Ladyes Chamber, 2 cupbords, 6s. 8d. 2 cupbord stoules, 3s. 4d. 3 buffett formes, 3s. one litle buffet stole, 6d." Wills and Invent. i. 282, printed by the Surtees Society. See hereafter BUFFETT stole.

¹ Palsgrave gives the verb "to botche, or bungyll a garment as he dothe that is nat a perfyte workeman, *fatrouiller*." "Thou hast but bodchyd and countrefeat Latten, *imaginarie umbratilisque figure*." HORM.

² "A buyste, *alabastrum, pixis, hostiarium pro hostiis*." CATH. ANGL. "*Lechitus est vas olei amplum, vel ampulla ampla que auricalco solet fieri, Anglice, a boyste or kytte for oyle*." ORT. VOC. This word is from the old French *boiste, bostia*, in late Latinity *bustea*, or *bustula*, and these are derived from *pyxis*, or, as Menage supposes, from *buxus*, the material chiefly employed. See Buist, in Jamieson.

³ See above BLEDYNGE BOYSTE.

⁴ "Bustus, *rudis, rigidus*. To be bustus, *rudere*." CATH. ANGL. "*Rudis, indoctus, inordinatus, quasi ruri datus*, boystous. *Rudo*, to make boystous." ORT. VOC. "Boystous, styffe or rude, *lourd, royde*. Unweldy, boystouse, *lourd*. Boystousnesse, *roydeur, impetuosité*." Chaucer uses the word thus, "I am a boistous man, right thus say I." Manciple's Tale. The Wicliffite version renders Matt. ix. 16, "No man puttith a clout of boystous cloth into an olde clothing;" in the original the sense is raw, unwrought cloth.

⁵ "Buckeram, *bougueram*." PALSG. In medieval Latinity *boquerannus*. DUC. If it signified a coarse-grained cloth, the name may be of French derivation, from *bourre*, flocks of wool, and *grain*, but some ancient writers describe it as *telæ subtilis species*, See MENAGE. William Thomas, in his Principal Rules of Italian Grammar, 1548, renders "*bucherame*, buckeramme, and some there is white, made of bombase, so thinne that a man mai see through it."

⁶ "A bulas tre, *pepulus*." CATH. ANGL. "*Pepulus*, a bolaster." ORT. VOC.

BOOLDE, or hardy (bolde, P.)
Audax, animosus, magnanimus.

BOLDE, or to homely. *Presumptuosus, effrons, C. F.*

BOLDELY, or hardely. *Audacter.*

BOLDELY, or malapertly. *Effronter, C. F. presumptuose.*

BOLDENESSE, or hardynesse. *Audacia.*

BOLDENESSE, or homelynesse (to-homlynes, K.) *Presumpcio.*

BOOLE, a beste (bole, net, beste, H.)
Taurus.

BOLLE, vesselle. *Concha, luter, C. F. UG.*

BOLLE, dysche. *Cantare.*

BOLLE of a balaunce, or skole (scoole, H.) *Lanx, CATH.*

BOYLYD mete.

BOLYYN', or boylyn'. *Bullio.*

BOYLYN ouyr, as pottys on þe fyre (bullyn, H.) *Ebullio.*

BOLYNGE, or boylynge of pottys or othere lyke.¹ *Bullicio, bullor.*

BOLLYNGE owere as pottys plawyn.
Ebullicio, C. F.

BOLKE, or hepe. *Cumulus, acervus.*

BOLKYN'.² *Ructo, eructo, orexo, CATH. C. F.*

BOLKYNGE, or bulkynge. *Orexis, eructuacio, C. F.*

BOLNYD. *Tumidus.*

BOLNYN'.³ *Tumeo, turgeo, tumesco.*

BOLNYNGE. *Tumor.*

BOLSTYR of a bedde.⁴ *Culcitra.*

BOLTE. *Petilium, tribulum, KYLW.*

BONE. *Os.*

BONDE. *Vinculum, ligamen.*

BONDAGE. *Servitus.*

BONDE, as a man or woman. *Servus, serva.*

BONDMAN. *Servus natus.*

BONDSCHPE. *Nativitas.*

BONDODGE (bonde dogge, P.)⁵
Molosus.

BONE, or graunte of prayer (boone, P.) *Precarium, CATH. C. F. peticio.*

BONET of a seyle. *Artemo, CATH. sirapum, C. F.*

BONY, or hurtynge (of hurtynge, K. H. P.)⁶ *Fleumon, CATH. flegmen, C. F. (tumor, P.)*

¹ " *Bulla, tumor laticum, i. aquarum, a bollynge or a bloure.*" GARLAND. EQUIV.

² " *Ructo, to bolryn.*" MED. GR. "Bolke nat as a bene were in thy throte, *ne route point.*" PYNSON, boke to lerne French. "To bocke, belche, *roucter.* Bolkyng of the stomake, *routtement.*" PALS. A.S. bealcan, *eructare.* Skinner gives "Boke, *vox agro Lincolnensi familiaris, significat nauseare, eructare.*" See Boke, or Voke, Forby.

³ In the Wicliffite version, 1 Cor. v. 2, "Ghe ben bolnun with pride." Chaucer speaks of "bollen hartes." "Bollynge yes out se but febely, *oculi prominentes.*" HORM. "Bolnyng or swellyng of a bruise or sore. See how this tode bolneth, *s'enfle.*" PALS.

⁴ "Bolstarre, *trauersin, chevecel.*" PALS. A.S. bolster, *cervical.*

⁵ "A bande doge, *Molosus.*" CATH. ANGL. Skinner conjectures that the word bandog is derived from "band, *vinculum, q. d. canis vinctus, ne scilicet noceat; vel si malis, ab A.S. bana, interfector.*"

⁶ The Catholicon explains *flegmen* to be, "*tumor sanguinis. Item flegmina sunt quando in manibus et pedibus callosi sulci sunt.*" It would appear to be the same as a bunnian, the derivation of which has been traced from the French, "*bigne, bosse, enflure, tumeur.*" ROQUEF. Cotgrave renders it a bump or knob, and he gives also "*Bigne, club-footed.*" Sir Thos. Browne, Forby, and Moore, give the word bunny, a small swelling caused by a fall or blow; in Essex "a boine on the head." In Cullum's Hawsted, among the words of local use, is given bunny, a swelling from a blow.

BONY, or grete knobbe (knowe, w.)

Gibbus, gibber, callus, CATH.

BONSCHAWE, sekenesse (bonshawe, p.)¹ *Tessedo, sciasis*.

BOORE, swyne. *Aper, verres*, CATH.

BORAGE, herbe. *Borago*.

Stultis, leprosis, scabidis, tumidis, furiosis, [ago.

Dicit borago, gaudia semper

BOORDE. *Tabula, mensa, asser*.

BORDECLOTHE. *Mappa, gausape*, C. F.

BOORDE, or game.² *Ludus, jocus*.

BOORDON, or pleyyn' (bordyn, p.) *Ludo, jocos*.

BORDELE. *Lupanar, prostibulum*.

BORDYOURE, or pleyare (bordere, p.)³ *Lusor, jocolator*.

BOORDEKNYFE. *Mensacula*, COMM. UG. KYLW.

BORDURE abowte a thyng (bordore, K. round a-bowtyn, H.)

Limbus, orarium, C. F. *ora*.

BORDERYN', or to make a bordur (maken a border about, p.) *Limbo*.

BORE, or hole. *Foramen*.

BORYN', or holyn (make an hole, p.) *Perforo, penetro, cavo*.

BORYNGE, or Percyng. *Perforacio, cavatura*.

BORMYN', or pulchyn' (bornyn, K. P. boornyn, H.)¹ *Polio*, CATH.

BORWAGE (borweshepe, K. borowage, p.) *Fidejussio*, C. F.

BORWARE (borower, p.) *Mutuator*, C. F. *sponsor*, CATH.

BORWYNGE. *Mutuacio, mutuum*. (BORWE for a-nothire person, K. borowe, H. P.⁵ *Fidejussor, sponsor*.)

¹ "The baneschawe, *oscedo*." CATH. ANGL. "*Oscedo, quedam infirmitas quo ora infantium exulcerantur, i. e. oscitatio, oris apertio, a boneshawe*." ORT. "*De infirmitatibus. Baneschaw, cratica, i. passus*." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 40. John Arderne, who was surgeon to Edward III., says in his *Chirurgica*, "*ad guttam in osse, que dicitur bonschawe, multum valet oleum de vitellis ovorum, si inde ungatur*." Sloan. MS. 56, f. 18 b. In Sloan. MS. 100, f. 7, is given the recipe for "a good medicyn for boonschawe. Take bawme and feþirfoie, þe oon deel bawme, and þe þridde parte feþirfoie, and staumpe hem, and tempere hem wiþ stale ale, and lete þe sike drinke þerof." In Devonshire the sciatica is termed bone-shawe, and the same word signifies in Somerset an horny excrescence on the heel of an horse. ? A. S. sceorfa, *scabies*.

² "A bowrde, *jocus*. A bowrdeword, *dicerium, dictorium*." CATH. ANGL. "*Mistilogia, a bourde, i. fabula. Nugaciter, bourdly*." ORT. VOC. "Bourde or game, *jeu*. Bourdyng, jestyng, *joncherie*. To bourde or iape with one in sporte, *truffler, border, iouncher*." PALS. G.

³ "A bowrder, *mimilarius, mimilogus, lusor, jocolator, et cet' ubi a harlotte*." CATH. ANGL. "*Mistilogus, a bourder, i. fabulator vel gesticulator*." ORT. VOC.

⁴ "Bornysch, *burnir*." PALS. G. Chaucer and Gower use burned in this sense frequently, as in the *Knights tale*, "wrought all of burned steele."

"An harnois as for a lustie knight,
Which burned was as silver bright." Conf. Am.

The word is taken from the old French word, *burni*, in modern orthography, *bruni*.

⁵ "A borghe, *fidejussor, vas, sponsor, obses*. To be borghe, *fidejubere, spondere*." CATH. ANGL. "*Fidejussor, a borowe, qui pro alio se obligat, a sucrtý*." ORT. VOC. The word occurs in *Piers Ploughman's Vision*, line 13951.

BOROWE, or plegge (borwe, K. H.)
Vas, CATH.
 BOROWYN' of anodur (borwyn of
 another, K. borowen, P.) *Mu-*
tuor.
 BORWON owt of preson, or stresse
 (borvyn, H. borwne, P.)¹ *Vador*,
 CATH.
 BOSARDE byrde. *Capus, vultur*.
 BOSOME, or bosum'. *Sinus*, UG.
gremium.
 BOST (boost, P.) *Jactancia, ar-*
rogancia, ostentacio.
 BOSTARE, or bostowre. *Jactator,*
arrogans, philocompus, C. F.
 BOOSTON'. *Jacto, ostento*.
 BOOT. *Navicula, scapha, simba*.
 BOTE for a mannys legge (bote or
 cokyr, H. coker, P.)² *Bota,*
ocrea.
 BOTE of (or, P.) helthe. *Salus*.
 BOTELLE, vesselle. *Uter, obba*.
 BOTELLE of hey.³ *Fenifascis*.
 BOTLERE (boteler, P.) *Pincerna,*
promus, propinator, acaliculis,
 CATH.

BOTERAS of a walle.⁴ *Machinis,*
muripula, muripellus, fultura.
 BOTERYE. *Celarium, boteria, pin-*
cernaculum (promptuarium, P.)
 BOTEW. *Coturnus, botula, crepita*.
 BOOTHYR. *Potomium*, CATH. C. F.
 BOTWRYTHE (botewright, P.) *Na-*
vicularius, UG.
 BOTYNGE, or encrese yn byyng.⁵
Licitamentum, CATH. *liciarium*,
 C. F.
 BOTUNE,⁶ or botum' (botym, P.)
Fundum.
 BOTUN, or yeue more owere in
 bargaynys (botyn, or zeue more-
 ouere in barganyng, K. botown,
 H. bote, P.) *Licitor*, CATH. *vel*
in precio superaddo.
 BOTME, or fundament (botym, P.)
Basis.
 BOTME of threde, *infra in CLOW-*
CHEN, or clowe (botym, P.)⁷
 BOTOWRE, byrde (botore, K. P.)
Onocroculus, botorius, C. F.
 BOTWN (botun, P.) *Boto, fibula,*
nodulus, DICT.

“ Ne wight noon wol ben his borugh,
 Ne wed hath noon to legge.”

It is found also not infrequently in Chaucer and Spenser.

“ That now nill be quitt with baile nor borow.” Sheph. Cal. May.

“ *Vas, i. sponsor vel fidejussor, Anglice a borowe*” (borghe, in another Edition). GARLAND, Equiv. “ Borowe, a pledge, *pleige*.” PALSG. A.S. borh, *foenus, fidejussor*.

¹ “ If thou be taken prisoner in this quarrell, I wyll nat borowe the, I promesse the, *je ne te pledgeray point*.” PALSG.

² See BOTEW, and COKYR, botew. “ Boote of lether, *houseau*.” PALSG.

³ “ Botelle of haye, *botteau de foyn*. Aske you for the hosteller, he is aboue in the haye lofte makynge botelles (or botels) of hay, *boteller*.” PALSG. In Norfolk it denotes the quantity of hay that may serve for one feed. FORBY.

⁴ “ Bottras, *portant*.” PALSG. “ *Arc boutant*.” COTGR.

⁵ “ To boote in corsyng,” (horse-dealing) “ or chaunging one thyng for another, gyue money or some other thyng aboue the thyng. What wyll you boote bytwene my horse and yours? *mettre ou bouter dauantaige*.” PALSG. A.S. betan, *emendare*.

⁶ The correct reading is probably BOTME. “ A bothome, *fundus*.” CATH. ANGL.

⁷ “ A bothome of threde, *filarium*.” CATH. ANGL. “ Bottome of threde, *gliceaux, plotton de fil*.” PALSG. Skinner derives it from the French, *boteau, fasciculus*.

BOTHON clothys (botonyn, K. boton, P.) *Botono, fibulo*.
 BOTURE (botyr, K.) *Butirum*.
 BOTURFLYE. *Papilio*.
 BOWE of a tre (boughe, branche, P.) *Ramus*.
 BOWALLE, or bowelle (bowaly, K. H. bawelly, P.) *Viscus*.
 BOWALYNGE. *Evisceracio, exenteracio*.
 BOWAYLYN', or take owte bowalys. *Eviscero, CATH.*
 BOWDE, malte-worme (boude of malte, P.)¹ *Gurgulio, KYLW.*
 BOWE. *Arcus*.
 BOWETT, or lanterne.² *Lucerna, lanterna*.
 BOWZERE (bowyere, P.) *Arcuarius, architenens, DICT.*
 BOWYN'. *Flecto, curvo*.
 BOWYN', or lowtyn' (lowyn, bulkyn, or bowyn, H. P.) *Inclino*.
 BOWGE. *Bulga, C. F.*
 BOWLE. *Bolus*.
 BOWLYN, or pley wythe bowlys. *Bolo*.
 BOWNDE, or marke. *Meta, limes*.

BONTYVASNESSE (bountyuousnesse, P.) *Munificentia, liberalitas, largitas*.
 BONTYVESE (bountyuous, P.) *Munificus, liberalis, largus*.
 BOWRE, chambyr. *Thalamus, conclave*.
 BOX, or buffett. *Alapa*.
 (BOX, or boyste, K. H. P. *Pixis*.)
 BOX tre. *Buxus*.
 BOTHE, or bothyn (bothen, P.) *Uterque, ambo, CATH.*
 BOPE, chapmannys schoppe. *Pella, selda (opella, apotecha, P.)*
 BOYUL or bothule, herbe, or cow-slope (bothil, H. boyl, P.)³ *Vactinia, C. F. menelaca, marciana, C. F.*
 BRACE, or (of, P.) a balke. *Uncus, loramentum, C. F.*
 BRACE of howndys.
 BRACYN, or sette streyte. *Tendo*.
 BRAGETT, drynke (bragot or braket, K. H. P.)⁴ *Mellibrodium, bragetum (sed hoc est fictum, P.)*
 BRAY, or brakene, baxteris instrument. *Pinsa, C. F.*

¹ Bouds, in the Eastern counties, are weovils in malt. TUSSEY, FORBY, MOORE.

² Among appliances for sacred use in the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17. C. XVII. f. 46, are "*absconsa, sconsse, ventifuga, bowyt, crucibulum, cressett*." The word was no doubt taken from the French *boîte*, in Latin, *boieta, capsula*.

³ In the treatise of herbs and their qualities, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 72 b. is mentioned bothume, "*Consolida media* is an herbe that me clepyth wyth bothume, or whyte goldys, thys herbe hath leuys that beth enelong."

⁴ "Bragott, *idromellum*." CATH. ANGL. "Hire mouth was swete as braket or the meth." CHAUC. Milleres Tale. Skinner explains bragget to be "*species hydromelitis, vel potius cerevisiæ melle et aromatibus conditæ Lancastrensibus valde usitata*." The Welsh bragod has the same signification. Grose says bracket is in the North a drink compounded of honey and spices. See bragwort, in Jamieson and Nares. Harrison, who lived in Essex about 1575, relates in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles, ii. c. 6, how his wife was accustomed to make brackwoort, reserving a portion of the woort unmixed with hops, which she shut up close, allowing no air to come to it till it became yellow, calling it brackwort, or charwort, to which finally she added arras, and bay-berries powdered.

BRAYNE. *Cerebrum*.

BRAYYN' in sownde (brayne in sowndynge, P.)¹ *Barrio*, CATH.

BRAYYN', as baxters her pastys (brayn, *vide in* knedying, K.) *Pinso*, CATH.

BRAYYN, or stampyn in a mortere. *Tero*.

BRAYNGE, or stampynge. *Tritura*.

BRAYNGE yn sownde. *Barritus*, C. F.

BRAYNYN' (brayne, P.) *Excerebro*.

BRAYNYD, or kyllid. *Excerebratus*.

BRANYD, or fulle of brayne. *Cerebrosus, cerebro plenus*.

BRAYNGE, or kyllynge. *Excerebracio*.

BRAYNLES. *Incerebrosus*.

BRAKE, herbe, or ferne². *Filix*.

BRAKEBUSHE, or fernebrake. *Filicetum, filicarium*, UG. *in flaxe*.

BRAKENE, *supra in* BRAY (brake-nesse, J.)³

BRAKYN, or castyn, or spewe.⁴ *Vomo*, CATH. *evomo*.

BRAKYNGE, or parbrakyng. *Vomitum, evomitum*.

BRANDELEDE (branlet, K. branlede or treuet, P.) *Tripes*, NECC.

BRAS (brasse, P.) *Es*.

BRASYLE.⁵ *Gaudio*, DICC. *vel lignum Alexandrinum*.

BRASYN' (brased, P.) *Ereus, eneus*.

BRASYERE. *Erarius*.

BRAS-POTT. *Emola*, BRIT.

¹ "The moders of the chyldern" (slain by Constantine) "camen cryenge and brayenge for sorowe of theyr chyldern." LEGEND. AUR. "To bray as a deere doth, or other beest, *brayre*. There is a deer kyllid, for I here hym bray." PALS.G.

² "A brakane, *filix*, a brakanbuske, *filicarium*." CATH. ANGL. "*Filix, Anglice*, ferne or brakans." ORT. VOC. "Brake, ferne, *fusiore*." PALS.G. In the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland 1511, it appears that water of braks was stilled yearly, for domestic use. Ray gives the word brakes as generally used; it is retained in Norfolk and Suffolk. See FORBY and NARES.

³ "A brake, *pinsella, vibra, rastellum*." CATH. ANGL.

⁴ "He wyll nat cease fro surfettyng, tyll he be redde to parbrake." HORM. "To parbrake, *vomir*. It is a shrewde turne, he parbraketh thus." PALS.G. This word does not occur again in its proper place in the Promptorium. See Braking, in Jamieson.

⁵ It is not a little singular to find so many notices as occur of Brasil-wood, considerably anterior to the discovery of Brasil, by the Portuguese Captain, Peter Alvarez Capralis, which occurred 3d May, 1500. He named it the land of the Holy Cross, "since of store of that wood, called Brasill." Purchas's Pilgrimes, vol. i. It is probable that some wood which supplied a red dye, had been brought from the East Indies, and received the name of Brasil, long previous to the discovery of America. See Huetiana, p. 268. In the Canterbury Tales, the host, commending the Nonne's preeste for his health and vigour, says,

"Him nedeth not his colour for to dien,
With Brasil, ne with grain of Portingale."

Among the valuable effects of Henry V. taken shortly after his decease in 1422, there occur "*ii. graundes peces du Bracile, pris vi. s. viii. d.*" ROT. PARL. In Sloan. MS. 2584, p. 3, will be found directions "for to make brasil to florische lettres, or to rewle wyth bookes."

BRAWLERE. *Litigator, litigiosus, jurgosus.*

BRAWLYN', or strywen'. *Litigo, jurgo. Quere plura in STRYVĒN.*

BRAWLYNGE. *Jurgium, litigium.*

BRAWNE of a bore.¹ *Aprina.*

(BRAWNE of a checun, H. cheken, P. *Pulpa*, C. F.)

BRAWNE of mannys leggyys or armys. *Musculus, lacertus, pulpa*, C. F.

BRANCHE of a tre. *Palmes*, C. F. (*ramus, ramusculus*, P.)

(BRAWNÇHE of a vyny, K. P. *Palmes*.)

BRAWNDESCHYN' (brawnchyn as man, K.) *Vibro.*

BRAWNDYSCHYNGE (brawnchyng, K.) *Vibracio.*

BRECHE, or breke.² *Braccæ, plur.*

BREDDE or hecchyd, of byrdys (hetched, P.) *Pullificatus.*

BREDE, mannys fode. *Panis.*

BREDE twyys bakyn, as krakenelle, or symnel,³ or other lyke (twyes bake, or a craknell, P.) *Rubidus*, C. F. (*artocopus*, P.)

BREDE, bysqwyte, *supra* (bred clepyd bysqwyte, H. P.) *Biscoctus.*

BREDE, or lytylle borde. *Mensula, tabella, asserulus.*

BREDE-HUCHE (bredhitthe, P.) *Turrundula*, UG. *in turgeo.*

BREDECHESE (bredchese, P.)⁴ *Jumtata (junctata, P.)*

¹ Brawne, which Tooke conjectured to be boaren, flesh being understood, was applied anciently in a more general sense than at present. The etymology of the word may be traced with much probability to the Latin, *aprugnum, callum*. Piers Ploughman speaks of "brawn and blod of the goos, bacon and colhopes;" and Chaucer in the Knight's Tale applies the word, as it has been here, to the muscular parts of the human frame.

"His limmes gret, his braunes hard and strong."

The gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth gives the word in this sense,

"*En la jambe est la sure*, (the caalf.)

E taunt cum braoun rest ensure. (the brahun.)' Arund. MS. 220, f. 298.

"*þe brawne of a man, musculus.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Lacerna, vel lacertus, proprie superior pars brachii vel musculus*, brawne of the arme." MED. Harl. MS. 2257. "He hath eate all the braune of the lopster, *callum.*" HORM. "*Braon, le gras des fesses.*" ROQUEF. Roman de Rou.

² "Breke, *bracce, femorale, perizoma, saraballa*. Breke of women, *feminalia.*" CATH. ANGL. A curious illustration of the use by the fair sex of this last mentioned article of dress is supplied by the Roll of expenses of Alianore, Countess of Leicester, A.D. 1265, edited by Mr. Botfield for the Roxburghe Club. "*Item, pro vi pellibus baszeni ad cruralia Comitissæ, per Hicqe Cissorem, xxi d. pro iii ulnis tarentinilli ad eadem, per eundem, xii d. pro plumá ad eadem, xii d.*" page 10. "*Bathini dicuntur vestes lineæ usque ad genua pertinentes*, a breche." ORT. VOC. "Breche of hosen, *braiette, braie, braies.*" PALSG. Elyot gives in his Librarie, a quaint synonyme in his rendering of the word "*subligaculum*, a nether coyfe or breche."

³ See CRAKENELLE, brede, and SYMNEL.

⁴ *Juncata*, which is written also *juncta, juncheta*, and *jumentata*, is explained to be "*lac concretum, et juncis involutum*, mattes or crudde." ORT. VOC. In French *jonchée*, which is "a greene cheese or fresh cheese made of milke that's curdled without any runnet, and served in a fraile of green rushes." COTGR. Bred in the Eastern counties signifies at the present time the board used to press curd for cheese, somewhat less in

BREDE of mesure.¹ *Latitudo*.
 BREDYN' or hetchyn', as byrdys
 (foules or birdes, P.) *Pullifico*.
 BREDYN', or make more brode.
Dilato.
 BREDE vermyne. *Vermesco*.
 BREDYNGE, or brodyng (or forthe
 bringinge, P.) of birdys. *Ebro-*
cacio, focio, CATH. fomentacio.
 BREDYNGE, or makynge brode.
Dilatacio.
 BREYDE lacys. *Necto, torqueo,*
UG. laqueo, fibulo.
 BREDYNGE of lacys, or oþer lyke.
Laqueacio, nectio, connectio.
 BREYDYN', or vpbreydyn'. *Impro-*
pero.
 (BRAYDE, sawte, or brunt, P.²
Impetus.)
 BREKE, or brekyng. *Ruptura,*
fractura.
 BREKYN' or brestoñ' (brasten, P.)
Frango.
 BRAKYN' a-sunder cordys and ropis
 and oþer lyke. *Rumpo*.

(BREKEN claddis, P.³ *Occo, UG.*)
 BREKYNGE. *Fraccio*.
 BREME, fysche. *Bremulus*.
 BREN, or bryn, or paley.⁴ *Can-*
tabrum, furfur, CATH.
 BRENNAR, or he þat settythe a
 thyng a-fyre. *Combustor*.
 BRENNYN, or settyn' on fyre, or
 make brēn'. *Incendo, cremo,*
comburo.
 BREN', by the selfe (brenne, P.)
Ardeo.
 BRENNYNGE. *Ustio, combustio,*
incendium.
 BRENT. *Combustus, incensus*.
 BRERE, or brymmeylle (bremmyll,
 or brymbyll, P.) *Tribulus,*
vepris.
 BRESE.⁵ *Locusta, asilus, UG.*
 BREST, or wantynge, of nede (at
 nede, P.)⁶ *Indigencia*.
 BREESTE of a beste. *Pectus*.
 BREESTE-BONE. *Torax, UG. in*
torqueo.
 (BRASTEN, *supra in BREKEN, P.*)

circumference than the vat; the bred-chese may have been one freshly taken from the press, or perhaps so called as being served on such a "bred," or broad platter.

¹ "Brede or squarenesse, *croisure*." PALSG. A.S. bræd, *latitudo*.

² "Brayde, or hastynesse of mynde, *colle*. At a brayde, *faisant mon effort*. At the first brayde, *de prime face*. To brayde or take a thyng sodaynly in haste, *je me mets à prendre hastiement*. I breyde, I make a brayde to do a thing sodaynly, *je m'efforce*. I breyde out of my slepe, *je tressaulx*." PALSG. See brade, in Jamieson.

³ "*Occo, scindere, glebas frangere, Anglice to clotte*." ORT. VOC. Compare BRESTYN clottys.

⁴ See PALY of bryne. "*Paille, chaffe, the huske wherein corn lieth*." COTGR. From the Latin *palea*.

⁵ "A brese, *atelabus, brucus, vel locusta*." CATH. ANGL. "*Atelabus, a waspe or a brese*." ORT. VOC. "Brese or long flye, *prester*," PALSG. A.S. briosa, *tabanus*.

⁶ Hampole uses this word in the Pricke of Conscience.

"Lorde, when sawe we the hafe hunger or thriste,
 Or of herbar haue grete briste." Harl. MS. 6723, f. 84.

It is perhaps taken from the Danish, "bröst, default, have bröst, to want or lack a thing." WOLFF.

BRESTYN', or cleue by þe selfe
(brasten, p.) *Crepo*.
 BRESTE clottys, as plowmen (clod-
des, p.) *Occo*.
 BRESTE downe (brast, p.) *Sterno*,
dejicio, obruo.
 BREKE cōuenant. *Fidifrago*.
 BREKE lawys. *Legirumpo*.
 BRESTYN owte. *Erumpo, eructo*.
 BRESTYNGE, *supra in* BREKYNGE.
 BRESTYNGE downe. *Prostracio*,
consternacio.
 BETRAX of a walle (bretasce, k.
bretays, h. p.)¹ *Propugnacu-*
lum, DICC.
 BRETHE. *Anelitus, alitus, spi-*
ramen.
 BRETHYN', or ondyn'. *Spiro, anelo,*
aspiro.
 BREUETOWRE. *Brevigerulus*,
CATH.
 BREYEL. *Brollus, brolla, miser-*
culus.

BRYBERY, or brybe. *Manticulum*,
C. F.
 BRYBYN'. *Manticulo, latrocinor*.
 BRYBOWRE.² *Manticulus, man-*
ticula, CATH.
 BRYD. *Avis, volucris*.
 BRYDALE. *Nupciæ*.
 BRYDALE howse. *Nuptorium*,
CATH.
 BRYDBOLT, or burdebolt. *Epi-*
tilium.
 BRYDE, *infra in* SPOWSE (man or
woman, *infra in* spowse, p.
mayde or woman, w. *Spon-*
sus, sponsa.)
 BRYDYLL (bridell, p.) *Frenum*,
erica, CATH.
 BRYDELYN'. *Freno*.
 BRYDELYN', or refreynyn'. *Re-*
freno.
 BRYDELYME. *Viscus*.
 BRYGE, or debate (brygggyng, k.)³
Briga, discensio.

¹ "A bretasyng, *propugnaculum*." CATH. ANGL. The Catholicon says, "*dicuntur propugnacula pinne murorum sive summe partes, quia ex his propugnatur*." In the Treatise "*de Utensilibus*," written by Alex. Neccham, about the year 1225, in the chapter relating to a castle, the French gloss renders *propugnacula*, *brestaches*, and *pinne, karneus*. Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. f. 196. "*Bretesse, breteche, bretesque, forteresse, tour de bois mobile, parapet, creneaux, palissade*." ROQUEF. This word was applied rather indefinitely to denote various appliances of ancient fortification. See *bretachia*, in Ducange. It more properly signified the battlements; thus it is said of the valiant Normans,

"*As berteiches monterent, et au mur guernelé*." Roman de Rou.

In Lydgate's Troy we read that,

"Every tower bretexed was so clene."

In a contract made at Durham in 1401, is the clause, "*Et supra istas fenestras faciet in utroque muro ailours, et brettissementa battellata*."

² "Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the bribour will him quite." LYDGATE.

In Piers Ploughman bribors are classed with "pilors and pikeharneis." In Rot. Parl. 22 Edw. IV. n. 30, are mentioned persons who "have stolen and bribed signetts," that is, young swans. "A bribur, *circumforaneus, lustro, sicefanta*." CATH. ANGL. "To bribe, pull, pyll, *briber*, Romant, *dérobber*. He bribeth, and he polleth, and he gothe to worke." PALSgrave.

³ This word occurs in Chaucer, T. of Melib. "min adversaries han begonne this

BRYGGE. *Pons.*

BRYGYRDYL.¹ *Lumbare, renale.*

BRYGOWS, or debate-makar. *Brig-
gousus.*

BRYLLARE of drynke, or schen-
kare (drinkshankere, P.) *Pro-
pinator, propinatrix.*

BRYLLYN', or schenk drynke.²
Propino.

BRYLLYNGE of drynke (of ale, K.)
Propinacio.

BRYM, or fers.³ *Ferus, feror.*

BRYMBYLL, *supra in BRERE.*

BRYNGARE. *Allator, lator.*

BRYNGE to. *Affero, perduco.*

BRYNGE forthe chyldyr, or chyl-
drun. *Parturio, pario, edo.*

(BRYNGYN forthe, or shewyn forthe,
K. P. *Profero.*)

BRYNGE forthe frute. *Fructifico.*

BRYNGE forthe kynlynge. *Feto.*

BRYNGE yn to a place. *Infero,
induco.*

BRYNGYN, or ledyn. *Induco, in-
troduco.*

BRYNGE to mynde. *Reminiscor,
commemoro.*

BRYNGE owte of place. *Educo.*

BRYNGYNGE. *Allatura.*

BRYNE, or brow of þe eye. *Su-
percilium.*

(BRYNNE of corn, K. *Cantabrum,
furfur.*)

BRYNE of salt. *Salsugo, CATH. C. F.*

debat and brige by his outrage." Roquefort gives "*Briga, querelle, démêlé, combat. Brigueux, querelleur*:" and Cotgrave "*Brigue, contention, altercation*." Skinner would however trace the word to A.S. *brice, ruptura*. Horman says, "beware of such brygous matters (*abstineas omni calumniâ*), for thou oughtest nat to hold cour-
rishly ageynst thy maister." See *Briga*, in Kennett's Glossary.

¹ "*Lumbare, Anglice a breke-gyrdle, cingulum circa lumbos, et dicitur a lumbis, quia eo cinguntur et religantur, vel quia lumbis inhereat. Item dicitur et coxale, et bracharium, et renale, sed proprie renale quod renibus assignatur, sicut ventrale circa ventrem cingulum.*" ORT. VOC. from the Catholicon. "*Braccale, braccarium, a breke-girdul. Marcipium, a brigirdele.*" MED. "*Perisoma, braygurdylle.*" Harl. MS. 1002, f. 116. The terms brekegirdle and bygirdle are occasionally confounded together, and it may be questioned which of the two was here intended: the latter is the Anglo-Saxon bigyrdel, *zona, saccus, fiscus*, which properly signifies a purse attached to the girdle. In this sense it occurs in P. Ploughman, "the bagges and the bigirdles." Vision, lin. 5072. "A bygyrdylle, *marsupium, renale.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Renale, a bygyrdyll, est zona circa renes. Brachile, i. lumbare, dicitur etiam cingulum renum, a bygyrdell. Cruma vel crumena est bursa, vel saccus pecunie, vel marsupium, a bygyrdell.*" ORT. VOC. On the Northern coast of Norfolk, opposite Burnham Westgate, is an island of singular shape, resembling the letter S: it is about a mile in length, following the direction of its tortuous form, and very narrow throughout. It still bears the name of Bridgirdle, evidently from its supposed similarity to the ancient article of dress called the BRYGYRDYLE. See No. LXIX. of the Ordnance Survey.

² "To byrle, *propinare, miscere.*" CATH. ANGL. Ang. S. byrlan, *haurire*, byrle, *pincerna*. Jamieson gives the same sense of the verb to birle. See hereafter SCHENKYN drynke. A.S. *scencan, propinare*.

³ This word occurs in R. Brunne, and Chaucer. See also Gawayn and Golagros. "He come lyke a breme bare." Sir Amadas. "Brimme, feirse, *fier.*" PALSG. A.S. *bremman, furere*. In the dialects of Norfolk and Suffolk, brim is retained only in the following sense, "a brymmyng as a bore or a sowe doth, *en rouyr.*" PALSG. "To bryme, *subare.*" CATH. ANGL. Elyot renders "*subo, to brymme as a boore doth, whan he getteth pygges.*" See further in Ray, Jamieson, and Forby.

BRYNKE of a wesselle. *Margo*.
 BRYNKE of watyr, *supra in*
 BANKE.
 BRYSYDE (brissed, P.) *Quassatus*,
contusus.
 BROSYN or qwaschyn' (brysyn,
 K. bryszyn, H. brissen, P.)¹
Briso, CATH. *quasso*, *brisco*,
 C. F. *allido*.
 (BRISYNG, or brissoure, K. bryss-
 ynge or bryssure, H. *Quas-*
satio, *contusio*, *collisio*.)
 BRYSTYLLE, or brustylle (burs-
 tyll, P.) *Seta*.
 BRYGHT. *Clarus*, *splendidus*,
rutilans.
 BRYHTENESSE. *Splendor*.
 BRYGHTE SWERDE. *Splendona*.

BROCALE, or lewyng of mete
 (brokaly of mete, P.)² *Frag-*
mentum, COMM.
 BROCHE of threde. *Vericulum*.
 BROCHE, juelle (jowell, P.)³ *Mo-*
nile, *armilla*.
 BROCHE for a thacstare.⁴ *Fir-*
maculum.
 BROCHE, or spete (without-yn
 mete, H. withoute, P.)⁵ *Veru*.
 (BROCHE or spete, whan mete is
 vpon it, P. *Verutum*.)
 BROCHE for spyrlynge or herynge.⁶
Spiculum, COMM.
 BROCHYN', or settyn a vesselle
 broche (a-broche, K. P.) *Atta-*
mino, *clipsidro*, KYLW.
 BRODE, or wyde. *Latus*, *amplus*.

¹ "To bryse, *quatere*, *quarsare*. Brysille, *fragilis*, *fisilis*, *fracticius*, *fractilis*." CATH. ANGL. A.S. brysan, *conterere*. The word bryse is, however, probably taken more directly from the French. Palsgrave gives "to brise or bray herbes or suche like in a mortar, *briser*." In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 72 b. is mentioned "bryse-wort, or bon-wort, or daysye, *consolida minor*, good to breke bocches."

² Elyot renders "*Analecta*, fragmentes of meate whiche falle vnder the table. *Analectes*, he that gadereth vp brokelettes."

³ The broche was an ornament common to both sexes; of the largesse of Queen Guenever it is related, "Everych knyzt she 3af broche other ryng." LAUNFAL MILES. "*Fibula*, a boton, or broche, prykke, or a pynne, or a lace. *Monile*, *ornamentum est quod solet ex feminarum pendere collo*, *quod alio nomine dicitur firmaculum*, a broche." ORT. VOC. The jewel which it was usual about the commencement of the XVIth Century to wear in the cap, was called a broche. Palsgrave gives "Broche for ones cappe, *broche*, *ymage*, *ataiche*, *afficquet*. Make this brotche fast in your cappe. Broche with a scripture, *deuise*." The beautiful designs of Holbein executed for Henry VIII. and preserved in Sloan. MS. 5308, afford the best examples of ornaments of this description. See also the Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, edited by Sir F. Madden.

⁴ Broaches are explained by Forby to be "rods of sallow, or other tough and pliant wood split, sharpened at each end, and bent in the middle; used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. Fr. *broche*."

⁵ "A soudear for lacke of a brotche or a spyt, rosteth his meate upon his wepon made lyke a broche." HORM. Thomas, in his Principal Rules of Italian Grammar, 1548, renders "*stocco*, an armyng swoorde made like a broche." In the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book, 1511, it appears that the broches were turned by a "child of the kechling." ANT. REP. IV. 233. Palsgrave alludes to the same primitive usage, "when you haue broched the meate (*embroché*) lette the boye tourne, and come you to churche." See also Leland's Coll. VI. 4.

⁶ "A sperlynge, *ipimera*, *sperlingus*." CATH. ANGL. "Spurlin, a smelt. Fr. *esperlan*." SKINNER. The name is retained in Scotland; see sparlyng and spirling in Jamieson.

BRODE, or large of space. *Spaciosus*.

BRODE of byrdys. *Pullificacio*.

BRODE hedlese nayle. *Clavus acephalus*.

BROOD arowe (brodarwe, K.)¹ *Catapulta*, CATH.

BROOD axe, or exe. *Dolabrum*, CATH.

BRODYN, as byrdys (and fowles, P.)

Foveo, fetifico, C. F. *in alcyon*.

BRODYNGE of byrdys. *Focio*, CATH. (*focacio*, P.)

BROYDYN (broyded, P.) *Laqueatus*.

BROYLYD. *Ustulatus*.

BROYLYD mete, or rostyd only on þe colys. *Frixum, frixitura*.

BROLYYN', or broylyn'. *Ustulo, ustillo, torreo*, CATH.

(BROLYYD, *supra in* BROYLYD, K.)

(BROLYYNGE, or broylinge, K. *Ustulacio*.)

(BROK, best, K. brocke, P.² *Taxus, castor, melota, pictorius*.)

BROKE, watyr. *Rivulus, torrens*.

BROKE bakkyde. *Gibbosus*.

BROOKE mete, or drynke (broken, P.)³ *Retineo, vel digerendo retinere*.

BROKYNGE of mete and drynke.

Retencio (*retencio cibi vel potus, digestio*, P.)

BROKDOL, or frees (brokyl or fres, H. brokill or feers, P.) *Fragilis*.

BROME, brusche. *Genesta, mirica*, CATH. *tamaricium*, C. F.

BRONDE of fyre. *Facula, fax, ticio, torris*, C. F.

BRONDYDE. *Cauterizatus*, C. F.

BRONNYN' wythe anyren' (brondyn, P.) *Cauterizo*.

BRONDYNGE. *Cauterizacio*, C. F.

BRONDYNGE yren'. *Cauterium*, C. F.

BROSTYN, or broke. *Fractus, ruptus*.

BROSTYN man, yn þe cod. *Herniosus*, C. F.

BROTHe. *Brodium, liquamen*, C. F.

BROWDYD, or ynbrowdyd (browdred, or browden, P.) *Intextus, acupictus*, C. F. *frigiatus*, UG.

BROWDYN', or inbrowdyn' (inbrowdyr, P.) *Intexo*, C. F. *frigio*, UG. *in frigiâ*.

BROWDYURE (browderere, P.) *Intextor*, C. F. *frigio*, CATH. UG.

BROWE. *Supercilium*.

BROWESSE (browes, H. P.)⁴ *Adipatum*, C. F.

¹ The Catholicon explains *catapulta* to be "*sagitta cum ferro bipenni, quam sagittam barbatam vocant*." Palsgrave renders broad arrow, "*raillon*:" and Cotgrave gives "*fer de flèche à raillon*, a shoot-head, a forked or barbed head."

² See above BAWSTONE. "*Fiber, id est castor*, a brocke. *Fibrina vestis que tramam de fibri lanâ habet*, a clothe of brocke woll." ORT. VOC. "Brocke a best, *taxe*." PALSG. The Wicliffite version renders Hebr. XI. 37, "Thei wenten about in brok skynnes, and in skynnes of geet." A.S. *broc, grumus*.

³ "To brooke meate, *digerer, aualer*. I can nat brooke this pylles. He hath eaten raw quayles, I fear me he shall neuer be able to brooke them." PALSG. A.S. *brucan, frui*. Margaret Paston, writing about the sickness of her cousin Bernay, 14 Edw. IV. 1476, 7, says, "I remember yat water of mynte, or water of millefole, were good for my cosyn Bernay to drynke, for to make hym to browke." Paston Corresp. V. 156.

⁴ Skinner explains brewse to be "*panis jure intinctus*," which is the precise meaning

BROWETT.¹ *Brodiellum*.

BROWNE. *Fuscus, subniger, nigellus*, C. F. UG. in A.

BROWNE ale, or other drynke (brwyn, K. P. bruwyn, H.² browyn, W.) *Pandoxor*.

BROWSTAR, or brewere. *Pandoxator, pandoxatrix*.

BROTHYR. *Frater*.

BRODYR yn lawe. *Sororius*, C. F.

BRODYR by the modyr syde onely (alonly by moder, P.) *Germanus*.

BROWNORTE herbe (brother wort, P.) *Pulio, peruleium* (*puleium*, P.)

BRUNSTONE, or brymstone. *Sulphur*.

BRUNSWYNE, or delfyne.³ *Foca, delphinus, suillus*, CATH.

BRUNT.⁴ *Insultus, impetus*.

BRUNTUN, or make a soden stertynge (burtyn, P.) *Insilio*, CATH.

BRUSCHE. *Bruscus*, C. F.

BRUSCHALLE (brushaly, K.) *Sarmentum*, CATH. *ramentum*, UG. in *rado, ramalia, arbustum*.

(BRUSTYL of a swyne, K. P. *Seta*.)

BUDDE of a tre. *Gemma*, C. F. *botrio, frons*, UG. in *foros*.

BUDDE FLYE.

BUDDUN' as trees. *Gemmo*, C. F. *pampino, pululo, frondeo*.

BUFFETT. *Alapa*.

(BUFFETYN, K. H. P. *Alapo, alapizo*, CATH.)

of brewis in the North of England. BROCKETT. Huloet, in the reign of Edward VI. speaks of "browesse, made with bread and fat meat."

"A proverbe sayde in ful old langage,
That tendre browyce made with a mary-boon,
For fieble stomakes is holsum in potage."

Lydgate, Order of Fooles, Harl. MS. 2251, f. 303.

The Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17. C. XVII. gives "browys, *adepatum*, brewett, *garrus*," distinguishing these two words, as the Promptorium does. Brewes is derived from the plural of A.S. briw, *jusculum*, but brewett is a word adopted from the French, *brouet*, potage or broth. Palsgrave, however, gives "brewesse, potage of fysshe or flesshe, *brouet*."

¹ In the *Forme of Cury*, and other books of ancient cookery, will be found a variety of recipes for making brewets, such as brewet of Almony, or Germany, of ayrenne, or eggs, eels and other fish in bruet. In a MS. of the XVth century, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, No. 8336, occur "Bruet seec, bruet salmene, and bruet sara-zineys blanc." The word seems to have been applied generally to any description of potage, but Roquefort defines the original meaning of *brouet* as "*chaudeau, et ce que les nouveaux mariés donnoient à leurs compagnons pour boire, le jour de leurs noces*."

² Gautier de Bibelesworth, in his *Tretyz de Langage*, written in the reign of Edward I. gives a detailed and curious account of malting and brewing, "*de breser, et de bracer*." Arund. MS. 220. In Harrison's *Description of Britaine*, Book ii. ch. 6. prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicles*, will be found a minute description of the process of brewing, as practised in the Eastern counties in the XVIth century.

³ In Anglo-Saxon mere-swyn signifies a dolphin; the epithet brun, *fuscus*, is probably in reference to the colour of the fish. It is the porpesse, perhaps, which is in many places called sea-swine, in Italian *porcopesse*, that is here intended.

⁴ "Brunt, hastynesse, *chavle-colle*. Brunt of a daunger, *escousse, effort*." PALSG.

BUFFETYNGE. *Alapacio*.
 BUFFETT stole.¹ *Scabellum, tripas, trisilis*, C. F.
 BUGGE, or buglarde.² *Maurus, Ducius*.
 BUGLE, or beste (bugyll, P.)³ *Bubalus*.
 BUK, best. *Dama*.
 BUK, roo. *Caprius* (*caprinus*, P.)
 BULLE (of the Pope, K.) *Bulla*.
 BULLOK. *Boculus, bicus*.
 BULTE flowre. *Attamino*, CATH. *taratantarizo*, UG. *in tardo*.
 BULTURE (bultar, P.) *Taratantarizator, politrudinator*.

BULTYD.⁴ *Taratantarizatus*.
 BULTYNGE. *Taratantarizacio*.
 BULTE POOKE, or bulstarre. *Taratantarare*, C. F. *taratantarum*, UG. *in tardo, politrudum*.
 BOMBON' as been' (bummyn or bumbyn, K. H. P.)⁵ *Bombizo*, CATH. *bombilo, bombio*.
 BUNCHON'.⁶ *Tundo, trudo*.
 BUNCHYNGE. *Tuncio*.
 BUNDELLE. *Fasciculus*.
 BUNNE, brede. *Placenta*.
 BUNKYYDE (bunne kyx. *Calamus*, K.)⁷
 BUNGE of a wesselle, as a tonne,

¹ See above, BOFET, thre foty d stole.

² "Bugge, *spectrum, larva, lemures*." BARET. This word has been derived from the Welsh *bwg, larva*. Higin, in his version of Junius' Nomenclator, 1585, renders "*lemures nocturni*, hobgoblins or night-walking spirits, blacke bugs. *Terriculamentum*, a scarebug, a bulbegger, a sight that frayeth and frighteth." See Nares, and Boggarde and Bogith in Jamieson. St. Augustin and other writers mention "*quosdam daemones quos Dusios Galli nuncupant*," namely *incubi*. See Ducange. To this word *Ducius*, by which the bugge is here rendered, the origin of the vulgar term, the deuce, is evidently to be traced.

³ "Bugle beest, *bevgle*." PALS. "Bugle, *buffle, bæuf sauvage*." ROQUEF. "Buffle, buffes or bugles, wild beasts like oxen, *uri*. Buffe leather, *aluta bubalina*." BARET. "Precieuse cuppis be made of bugull hornys, *urorum cornibus, non bubalorum*." HORM. The bugle was introduced into England in 1252, as a present to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. "*Missi sunt Comiti Richardo de partibus transmarinis Bubali, pars vero sexus masculini, pars feminini, ut in his partibus occidentalibus, ipsa animalia non prius hic visa multiplicarentur. Est autem Bubalus genus jumenti bovi consimile, ad onera portanda vel trahenda aptissimum, cocodrillo inimicissimum, undis amicum, magnis cornibus communitum*." Matt. Paris.

⁴ "Bulted, *sassé, boultynge clothe or bulter, bluteau*. To boulte meale, *bulter*." PALS. He gives the word also in a metaphorical sense, "to boulte out a mater, trye out the trouthe in a doubtfull thyng, *saicher*." See bulter-cloth, in Kennett's Glossary.

⁵ "To bomme as a fly dothe, or husse, *bruire*. This waspe bommeth about myne eare, I am afrayed lest she styng me." PALS.

⁶ "To bounche or pusshe one; he buncheth me and beateth me, *il me pousse*. Thou bunchest me so that I can nat syt in rest by the." PALS. "He came home with a face all to bounced, *contusé*." HORM.

⁷ The Harl. MS. appears here to be faulty, and the correct reading probably is, BUNNE, kyx. See hereafter KYX, or bunnes or drye weed. A.S. *bune, fistula*. In Joh. Arderne's Chirurgica, Sloane MS. 56, p. 3, in a list of French and English names of plants, occurs "*chaunot*, i. *bunes*;" the reading should probably be *chenevette*, which signifies the stalk of hemp. Forby and Moore give bunds or bund-weed, as the name by which in the Eastern counties weeds infesting grass land are known. Jamieson explains *bune* to be the inner part of the stalk of flax, or the core.

- barelle, botelle, or othere lyke
(kyx of vessell, P.) *Lura*,
CATH. C. F.
- BUNTYNGE, byrde. *Pratellus*.
- BURBLON, as ale or oper lykore
(burbelyn, P.) *Bullo*.
- BURBULLE, or burble (burbyll,
P.)¹ *Bulla*, C. F.
- BURDŌN' of a boke. *Burdo*.
- BURRE. *Lappa, glis*.
- BURGEYS. *Burgensis*.
- BURGYN, or burryn as trees.²
Germino, frondo, CATH. *gemmo*,
frondeo, supra.
- BURGYNYNGE (burgynge, K. P.)
Germen, pullulacio.
- BURLE of clothe (a clothe, P.)
Tumentum, CATH. C. F.
- BURMAYDĒN'.³ *Pedissequa, ancilla*.
- BURNET colowre. *Burnetum, bur-*
netus, DICC. KYLW.
- BURTARE, beste (burter, P.) *Cor-*
nupeta.
- BURTŌN', as hornyd bestys. *Cor-*
nupeto, arieto.
- BURTYNGE. *Cornupetus*, C. F.
- BURWHE, sercle (burrowe, P.)⁴
Orbiculus, C. F.
- BURWHE, towne (burwth, K. burwe,
H. burrowe, P.) *Burgus*.
- BUSCEL (buschelle, K.) *Modius*,
(chorus, *buscellus*, P.)
- BUSKE, or busshe.⁵ *Rubus, du-*
mus.
- BUSCHOPE (busshop, P.) *supra in*
BISSHOPPE.
- BUSCHEMENT, or verement. *Cun-*
eus, C. F.
- BUT, or bertel, or bysselle (ber-
sell, P.)⁶ *Meta*.
- BUT, fysche.⁷ *Pecten*.
- BUTOK. *Nates*, CATH. *piga*.
- BUTTŌN', or caste forthe (butt, P.)
Pello.
- BUTTYR, or botyr (buttore, K.)
Buturum.

¹ "*Bulliculus, id est parvus bullio, a burble, tumor aque. Bullio, a wellynge.*" ORT. VOC. "Burble in the water, *bubette*. To boyle up or burbyll up as a water dothe in a spring, *bouillonner*." PALS. G.

² "*Gramino, to burion, or kyrnell, or sprynge.*" ORT. VOC. "Burryon or budde of a tree, *burion*. To burgen, put forthe as a tree dothe his blossomes, *bourgonner*." PALS. G.

³ This word is compounded of A.S. *bur*, *conclave, casa*, and *mæden, puella*, a bower-maiden, a chamber-maid: in like manner as *bur-þegn* signifies a chamberlain.

⁴ Burr signifies in Norfolk, according to Forby, a mistiness around the moon; and in North Britain a halo is termed *brugh, brogh, or brough*; Jamieson suggests from its encircling the moon like the circular fortifications which are also called *brugh*. Ang. S. *beorg, munimentum*. The expression, "a burre about the moone" occurs in "Whimzies, or a new cast of Characters," p. 173. The same derivation may possibly apply to the terms, *burr* of a lance, which is a projecting circular ring that protected the hand; as also the *burr* of a stag's horn, or projecting rim by which it is surrounded close to the head.

⁵ "A buske, *arbustum, dumus, frutex, rubus*." CATH. ANGL. Buske or boske, as bush was anciently written, occurs in R. Brunne and Chaucer. Spenser uses the word *buskets*, and *boskie* is to be found in Shakespeare, *Tempest*, Act IV. In old French *bosc* and *boschet*. ROQUEF.

⁶ Buttes are explained by Bp. Kennet to be the ends or short pieces of land in arable ridges or furrows. "*Limes, buttynge* or bound in fields." ELYOT. Celtic, *but, limes*.

⁷ Yarrell, in his *History of British Fishes*, observes that the flounder is called at

BUXUM'.¹ *Obediens.*

BUXUM, or lowly or make (lowe or meke, K. P.) *Humilis, pius, mansuetus, benignus.*

BUXUMNESSE, mekenesse and goodlynnesse. *Humilitas, mansuetudo, benignitas.*

BUXUMNESSE. *Obediencia, obeditio*, CATH.

CABAN', lytylle howse. *Pretorium*, CATH. C. F. *capana*.

CABLE, or cabulle, grete shyppe (cabyl or schyp roop, H. P.) *Curcula*, CATH. *currilia*, UG. *in curvo, curculia, restis, rudens.*

CABOCHE. *Curculia*, UG. *in curvo.*

CASE of closynge. *Capsa.*

CASE or happe (or chaunce, F.) *Casus, eventus.*

CADAS.² *Bombicinum.*

CADAW, or keo, or chowghe (cadowe or koo, K. P. ko, H.)³ *Monedula.*

CADE of herynge (or spirlinge, K. P.) or opyr lyke.⁴ *Cada, lacista*, KYLW. *ligatura.*

CAGE. *Catasta.*

CAHCHARE, or dryvare (catcher, P.) *Minator, abactor.*

CACHYN' a-way (catchinge away, P.) *Abigo.*

Yarmouth a butt, which is a Northern term; the name is likewise given by Pennant, but does not occur in the Glossaries of Northern dialect.

¹ "Ne yan sal na man be boxsome,
Ne obedyent to ye kirke of Rome."

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, Harl. MS. 6923, f. 58, b.

"And be lofande to hym and bouxsome," namely, to God, ib. f. 101, b. "Boxome, obedient, obeissant." PALS. A.S. *bocsum, obediens.*

² Cadas appears to have signified flocks of silk, cotton, tow, or wool, used for stuffing gamboised garments. In the curious poem by Hue de Tabarie, at Middle Hill, entitled, "*Coment le fiz Deu fu armé en la croyz*," is this passage,

"*Pur aketoun ly bayle blaunche char e pure,
Pur cadaz e cotoun de saunk fu le encusture.*" MS. Heber, No. 8336.

In the petition against excess of apparel, 1463, it is thus mentioned; "No yoman, &c. to were in the aray for his body eny bolsters, nor stuffe of woole, coton, or cadas, nor other stuffer in his doubtlet, save lynyng accordyng to the same." ROT. PARL. "Cadas or crule, *saijette.*" PALS. "*Cadarce pour faire capiton*, the tow, or coursest part of silke, whereof sleaue is made." COTGR. Nares explains caddis to be a sort of worsted lace.

³ Caddow is still the name given to the jackdaw in Norfolk, as Coles and Forby have recorded. Palsgrave gives "Caddawe a byrde, *chucas*," and Withal renders "Caddow or daw, *nodulus.*" "*Monedula*, a choughe or cadess." ELYOT. Keo is from A.S. *ceo, cornix*. See hereafter COO BYRDE, or schowhe.

⁴ The quantity of fish contained in a cade is determined by the Accounts of the Cellarist of Berking Abbey, MON. ANG. I. 83: "a barrel of herryng shold contene 1000, and a cade of herryng six hundreth, sixscore to the hundreth." Palsgrave renders cade, *escade*, but the word does not occur in the Dictionaries. In 1511 it appears by the Northumberland Household Book, that the cade of red herring was rated at 6s. 4d. the cade of "sproytts, 2s." The spirling mentioned here was the smelt, called in French *esperlan*. See hereafter SPIRLYNGE, *epimera*.

CHASŪN', or drvye furþe (catchyn
or dryue forth bestis, P.)
Mino.

CAHCHPOLLE, or pety-seriawnte.
Angarius, exceptor, UG. C. F.

CAHCHYNGE, or hentyng (catch-
inge or takyng, K. P.) *Appre-
hencio, decapcio, captura.*

CAHCHYNGE, or drywyng a-wey
or forthe. *Minatus, abactio*,
CATH. *in abigo.*

CAYTYFFE. *Calamitosus, dolo-
rosus*, UG. BRIT.

CAKE. *Torta, placenta, colirida*,
C. F. *libum.*

CAKELYN' of hennys. *Gracillo.*

CAKELYNGE, or callynge of hennys.
Gracillacio.

CAKKYN', or fyystyn'. *Caco*, CATH.

CALAMYNT, herbe. *Calamenta*,
balsamita (balsiata, P.)

CALENDIS (calende, J.) *Calende.*

CALENDERE. *Kalendarium*, KYLW.

CALFE, beste. *Vitulus.*

CALFE of a legge. *Sura*, CATH.
C. F. UG. *in suo.*

CALKE or chalke, eryl. *Calx, creta.*

CALKYN'.¹ *Calculo.*

CALLYN' or clepyn'. *Voco.*

CALLYN' yn', or owte, be name,
a-3ene, to-gedyr, to mete, *quere
infra in CLEPYN'.*

CALLYNGE or clepyng. *Vocacio.*

CALLYNGE or clepyng a-3ene.
Revocacio.

CALLYNGE or clepyng yn to a
place. *Invocacio.*

CALLYNGE or clepyng to-gedyr.
Convocacio.

CALLYNGE or clepyng to mete.
Invitacio.

(CALYON, rounde stone, P.² *Ru-
dus. Hic rudus esto lapis,
durus, pariterque rotundus.*)

CALME or softe, wythe-owte wynde.
Calmus, C. F. *tranquillus.*

CALME-WEDYR. *Malacia, cal-
macia*, C. F.

CALKESTOKE (calstoke, P.)³ *Ma-
guderis.*

CALTRAP, herbe.⁴ *Saliunca*, C. F.
CATH.

¹ "He calketh (*vestigat*) vpon my natyuyte." HORM. Palsgrave gives the verb "to calkyll as an astronomer doth whan he casteth a fygure, *calculer*. I dare nat calkyll for your horse that is stollen, for feare of my bysshope." See also Paston Letters, i. 114.

² In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Walden, Essex, in 1466, 7, among the costs of making the porch, is a charge "for the foundacyon, and calyon, and sonde." Hist. of Audley End, p. 225. Among the disbursements for the erection of Little Saxham hall in 1505, is one to the chief mason, for the foundation within the inner part of the moat, "to be wrought with calyons and breke, with foreyns and other necessities concerning the same." Rokewode's Hundred of Thingoe, 141. "Calyon, stone, *caliou*." PALSG. In the dialect of Northern England a hard stone is termed a callierd.

³ "A cale stok, *maguderis*." CATH. ANGL. "*Maguderis est secundus caulis qui nascitur in tyrso absciso, vel ipse tyrsus abscisus*, a koolestocke." ORT. VOC. "A calstok." MED. In Harl. MS. 1587, occur "*maguderis*, wortestokk; *cauletum*, cawlegarthe." "Calstocke, kalstocke, *pié de chou*." PALSG. In Scotland "castock or kail-castock, the stem of the colewort," according to Jamieson.

⁴ In the Dictionary of Synonyms of names of plants, in Latin, French and English, Sloan. MS. 5, compiled about the middle of the fifteenth century, occurs "*Saliunca, spica Celtica, Gall. spike seltic, Ang. calketrapp*." A.Sax. coltræppe, *rhamnus*. "Cal-trops, *tribulus, seu carduus stellatus*." SKINNER. In French *chausse-trappe*, according to Cotgrave, signifies both the thistle, and the caltrop used in war.

CALTRAP of yryn, fote hurtynge.¹

Hamus, CATH. C. F. UG.

CALTRAPPYN'. *Hamo*.

CALVUR as samoon, or opyr fysshe.²

CAMAMYLE, herbe. *Camamilla*.

CAMELLE, or chamelle. *Camelus*.

CAMMYD, or schort nosyd.³ *Simus*,
C. F.

CHAMMYDNESSE (cammednesse,
P.) *Simitas*.

¹ "A calle trappe, *hamus, pedica*." CATH. ANGL. "*Caltrapa*, a caltrappe," ORT. voc. The Catholicon gives the following explanation of *hamus*. "*Dicitur et hamus asser cum clavis quo subtegitur terra in vineis sub arboribus defendendis, vel in domo circa scrinia et thesauros, ut si aliquando fur ingrediatur, ejus pedibus infigatur*." In the contemporary poem describing the Siege of Rouen by Henry V. the city is said to have been defended by a deep and wide dike, full of pitfalls, "of a spere of heyth."

"Also fulle of caltrappys hyt was sette

As meschys beth made wythinne a nette." Archæol. xxi. p. 51.

"They hydde pretely vnder the grounde caltroppys of yron to steke in horse or mennys fete, *murices ferreos leviter condiderunt*." HORM. *Chaussetrappe* is explained by Cotgrave to be an "iron engine of warre made with four sharp points, whereof one, howsoever it is cast, ever stands upward." Among the "municyons and habyllyments of warre" belonging to Berwick castle, 1539, occur "15 pece of lettes calteroopes." Archæol. xi. 439. Caltraps are mentioned by Quintus Curtius in the Life of Alexander as having been spread over the ground by the Persians to annoy the Macedonian cavalry. This circumstance is thus described, Kyng Alisaunder, line 6070 :

"And calketrappen maden ynowe,
In weyes undur wode and bowe,
Alisaundris men to aqwelle,
And synfulliche heom to spille."

Vegetius calls them *tribuli*. A representation of a caltrap, from the Tower collection, will be found in Skelton's Illustrations of the Armoury at Goodrich Court, ii. pl. 132.

² The recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 48, directs for "vyande Cypre of samone, take almandus and bray hem unblaunched, take calwar samone, and seeth it in lewe water," &c. See also p. 75, "salwar salmone ysode." Palsgrave renders "caluer of samon, *escume de saulmon*." This term appears to denote the state of the fish freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd; thus in Lancashire the fish dressed as soon as it is caught is termed calver salmon, and in North Britain caller or callour signifies fresh, according to Jamieson. "Quhen the salmond is faillis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said caldrounis, and ar than maist delitious to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11. Calvered salmon is mentioned by Ben Jonson and Massinger as a delicacy; and Isaac Walton applies the term to the grayling. R. Holme, however, would make it appear that calver was a term applied to fish dressed in oil, vinegar, and spices. See also Nares. The word "caleweis," which occurs in Chaucer, Rom. of Rose, and has been by the earlier glossarists interpreted as calvured salmon, is in the original "*poire de caillouel*," a sort of sweet pear, called by Roquefort *caillos*, or *cailloel*.

³ This word seems to be taken from the French, "*camus, qui a le nez court*." LACOMBE. Cotgrave renders *camus*, flat-nosed.

"Round was his face, and camuse was his nose." CHAUC. Reve's Tale.

Hence also the sea-gull appears to have received a name, which is given by Elyot, "*Candosoccus*, a sea-gull, or a camose." See Camy, and Camow-nosed, in Jamieson's Dictionary.

CAMPAR, or pleyar at foottballe.¹

Pedilutor, pedipilutor.

CAMPȲN'. *Pedipilo.*

CAMPYNGE. *Pedipiludium.*

CAMPYON, or champyon. *Athleta, pugil, campio, CATH.*

CANCELLYNGE, or strekyng owte a false word. *Obelus, C. F.*

CANCET, soore or kankere (cankyr, K.) *Pustula, UG. in puteo, cancer, C. F.*

CANDYLLE (candell, P.) *Candela.*

CANDELERE.² *Candelarius, candelabra.*

CANDYLRYSCHE (candelrushe, K.) *Papirus, CATH.*

CANDELBEM' (candell beme, P.) *Lucernarium.*

CANDELSTYKKE. *Candelabrum, lucernarium, C. F.*

(CANEL of a belle, K. *Canellus.*)

CANEL, spyce. *Cinamomum, amomum.*

CANEL, or chanelle (in the weye, H. in the strete, P.) *Canalis, (aquagium, P.)*

CANVAS, clothe. *Carentinilla, NECC. DICC. canabeus, canabus, canabus, KYLW. canabasium.*

CANKER, sekenesse. *Cancer.*

CANKYR, worme of a tre. *Teredo, UG. in tero, termus, termes, C. F.*

CANNYN', or grucchyn' (canyyn or grochyn, K. chanyyn, H. canyen, P.) *Murmuro, remurmuro (caniso, P.)*

CANONYZYDE. *Canonizatus.*

CANONIZACION. *Canonizacio.*

CANOPE.³ *Canopeum.*

CANTEL,⁴ of what euer hyt be. *Quadra, UG. minutal.*

CANTYN', or departyn'. *Partior, divido.*

CAPPE.⁵ *Cappa, pilleum, CATH. DICC. Campedulum, C. F. (capa, K. caracalla, P.)*

¹ Forby and Moore have given ample illustrations of the nature of the game at ball called to this day in Norfolk and Suffolk, camping: the former agrees with Ray, in deriving the word from the A. Sax. campian, *præliari*. The camping-land appropriated to this game occurs, in several instances, in authorities of the fifteenth century; in Cullum's Hawsted, mention is found, in 1466, of the camping-pightle.

² This word seems to be taken from the French *chandelier*, a candlestick: *candelarius* signifies properly a maker of candles. See hereafter CHAWNDELERE.

³ "*Canopeum, reticulum subtile factum de canabo. Canopeum, a gnate nette, rete quo culices vel musce excluduntur.*" DICT. WILBR. The Canope alluded to in the Promptorium, was very probably the *Umbraculum* under which the Sacred Host was carried in the procession on Palm Sunday. "Canapy to be borne over the sacrament, or ouer a Kynges heed, *palle, ciel.*" PALSG. See the word *canapeum* in Ducange.

⁴ "*Minutal, a lompe of brede, or cantel.*" ORT. VOC. "Cantel of bredde, cantel or shyuer, *chanteau.*" PALSG.

"Of Florentys scheld a kantell

He cleft thonryght." Octouian, line 1113.

The term occurs also in "the Anturs of Arther at the Tarnewathelan." Hall, in his account of the marriage of the Princess Mary to Lewis XII. at Paris, in 1514, describes the entry of the Dauphin, whose "apparell and bardes were cloth of golde, cloth of syluer, and crymsyn veluet kanteled together." Hall's Chron. 6 Hen. VIII. Roquefort gives "*Chantel, un morceau de pain,*" from *cantellus*. See Ducange, and Mon. Angl. i. 411. In Norfolk, to cant is to set a thing up on edge; see Forby, Moore, and Nares.

⁵ The priestly vestment generally known as the cope is here intended. "*Capa, a*

CAPPE, or hure, for clerkys.¹*Tena*, CATH. C. F.CAPPE of a fleyle.² *Meditentum*,
COMM.CAPYTLE, or chapytle, or captur
(capytyll or chapytyll, P.) *Capitulum*.CAPUL, or caple, horse.³ *Caballus*,
C. F.CAPVNE or capone. *Capo*, CATH.
gallinacius.CAPTEYN. *Capitaneus*.CARANYE, or careyn'.⁴ *Cadaver*.

CARE-AWEY, sorowles (carawey

cappe or a cope; *caracalla*, a sclauyn or a cape." DICT. WILBR. "A cope." ORT. *Pilleum*, according to the Catholicon, signifies a garment made of skins, but in its more usual sense, a covering for the head. In early times the *cappa* was an ordinary upper garment worn by ecclesiastics indiscriminately, and Ecgbert, Abp. of York, ordained in the eighth century that none of the clergy should appear in the church "*sine colobio vel cappâ*." Of the various modifications of this vestment, and the names by which they were distinguished, a detailed account will be found in Ducange. At a later period the cope was a vestment reserved for occasions of ceremony: when worn by prelates and dignitaries, the richest tissues were chosen, and covered with a gorgeous display of jewels, orfrays, and embroidery; but its use was not confined to them, for with the exception of the priest officiating at the altar, who was vested in the sacred garments appropriated to the service of the mass, the cope appears to have been worn by all the assisting clergy, and even the choristers. In A. Sax. the name *cappa*, or *cæppa*, was adopted from the Latin, probably as early as the mission of St. Augustine, A.D. 601; and a *cappa oloserica*, one of the gifts of Gregory the Great, was preserved at Canterbury until the Reformation. See hereafter COOPE, *capa*.

¹ The use of a small cap by the clergy as a covering of the tonsure is one of considerable antiquity, it was usually termed the coif, *coypha*, and this term occurs hereafter in the Promptorium. This was identical, as Joh. de Athona asserts, with the *tenæ* or *infulæ*, but these appear more properly to have been lappets appended to the coif, and which occasionally were fastened under the chin. At various periods, when the clergy, disregarding strict propriety in demeanour and dress, became assimilated in externals to the laity, the coif was specially decried by the Church. Thus in the Council of London in 1267, the Legate Othobonus ordained that the clergy should never appear in public with the coif, except in travelling, because thereby the *corona*, or circlet of hair left by the tonsure, was concealed, and therein "*præcipue depositio terrenorum, et regalis sacerdotii dignitas designantur*." See Lyndwode, Provinciale, p. 88. Hure, howe, or howfe, are synonymous, and are derived from A. Sax. *hufa*, *cidaris*. See hereafter HOWE or hure, heed hyllynge, and HWYR, cappe.

² "Cappe of a flaylle, *cappa*." CATH. ANGL. "Cappe of a flayle, *liasse d'un flaiu*." PALSG.

³ This word, which, as Skinner observes, is evidently a corruption of *caballus*, is used by Chaucer: the Cambridge Scholar exclaims, when the Miller lets his horse loose,

"Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the lathe." Reve's Tale.

"The knyȝt kacheȝ his caple and com to the lawe." Gawayn and the
Green Knyȝt, lin. 2175.

"Capull, a horse, *roussin*." PALSG. Cotgrave explains *roussin* to be "a curtall, a strong German horse." Elyot gives "*Caballus*, a horse; yet in some partes of England they do call an horse a cable."

⁴ This word is written by R. of Gloucester and P. Ploughman *caroyne*, by Chaucer *careyne*. In the Wicliffite version likewise, Hebr. iii. 17, is rendered, "Whether not to hem that synned, whos careyns weren cast down in desert?" It is taken from the French "*caroigne, cadavre*." ROQUEF.

sorweles, H. caraway, P. care-
awaye, W.) *Tristicia procul*.
CARAWAY herbe. *Carwy, sic*
scribitur in campo florum.
CARDE, wommanys instrument.
Cardus, c. f. discerpiculum.
CARDE maker. *Cardifactor*.
CARDYN' wolfe. *Carmo*.
CARDENALE (cardynall, P.) *Car-*
dinalis.
CARDYACLE (cardyakyll, P.) *Car-*
diaca, UG. in Cardyan.
CARE. *Tristicia, mesticia, dolor*.
CARE, of hert-besynesse (hertlybe-
synesse, P.) *Sollicitudo*.
CARYN' yn' herte. *Solicitor*.
CARRE, carte. *Carrus, c. f. currus*.
CARRE, or lytylle carte þat oone hors
drawythe. *Monocosmus, CATH.*
CARYARE. *Vector, vectitor*.
CARYAGE. *Vectura, portagium,*
cariagium.
CARYNGE (carynge, P.) *idem est*.
CARYN', or cary (caryen, P.)
Veho, transveho.
CARYNGE vesselle, or instrument
of carynge. *Vectorium, CATH.*

CARTEHOWSE (carfax, or carfans,
H. P.¹) *Quadrivium*.
CARKEYS. *Corpus, cadaver*.
CARLE, or chorle.² *Rusticus*.
CARLE, or chorle, bondeman or
woman. *Servus natus, serva*
nativa.
CARLOK, herbe.³ *Eruca*.
CARAL, songe (caroll, P.)⁴ *Pali-*
nodium, UG. in paluri (psalmo-
dium, psalmodinacio, K.)
CAROOLYN', or synge carowlys
(carallyn, P.) *Psalmodio, (pal-*
linodio, P.)
CAROLYNGE. *Palinodiacio*.
CARPARE. *Fabulator, garula-*
tor, garula.
CARPYN', or talkyn'.⁵ *Fabulor,*
confabulor, garrulo.
CARPE, fysche. *Carpus*.
CARPYNGE. *Loquacitas, garu-*
lacio, collocutio.
CART. *Biga, reda, quadriga*.
CARTARE. *Bigarius, redarius,*
auriga.
CARTYN', or lede wythe a carte.⁶
Carruco, CATH.

¹ The Harl. MS. gives here CARTEHOWSE, which appears wholly erroneous. The word does not occur in the MS. at King's College. Skinner derives the name of the Carfax at Oxford from the French *carrefour*, or possibly from *quatre faces*: another derivation has been proposed, from *quatre voies*. See an article on the Oxford Carfax, in the Antiq. Repert. iii. 267.

² "Harke howe the fat carle puffeth, *le gros vilain*." PALSG. A. Sax. ceorl, carlman, *rusticus*.

³ According to Gerarde, carlock, charlocke, or chadlocke, is a sort of wild rape or turnip, *rapistrum arborum*, now known as the *sinapis arvensis*. In Arderne's Practica, however, *aubfoyn*, which is properly the corn-flower, is rendered karloke, Sloan. MS. 56. A. Sax. cerlice, *rapum sylvestre*. "Eruca, a coleworm or a carlok." ORT. VOC.

⁴ "A caralle, *corea, chorus*." CATH. ANGL. "Carole a song, *carolle, chanson de Noël*." PALSG. A. Sax. kyrriole, a chanting at the Nativity.

⁵ Palsgrave gives the verb, "to carpe, Lydgate, this is a farre northen verbe, *cac- queter*." Gower uses it, Conf. Am. lib. vii.

"So gone thei forthe, carpende fast
On this, on that."

⁶ The Promptorium does not give again the verb to lead, as it is here used, in the

(CASARD, netes donge, p. casen, w.¹ *Bozetum*.)

CAST, or castyd. *Jactatus, projectus*.

(CASTE DOWNE, K. P. *Prostratus, projectus*.)

CASTYN', or brakyn' (as man owt the stomach, K.)² *Vomo, evomo*.

CASTYN' A-VAY. *Abjicio, projicio*.

CASTYN', or throwyn'. *Jacto, jacio*.

CASTYN' DOWNE. *Dejicio*.

CASTE for to goōn', or purpose for to dōn' any othyr thyng (caste for to go, or any other thinge done, P.) *Tendo, intendo*, CATH.

CASTE lootte. *Sorcior*.

CASTE warke (werkys, K.) or dysposyn'. *Dispono, propono*.

CASTYNGE, or a caste. *Jactus, jactura*.

CASTYNGE downe, or a-wey. *Pro-jectio*.

CATTE, beste. *Cattus, mureligus, pilax*, CATH.

CATELLE (catal, K.) *Catallum, census*. CATH.

CATYRPEL, wyrm' amonge frute.³ *Erugo*, UG.

CATŌN', or Catvn' (propre name, P.)⁴ *Cato*, CATH.

CAUCYON, or wedde.⁵ *Cautio*, CATH.

signification of to carry. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Richer the carter shall lede dong (*mettra*) on my land, whan it shall be ered, and on my herber (*courtill*) whan it shall be doluen."

¹ "Casings, *stercus siccum jumentorum, quod pauperes agri Lincolnensis ad usum foci colligunt; a Teut. Koth, fimus, q. d. cothings*." SKINNER. In the North, according to Brockett, casings, or cassons, are cow-dung dried for fuel. It is still the usage in the neighbourhood of Lynn to employ cow-dung for this purpose. Richards' Hist. i. 80.

² The Wicliffite version renders ii. Pet. 2, 22, "The hounde turnyde agen to his castyng." In Sloan. MS. 100, f. 5, b. is given the following prescription: "For castyng, For hem that may not browke her mete. Take centorie, and sethe it in watir, and lete the sike drink it leuc warm iii daies, and he schal be hool, for this medicyn spourgith the brest, and the stomak."

³ "Catyrpyllar, worme, *chatte pelleuse*." PALSgrave.

⁴ In the middle ages a metrical system of ethics, entitled "*Disticha de moribus ad filium*," attributed to Dionysius Cato, or Magnus Cato, had attained the highest degree of estimation. It was illustrated by the comments of the most learned men of several centuries, and served as a manual for the instruction of youth. It is not certain who was the author; a translation from the Latin was made about 1480, by Benedict Burgh, Archdeacon of Colchester, for the use of his pupil Lord Bouchier; and in 1483 Caxton published his translation from a French version, entitled "The Booke called Cathon." Chaucer frequently quotes Cato: see Miller's Tale, 3227, Marchaunt's Tale, 9261. Caxton says in the Boke for Travellers, "George the booke sellar hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents." See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 166. Dibdin's Typogr. Antiq. i. 195.

⁵ Caucyon may here signify a pledge, as in Palsgrave, "causion, pledge, *caution*." See hereafter WEDDE, or thyng leyyd yn plegge. The Catholicon, however, explains *cautio* to be a simple promise, without oath, pledge, or surety, but *idonea cautio*, implied those additional securities. It is further interpreted to be a writing, as Papias says "*cautio est brevis recordationis chirographum. Unde in Evang. Luc.: Accipe cautionem tuam*." In the Wicliffite Version this passage is rendered "and he seide to him, take thy caucioun and wryte fifty," Luke xvi. 6.

CAWDELLE.¹ *Vitellium, caldearium, caldellum, et hoc nomen habetur in commentario Johannis de Gara (puls, ofasium, P.)*
 CAWDRON, vesselle (cavdryn, H.)
Cacabus, caldaria, lebes, CATH.
 CAWCEWEY (cavuce, K. H. cawcewey, P.)² *Calcetum.*
 CAWSE (skyll, K.) or enchesone (cause or cawze, H.) *Causa.*
 (CAVTELE, or sleyte, K. H. cawtele or sleight, P.)³ *Cautela.*
 CEE. *Mare, fretum, pontus.*
 CEK, or cekclothe, or poke. *Saccus.*
 CEC, or seeke (ceke, or sekenes, P.) *Infirmus, eger, languidus.*
 CECHELLE. *Saccellus.*
 CECYN'. *Cesso.*

CECYNGE (cecenynge, H. P.) *Cesacio.*
 CEEDE (ced, H.) *Semen.*
 CEEDE of corne, as kyrnel.⁴ *Granum, semen.*
 CEDYN', as corne or herbe. *Semento, CATH.*
 CEDYR, drynke. *Cisera.*
 CEED LEPE, or hopyr.⁵ *Satorium (satitolum, H. P.)*
 CEDYR, tree. *Cedrus.*
 CEGE of (for, P.) syttynge. *Sedile.*
 CEGE of enmyes a-bowte a castelle or cyte. *Obsidium.*
 CEGGE, or wylde gladone.⁶ *Ac-corus.*
 CEGGE, or stare.⁷ *Carix, C. F.*

¹ "*Caldarium*, a cawdell." ORT. VOC. Palsgrave render it *chaudeau*, which according to Roquefort was "*bouillon qu'on donnoit aux époux le matin du lendemain des noces, calens jusculum.*" In Caxton's Boke for Travellers, occur as "Potages. Caudell for the seke, *chaudel*. Growell and wortes." Skinner and Junius interpret it to be merely a spicy drink, but in the ancient terms of cookery cawdel signifies generally anything stewed down to a *purée*; see in the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 24, 27, "chykens in cawdel, cawdell ferry;" and in Cott. MS. Julius, D. viii. f. 100, "Caudelle of samone, caudelle of muskles." See further *calenum*, in Charpentier.

² Cawcewey is derived directly from the French *chaussée*, a word taken, as Menage and other writers have observed, from the Latin *calciata*, so called, as some conjecture, from its being continually trodden, *via calcata*, but probably rather from the mode of forming such a road, with stones imbedded in mortar, *via calceata*, from *calx*, lime. See Spelman, Ducange, and Kennet, under the word *calcea*. There was a causeway at Lynn leading to Gaywood, on which was situated the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and among the benefactors to the Hospital of St. John Baptist occurs Ufketel *filius sanctimonialis de Sceringes*, who grants "*totam terram in Linne super calcetam.*" Mon. Ang. vi. 648, new edit. Palsgrave gives "Causey in a hye way, *chaussée*."

³ Cotgrave renders "*cautelle*, a wile, cautell, sleight, guilefull devise, subtilty." Fabyan relates that in 1448, the town of Pont-de-l'arche was taken by the "cautele" of the Frenchmen, who introduced two men disguised as carpenters; and Hall, speaking of the same occurrence, calls it "a praty cautele and slighte imposture." In Elyot's *Librarie* occurs "*Offuciæ*, cawtelles, crafty wayes to deceyue."

⁴ See hereafter KYRNEL of frute, *granum*.

⁵ In Norfolk the basket carried by the sower, is still called a seed-lep. FORBY. A. Sax. sæd-leap, *seminatoris corbis*. See hereafter HOPUR, and SEEDLEP.

⁶ See hereafter SEGGE of the fene, or wyld gladone. A. Sax. secg, *gladiolus*. Nares explains segs to be the water flower-de-luce. "*Glayeul de rivière*, sedge, water flags." COTGR.

⁷ The name sedge is now applied indiscriminately to the genus *carex*, which probably from the stiffness of its growth was called also stare. In Su. G. it is denominated starr,

(CEGE, or preuy, P. *Latrina, cathacumba.*)

CEYLE of a schyppe, or mylle.
Velum, carbasus.

CEYL YERDE. *Antenna, C. F.*

CEYLYN vpon' watyr. *Velifico.*

CEYLYNGE. *Velificacio.*

(CEK, *supra in CEC, P.*)

CEEKENESSE. *Infirmitas, egritudo.*

CEKYÑ', or wexe seke. *Infirmor, egroto.*

CEKYÑ'. *Quero, inquiri.*

CEKYÑ', or serchyñ'. *Scrutor.*

CEEL (ceall, P.) *Sigillum.*

CEELE, i. solde (celde, H. P.) *Venditus.*

CEELDAM (celdom, P.) *Raro.*

CEEL, fysche. *Porcus marinus.*

CELE, or ceele, tyme.¹ *Tempus.*

CEELLE, or stodyynge howse (cell or stody hows, P.) *Cella.*

CELER. *Cellarium, promptuarium.*

CELERERE of þe howse. *Cellerarius, promus (promptuarius, P.)*

CELYDONY, herbe. *Celidonia.*

CELYÑ' letters. *Sigillo.*

CEELYÑ' wythe syllure.² *Celo.*

CELLYN'. *Vendo.*

CELLYNGE. *Vendicio.*

CELWYLLY, *infra quere in SELWYLLY. Effrenatus.*

CEEM, of a clothe (or other lyke, P.) *Sutura.*

CEME, or quarter of corne. *Quarterium.*

CEMELY, or comely yn syghte. *Decens.*

CEMELY, or on seemely wyse (comly wyse, P.) *Decenter.*

Isl. stór, "*quum herba sit perquam rigida.*" IHRE. See hereafter SEGGE, star of the fenne, and STARE.

¹ Ray in his East Country Words, and Forby, have recorded the use of the word seal, signifying time, or season, from A. Sax. sæl, *opportunitas*. BARLYSELE has occurred already in the Promptorium. See hereafter SEEL, tyme.

² The Catholicon explains *celo* to signify *sculperre, pingere*, and *celamen* or *celatura*, sculptured or painted decoration. Lydgate in the Troye Boke uses the word celature to describe vaulted work of an elaborate character. It appears doubtful whether the verb to cele, and the word ceiling, which is still in familiar use, are derivable from *cælo*, or may not be traced more directly to *cælum* and the French *ciel*, signifying not only vaulting or ceiling, but also the canopy or *baldaquin* over an altar; the hangings of estate over a throne, which are sometimes termed *dais*, from the throne being placed in the part of the apartment to which that name properly belonged; and lastly the canopy of a bed, "celler for a bedde, *ciel de lit.*" PALSgrave. Gervase of Dover uses the term in his graphic description of the conflagration of Canterbury Cathedral in 1174, occasioned by sparks having been carried by the wind, and lodged between the roof and the interior vaulting of the church; "*cælum inferius egregie depictum, superius vero tabulæ plumbeæ ignem interius accensum celaverunt.*" Twysden, Hist. Angl. Script. 1289. Thomas Stubbs, among the benefactions of Aldred, Archbishop of York 1061—1070, records that "*totam ecclesiam à presbyterio usque ad turrin ab antecessore suo constructam, superius opere pictorio quod cælum vocant, auro multiformiter intermixto mirabili arte construxit.*" Ibid. 1704. The word had a still further signification, denoting, not merely the decoration of the vaulting or roof of a chamber, but also the wainscot-work upon the walls. Thus Horman says, "These wallys shal be celyd with cyprusse. The rofe shal be celed vautre wyse and with cheker work." See hereafter SYLURE of valle, and SELYN wythe sylure.

CEMELYNESSE. *Decencia.*

CEMY, or sotelle (subtyll, P.)
Subtilis.

CEMELY, or sotely. *Subtiliter.*

CEMELYN', or lykyn' (cemlyn, H.
cemblen, P.) *Assimulo.*

CEMYN, schowyn or appereñ'. *Appareo.*

CEMYN, or becemyn. *Decet.*

CEMYNGE, or a cemys (or cemys,
P.) *Apparencia.*

CEMYNGE, or hope(n) schowyng
(opyn, K. H. open, P.) *Apparens.*

CENSE, or incense, or rychelle.
Incensum, thus.

CENSERE. *Thuribulum, ignibulum, CATH.*

CENSYN', or caste þe sensere.
Thurifico.

(CENSINGE, P. *Thurificatio.*)

CENDEL. *Sindon.*

CENDYN' by massage. *Mitto.*

CENDYNGE. *Missio.*

CENE, or besene. *Apparens, manifestus.*

CEENE of clerkys.¹ *Sinodus, CATH.*
(*A sancto sinodo redeunt burse sine nodo, P.*)

CENGYLLE (cengylly, H. F.) *Singularis.*

CENY, or tokyn. *Signum.*

CENY, or tokyn of an in or ostrye.²
Texera, CATH. tessera, C. F.

CENTENCE. *Sentencia.*

CEPTYR, or mace. *Ceptrum, clava.*

CEERCLE. *Circulus, girus, C. F.*

CERCLE, clepyd the snayle, as of
pentys, and other lyke.³ *Spira, UG. in spacium.*

¹ "A seyne, *sinodus, est congregacio clericorum.*" CATH. ANGL. Ceene or a synod is from the French "*senne, assemblée de gens d'Eglise; de cœnaculum, lieu d'assemblée, suivant Barbazan.*" ROQUEF. *Sené* is explained by Cotgrave to be "a Synod or assembly of curates before their Ordinarie or Diocesan." "Cene of clerkes, *convocation.*" PALS. In the *Legenda Aurea* mention is made of the "Ceene of Calcydone." f. xxvi.

² *Tessera* is rendered in the *Ortus* "a dyce," and *texera* has the same meaning; the *Catholicon*, however, gives another explanation, "*Texere dicuntur lapides quadrati ad modum talorum, unde pavimenta sternuntur.*" There can be little doubt that the token of an inn, here referred to, is the ancient sign of the chequers, *scaccarium*, the chess-board or playing tables. It has been questioned whether this symbol denoted in England, as it did where it occurs at Pompeii, a house of entertainment where play was practised, or rather had its origin in the painted lattices at the doors and windows, which, as has been affirmed, were part of the external indications of an hostelry as late as 1700; the ordinary use of such lattices is mentioned by Harrison in his description of England. "Of old time our countrey houses in steed of glasse did vse much lattise, and that made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in checker-wise." B. ii. c. 12, in *Holinshed*. Among the deeds and benefactions of Thomas Chillenden, Prior of the church of Canterbury from 1390 to 1411, it is recorded in the obituary, "*in civitate Cantuariæ unum Hospitium famosum, vocatum le Cheker, nobiliter edificavit; in eadem civitate Hospitium de la Crowne.*" ANG. SACRA, i. 143. The "red lattice" is a term often used to signify an ale house; Shakespeare alludes to it, *Hen. IV.* pt. ii.; it occurs in Marston, Chapman, and other early dramatists, and Massinger speaks of the "red grates next the door" of a tavern. Of this and other inn-signs see Brand's *Popular Antiqu.* ii. 247, *Gent. Mag.* xl. 403, lxiii. 531, lxiv. 797.

³ The term *helix* was applied to denote the volute of a capital, but here it seems possible that the term relates to a spiral or newel-staircase. There was however, a military

CERGIN, *supra in CEKYN'*. *Scrutor, rimor.*

CEERCHYNGE (cergyn, k. cergynge, H. P.) *Scrutinium, perscrutacio.*

CERIAWNT. *Indagator.*

CERIAWNT of mace. *Apparitor, angarius, CATH.*

CERYN' and dryyn', as trees or herbys. *Areo, marceo.*

CEREIOWRE (ceriore, k. ceriowre, P.) *Scrutator, perscrutator.*

CERYOWS. *Seriositas.*

CERTAYNE, or sekylr. *Certus, securus.*

CERTENLY. *Certe.*

CERVAWNT. *Servus, vernaculus.*

CERUYCYABLE (ceruysable, P.) *Servilis.*

CERUYCYABLE, or redy alle waye. *Obsequiosus.*

CERUYCE. *Servicium, obsequium.*

CERUYN'. *Servio, famulor.*

CESSYONE. *Cessio.*

CESTERNE, or cysterne. *Cisterna, C. F.*

CESUN', or tyme. *Tempus.*

CESONE in londe, or oþyr go(o)d takynge. *Seisina.*

(CESYN, *supra in CECYN, P.*)

CESYN' (cesun, P.) or welle aray mete or drynke. *Tempero.*

CESUN, or yeve sesenyng ylonde, or other goodys. *Cesino.*

CESONYD, yn tyme (cesynde in tyme, or other suche lyke, P.) *Tempestus, tempestivus, UG.*

CETTE, or putt. *Positus.*

CETTYN', or puttyn' (plantyn, P.) *Planto.*

(CETTYN, or putten, P. *Pono.*)

CETTYNGE, leyng, or puttyng. *Posicio, collocacio.*

CETTYNGE, or plantynge. *Plantacio.*

CETWALE, herbe (cetual, P.) *Zedorium, DICC.*

CETHYN' mete. *Coquo, decoquo.*

CEWARE at mete.¹ *Depositor, dapifer, sepulator.*

CEWE. *Sepulatum.*

CEWYN' (yn halle, P.) *Cepulo.*

CEVENE, numbyr. *Septem.*

CEVYN HUNDRYD. *Septingenti.*

CEVYNTENE. *Septemdecem.*

CEVYNTYE. *Septuaginta.*

CEVENTYME. *Septies.*

CEXE. *Sex.*

CEX HUNDRYD. *Sexcenti.*

CEXTY. *Sexaginta.*

CEXTENE. *Sedecim.*

CEXTYNE (cyxten, J. N.) *Sacrista, CATH.*

CEXTRYE. *Sacristia.*

engine, a variety of the *testudo*, used in battering walls, to which the name of the snail is given in the curious version of Vegetius, made at the bidding of Sir Thomas of Berkeley, 1408. "The gynne that is clepede the snayle or the welke, is a frame made of goode tymber, shaped square, keuerede and hillede alle a-boute wythe rawe hides, or wythe feltes and heyres, for drede of brynnynge. This gynne hath wythe in hym a grete beme meuabely hangede wythe ropes, the whiche beme may wythe draughte of men wythe-in be drawe backward, and let fle wythe his owene pais forwarde to the walle, and so astonye and shake the walle. This gynne is cleped þe snaile, for righte as þe snaile hath his hous ouer hym where he walkethe or restethe, and oute of his hous he shetethe his hede whan he wolles, and drawethe hym inne a-yene, so doth this gynne." B. IV. c. xiv. Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 105.

¹ See hereafter SEWARE, SEW, and SEWYN.

<i>Quere plura vocabula habencia in primâ sillabâ hunc sonum C, in S litterâ, ubi E sequitur immediate S.</i>	
CHACE of tenys pley, or oþyr lyke. <i>Sistencia, obstaculum, obiculum (fuga, P.)</i>	(CHAFYN, or rubbyn, K. H. P. <i>Frico, confrico.</i>)
CACCHYN' a-way (chas away, P.) <i>Fugo, agito, abigo, effugo.</i>	CHAFYNGE. <i>Confricacio.</i>
CHACYNGE a-wey. <i>Fugacio, abactio, effugacio.</i>	CHAFOWRE, panne (to make hot handys, H.) <i>Scutra, CATH.</i>
CHAFFE. <i>Palea.</i>	CHAFOWRE, to make whote a thyng as watur. <i>Calefactorium.</i>
CHAFFARE. ¹ <i>Mercimonium, mercatum, commercium.</i>	CHAYERE (chayzer, H.) <i>Cathedra.</i>
CHAFFARYN'. <i>Negocior, mercor.</i>	CHALAUNGE, or cleyme (challenge, P.) ² <i>Vendicacio.</i>
CHAFFERYNGE. <i>Mercacio, mercatus, negociacio, negocium.</i>	CHALENGYN', or cleymyñ'. <i>Vendico.</i>
CHAFFENETTE, to take byrdys. <i>Reciaculum, COMM.</i>	CHALENGYN', or vndyrtakyñ'. ³ <i>Reprehendo, deprehendo.</i>
CAFFYNCHE, byrde (chaffynche, K.) <i>Furfurio, C. F.</i>	CHALANGYNGE, or vndurnemyng. <i>Improperium, vituperium.</i>
CHAFYN', or hetyn'. <i>Calefacio, frico.</i>	CHALYS. <i>Calix.</i>
	CHALKE, <i>supra in CALKE</i> (cals, K.)
	CHALUN (or chalone, K. H.) bedde clothe. ⁴ <i>Thorale, chalo.</i>

¹ Chaffare or merchandise is a word derived by Lye from the Alamannic chauphen, *emere*. See Junius. Gautier de Bibelesworth says,

“*La lyure* (a pound) *sert en marchaundy*, (chaffare)
Mais le lyure (be bok) *nous aprent clergy*.” Arund. MS. 220.

It occurs not unfrequently in Chaucer and Gower. In 1441 a complaint was made by the King's tenants of the forest of Knaresborough, that the Archbishop of York prevented their coming to Ripon, “so that none might utter their caffer, wherewith to pay his (the King's) farne att tearmes accustomed.” Plumpton Corresp. p. liv. “Chaffre, ware.” PALS. G.

² “*Calenge, dispute, contradiction, contestation.*” ROQUEF. “Challenge or cleyme.” PALS. G. In the Wicliffite version, Jerem. vii. 6 is rendered, “If ye maken not fals caleng to a comelyng, and to a faderless child, and to a widewe.”

³ The distinction is here clearly made between the two significations of the verb to challenge. Thus also Cotgrave explains “*Chalanger*, to claime, challenge, make title unto: also to accuse of, charge with an offence.” Robert of Gloucester, Brunne, and Chaucer use the word in the former sense. “To chalange, *vendicare, calumpniari*. A chalange, *calumpnia*.” CATH. ANGL. “*Calanger, accuser, disputer, demander, être en conuerance.*” ROQUEF. “The tribune dredde lest the iewis wolde take him bi the waie and sle him, and aftirward he myght be chalengid as he hadde take moncy.” Wicliffite version, Dedis, c. 23.

⁴ *Chalo* or *chalonus* is explained by Ducange to be “*pars supellectilis lecti, straguli species.*” In the Mon. Angl. ii. 720, chaluns are thus mentioned, “*aut pannos pictos, qui vocantur chaluns, loco lectisternii.*” The word occurs in Chaucer, Reves Tale.

(CHAMELL, best, K. P. *Camelus*.)
 (CHAMPYON, or campyon, K. P. *Campio, atleta, pugil*.)
 (CHAMLOT, clothe, P.)
 CHANELLE (or canell, P.) of a strete. *Canalis, aquagium*, C. F.
 CHANONE. *Chanonicus*.
 CHAPE of a schethe (sheede, K. schede, H.)¹ *Spirula*.
 CHAPELL. *Capella*.
 CHAPELEYNE. *Capellanus*.
 CAPELET (chapelet, K. H.) *Capellus*.
 (CHAPYTTYL, K. chapytte, H. chapetyll, P.)² *Capitulum*.)

CHAPMAN.³ *Negociator, mercator*.
 CHAPMANHODE. *Mercatus*, UG.
 CHARCOLE (or charkole, P.) *Carbo*.
 CHARE.⁴ *Curvus, quadriga, pectorica*, C. F. *pilentum*, C. F. *belgiga*, COMM. (*reda*, P.)
 CHARGE. *Cura, onus*.
 CHARGYD wythe byrdenys, or oþyr lyke. *Onustus, oneratus*.
 CHARYAWNT. *Onerosus*.
 CHARGYN wythe byrdenys, or oþyr þyngys. *Onero*.
 CHARGYÑ', or gretely sett a thyngge to herte. *Penso*.

“ And in his owen chambre hem made a bedde
 With shetes and with chalons faire yspredde.”

Tyrwhitt thinks they were probably so called from having been made at Chalons. “ A chalone, *amphitapetum*.” CATH. ANGL. In an Inventory taken at the Hospital of St. Edmund, Gateshead, 1325, there occurs, “ *In Choro, Unum frontale de Chalons*.” Wills and Invent. Surtees Society, i. 22.

¹ “ Chape of a knyfe, *vomellus*.” CATH. ANGL. “ Chape of a shethe, *bouterolle de gayne*. To chape a sword or dagger.” PALS. The word is derived from the French *chappe*, which Cotgrave explains to be “ the locket of a scabbard,” but Skinner more correctly “ *vaginæ mucro ferreus*.” The chape of a sword was a badge assumed by the De la Warr family, in memorial of the part taken by Sir Roger de la Warr, at Poitiers, 1356, in the capture of John King of France, when he took possession of the royal sword.

² “ A chapitrye, *capitulum*.” CATH. ANGL.

³ “ A chapman, *negociator, et cetera ubi a merchande*. A chapmanry, *negociacio*. A chapmanware, *vendibilis*. To chappe, *mercari, nundinari, negociari*.” CATH. ANGL. “ Chapman, *marchant, challant*.” PALS. Ang. S. *ceapman, mercator*.

⁴ The term chare seems to have been the earliest appellation in England, of vehicles used to convey persons of distinction. It has been derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cyran, vertere*, but probably we derived both the vehicle and its appellation from France, where, as early as 1294, the use of the *char* had become so prevalent that it was forbidden to the wives of citizens by an ordinance of Philippe le Bel. A description of the rich chare prepared for the Princess of Hungary, will be found in the Squyr of low degree, Ellis's Specimens, vol. i.; and is beautifully illustrated by an illumination in the Louterell Psalter, executed in the reign of Edward II. See Mr. Rokewode's valuable paper in the *Vetusta Mon.* vol. vi. plate xx. A variety of representations are also given by Mr. Markland, with his remarks on the early use of carriages in England, *Archæol.* xx. 443. The appellation chare continued in use in the 16th century. Horman says, “ the quyene came in a chare, *pilento*. He came in a chare or a wagen.” It occurs in Hall and Fabyan; and in Strype's Memoirs, Edward VI. 1557, is mentioned a “ chair drawn by six chariot horses.”

CHARGYN', rekkyn' or yeve tale
(reckyn or zeuyn tale, H. rechen,
or gyue tale, P.) *Curo*.

CHARYETT, *supra in* CHARE.¹

CHARYETTER. *Aurigarius, quadrigarius*, CATH. *redarius*.

CHARYN a-way, *supra in* CACHYŃ.²

CHARYN, or geynecopyn' (azenstondyn, K.) *Sisto*, CATH. *obsto*.

CHARYOWRE, vesselle.³ *Catinum*.

CHARYTE. *Caritas*.

CHARKYN', as a carte, or barow,
or opyr thyng lyke.⁴ *Arguo*,
UG. *alii dicunt stridere*.

CHARLET, dyschemete.⁵ *Pepo*,
KYLW.

CHARLYS, propyr name. *Carolus*.

CHARME. *Incantacio*.

CHARMYD. *Incantatus*.

CHARMYD, or bygylyd, or forspekyn. *Fascinatus*, CATH.

CHARMYŃ'. *Incanto*.

CHARMYŃ', begylŃ', or forspekŃ'. *Fascino*.

CHARMYNGE, *idem quod* CHARME.

CHARNEL, or chernel. *Carnarium*.

CHARTERE. *Carta*.

CHAASTE. *Castus*.

CHASTYZED. *Castigatus*.

CHASTYZYŃ'. *Castigo*.

CHASTYSYNGE. *Castigacio*.

CHASTYSOWRE. *Castigator*.

CHASTYSOWRE þat beryth an
instrument of chastysynge, to
make pees. *Castifer*.

CHASTYTE. *Castitas, pudicicia*.

CHATERYŃ'. *Garrio*.

CHAVYLBONE, or chawlbone
(chaule bone, P.)⁶ *Mandibula*.

CHAWMBYR, or chambyr. *Camera, thalamus*.

CHAWMBYRLEYNE. *Camerarius, cubicularius*.

CHAWNCE, or happe. *Eventus, casus*.

¹ "*Basterna, est theca manualis vel itineris*, a carre, or a chareot, or horslytter." ORT. VOC. In the Catholicon *Basterna* is explained to be "*vehiculus itineris, quasi vesterna, quia mollibus vestibis sternitur, et a duobus animalibus trahitur, ubi nobiles femine deferuntur*." "Charryet, chariot, branlant." PALS. G.

² "To chare, *ubi* to chase." CATH. ANGL. A. Sax. cerran, *vertere*.

³ "*Parapsis, discus, sive vas ex omni parte habens latera equalia*, a platter, or a dobler, or a charger. *Lanx, latus discus*, a charger." ORT. VOC. "Charger, a great platter, *ung grant plat*." PALS. G. "One swanne is ynoughe to fyll a charger. This fysshe fylleth a charger, *namozanum opplet*." HORM.

⁴ Gower uses this word to express the creaking of a door, Conf. Am. lib. iv.

"There is no dore, which maie charcke."

Compare CHYRKYŃ, *sibilo*, CHERKYŃ, or chorkyŃ, or fracchyŃ as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo*. Ang. Sax. cearcian, *stridere*.

⁵ In the Forme of Cury, p. 27, will be found directions for making "charlet, and charlet yforced." It appears to have been a kind of omelet, sometimes compounded with minced pork. Pegge derives the term from the French *chair*. *Pepo* is explained, however, in the Ortus, as "*herba quedam, i. melo, or mortrews, et est similis cucurbite*."

⁶ "A chafte, a chawylle, a chekebone, *maxilla, mala, faux, mandubila, mandula, mola*." CATH. ANGL. "Chawe bone, *machovere*." PALS. G. In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 140, occurs the word "*brancus*, a gole, or a chawle."

CHAUNCEL. *Cancellus*, CATH.
 CHAUNCER. *Cancellarius*.
 CHAUNCMELE (chavncemely, K.)¹
Subtelaris, C. F. CATH.
 CHAUNCEPE, or schoynge horne
 (chaucepe, P.)² *Parcopollex*,
 CATH.
 CHAUNCERYE. *Cancellaria*.
 CHAWNDELERE.³ *Cerarius*, CATH.
 CHAWNGYŃ. *Muto*, *permuto*.
 CHAWNGYN', or roryn', *supra in*
BARTERYN', *et infra in RORYN'*.
 CHAWNGYNGE. *Mutacio*, *per-*
mutacio, *commutacio*.
 CHAWNGYNGE, or yeuyng (ro-
 ryng, K. H. roringe, P.) oone

thinge for a-nothere.⁴ *Cambium*,
 DICC.
 CHAWNIORE of money (chaungere,
 P.) *Cambitor*, *camsor* (*camp-*
sor, P.) *trapezeta*, DICC.
 CHAWNTERYE. *Cantaria*.
 CHAWNTYNGE.⁵ *Discantus*, *can-*
tus organicus.
 CHAWNTŌN'. *Discanto*, *organiso*.
 CHAWNTOWRE. *Cantor*.
 CAWEPYS, or chawepys, or stran-
 gury, sekenesse. *Stranguria*.
 CHEP, or hap (chefe, P.) *For-*
tuna, *eventus*.
 CHEFE, or princypale. *Precipuus*.
 CHEK. *Scactifactio*, *scaccatus*.

¹ "Subtelaris, vnder the hele." ORT. VOC. A similar explanation is given in the Catholicon, with this addition, "*Sotular autem vel sotularis nihil aliud est, ut dicit Magister Bene. sed aliqui contrarium dicunt.*"

² The Catholicon gives the following explanation, "*Parcopollex, i. tramellum*," which is properly a thimble: chauncepe appears to be a corruption of the French *chaussepiéd*.

³ Of the office of the chandler in the household of a great lord, see the curious poem appended to the Boke of Curtasye, written about the time of Henry VI. Sloane MS. 1986, f. 46, b.

"Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle
 Of the chandeler wyth-outen gyle,
 That torches and tortes and preketes con make,
 Perchours, smale condell, I vndertake."

Chandler signified not only the maker of candles, but the candlestick, from the French *chandelier*. Thus in the *Legenda Aurea* mention occurs of a "chaundeler or candylstycke," f. vii. b. See above CANDELERE, and the word chandler in Jamieson.

⁴ See hereafter ROORYŃ or chaungyŃ on chaffare for another, *cambio*.

⁵ It has been stated that the usage of chanting in the English churches was introduced by Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, 1090; but we learn from Bede that Benedict, Abbot of Weremouth, brought Abbot John, the arch-chanter, from Rome to this country, about A.D. 678, at which period Archbishop Theodoric, a Greek by birth, made a visitation of the whole island, and caused instruction to be given in the art "*sonos cantandi in ecclesiâ*," until then known only in Kent. Bede states even that at an earlier period in the same century Paulinus left at York James the Deacon, who was "*cantandi in ecclesiâ peritissimus*," and who "*magister ecclesiastice cantionis juxta morem Romanorum, seu Cantuariorum multis cæpit existere*." Bede, lib. ii. 40. See also lib. iv. 3, and v. 20, and the appendix, edit. by Smith, p. 719. The most important treatises on the subject of Church Music are those of St. Nicetus in the VIth century, and Aurelian in the IXth, subsequent to the great change introduced by St. Gregory. A curious notice of the ancient system of notation has been given among the "*Instructions du Comité Historique. Collection de documents inédits*." 1839. Chanting or "deschaunt" was among the practices violently opposed by Wickliffe, as was all Church-melody by the innovators of a later period.

CHEKE. *Maxilla, fans, gena, mala.*
 CHEKEBONE, *supra in chavylbone.*
 CHEKENYD, or qwerkenyd (chowked or querkened, P.) *Suffocatus, strangulatus.*
 CHEKENYNGE (chowkinge, P.) or qwerkenyng. *Suffocacio.*
 CHEKYÑ', or qwerchyñ' (querken, P.) *Suffoco.*
 CHEKKYÑ' (checken, P.) *Scactifico, KYLW.*
 CHEKKYNGE (checkyng, P.) *Scaccatus, supra.*
 CHEKYR. *Scaccarium.*
 CHEKRYE, as clopys and opyrthyng (chekered, P.) *Scaccariatus.*
 CHEKYR, tabulle. *Scaccarium, stipadium, CATH.*
 CHELYNGE, fysche.¹
 CHEYNE (chene, P.) *Cathena, boia.*
 CHEYNYÑ', or put yn cheynys. *Catheno.*

CHEEP (chep or pryse, K. chepe, P.) *Precium.*
 CHEPYN'.² *Licitor, UG. in liceo, prepalmito.*
 CHEPYNGE, or barganyng. *Licitacio, stipulacio.*
 CHIEERE. *Vultus.*
 CHERY, or chery frute. *Cerasum.*
 CHERISTONE. *Petrilla, cerpeta (ceripetra, P.)*
 CHERYTRE. *Cerasus.*
 CHERYÑ', or make good chere. *Hillaro, exhillaro, letifico.*
 CHERELLE, or charle (churle or carle, P.) *Rusticus, rusticanus.*
 CHERLYCHE or charlysche (churlisshe, P.) *Rusticalis.*
 (CHERLICHLY, K. cherlyschely, H. churlissly, P. *Rusticaliter.*)
 CHERLYCHE, or charlyche preste (churlisshe prest, P.)³ *Ego, CATH. vel eco, C. F.*

¹ "A kelynge, *morus, piscis est.*" CATH. ANGL. "*Morus, quidam piscis*, a hadok, a kelynge, or a codlynge." ORT. VOC. At the inthronization feast of Abp. Nevill, 1464, there was served "Kelyng, codlyng, and hadocke boyled." Leland Coll. vi. 6. According to Ray, the keeling is the same as the cod-fish.

² "To chepe, *taxare*. Chepe, *precium.*" CATH. ANGL. In Caxton's Boke for Travellers a servant who is sent to market is thus directed, "So chepe for us of the venyson, *si nous bargaigne.*" Palsgrave gives the verb "To bargin, chepe, bye and sell, *marchander*. Go cheape a cappe for me, and I wyll come anone and bye it." Ang. Sax. *ceapian, negotiari*. The following use of the substantive occurs in the Will of Sir John Lumley, 1420, "I wille þat my brothre William haue þe landes and rentys bettir chepe þen any othir man, by a reasonable some." Wills published by the Surtees Society, i. 63. Caxton in the Boke for Travellers says, "he byeth in tyme and at hour, so that he hath not of the dere chepe, *du chier marchiet.*"

³ "*Ut dicit Papias, Egones sunt sacerdotes rustici.*" CATH. In the Glossary of St. Isidore of Seville, who lived in the VIIth century, occur "*Econes, sacerdotes rustici. Egones, sacerdotes rusticorum.*" The compiler of the Promptorium was a Friar-Preacher, and the insertion of this word may possibly be attributed to the contentious feeling which subsisted between the monastic orders and the secular clergy. The illiterate condition, however, of the rural or "uplandish" clergy brought them generally into contempt, and occasioned their receiving the nick-name "Sir John," and other appellations of invidious obloquy.

CHERSYDDE (cheryschyd, H. cherished, P.) *Fotus, nutritus.*

CHERSYN̄'.¹ *Foveo.*

CHERSYNGE (cherschyng, H. cherishinge, P.) *Focio, nutricao.*

CHERVELL, herbe. *Cerifolium, apium risus.*

CHERWYN̄', or tetyn' (chervyn or fretyn, H. cheruen or freten, P.) *Torqueo*, CATH.

CHERVYNGE, or fretynge in þe wombe. *Torcio*, C. F.

CHESE. *Caseus.*

CHESSE.² *Scaccarium.*

CHESEBOLLE.³ *Papaver, tadia*, C. F.

CHESEKAKE. *Ortacius, ortocaturia*, UG. *in tigro* (*artocaseus, artocira*, P.)

CHESEFATTE. *Casearium, fiscina.*

CHESYN̄'. *Eligo.*

CHESYN', or cullyn' owte. *Elicio.*

CHESYNGE, or choyse. *Electio.*

CHESYPYLLE (chesible, P.)⁴ *Casula.*

CASTANY, frute or tre, *idem.* (chesteyne, P.) *Castanea.*

CHESTE. *Cista.*

CHESUN, or cawse (chesen, P.)⁵ *Causa* (*occasio*, P.)

CHETE for the lorde. *Caducum*, C. F. *confiscarium, fisca.*

CHETYN̄'. *Confiscor, fisco*, UG.

CHETYNGE. *Confiscacio.*

CHETOWRE. *Confiscator, caducarius*, CATH.

CHEUERELLE, leddare (cheueler lether, P.)⁶

CHEUETUN, or ledar, or capteyn' (chefteyne, P.) *Capecerius, capitaneus, stratiles*, C. F.

CHEVYN̄', or thryvyn'.⁷ *Vigeo.*

CHEW METE. *Mastico.*

¹ "To cherische or dawnte, *blanditractare.*" CATH. ANG.

² See above CHEKYR.

³ *Papiever*, MS. "A chesse bolle, *papaver, cinolus.*" CATH. ANG. The Promptorium gives also CHYBOLLE, *cinollus*. "*Papaver est herba somnifera, anglicè a chebole.*" ORT. VOC. "Cheese bowls, *flores papaveris hort. a similitudine aliquò vasculorum caseaceorum sic dicti.*" SKINNER. See the words Chasbol and Chesbow in Jamieson.

⁴ "A chesabylle, *casula, infula, planeta.*" CATH. ANG. "*Casula*, a chesuble." ORTUS. At the Reformation there was still preserved at Canterbury among the vestments supposed to have been sent by St. Gregory to Augustine A.D. 601, "*casula oloserica purpurei coloris aureà texturà, et lapidibus superius a parte posteriori ornata.*" Bede, App. p. 691.

⁵ The Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives in relation to suits at law, "*Causa, occasio, pretextus*, cheson." See hereafter ENCHESONE, or cause. "*Acheison, encheison, occasion heureuse, plainte, querelle.*" ROQUEF. In low Latin "*acheso, occasio, lis contra jus intentata.*" DUC.

⁶ In Sloan. MS. 73, f. 211, will be found directions "for to make cheuerel lether of perchemyne," by means of a solution of alum mixed with yolks of eggs and flour; and also "to mak of whit cheuerel, reed cheuerell," the colour being given by a compound of brazil. "Cheuerell lether, *cheverotin.*" PALSG.

⁷ The verb to cheve is used by R. Gloucester and R. Brunne, and likewise in Piers Ploughman,

"The poore is but feble,
And if he chide or chatre,
Hym cheveth the worse." Vision, line 9375.

CHEWYNGE of metys or oper
pyngys. *Masticacio*.

CHEW the cood, of bestys (as
bestis done whan the rest, P.)
Rumino.

CHEVEAUNCE.¹ *Providencia*.

CHEVYSTYÑ', or purveyñ' (chevy-
schen, H. cheuesshen, P.)² *Pro-
video*.

CHYBOLLE, herbe. *Cinollus*, KYLW.

CHEKYN'. *Pullus*.

CH(EK)YN' WEDE, herbe (cheken-
wede, P.)³ *Hospia, vel hospia
major, et minor dicitur oculus
Christi, morsus galline (hispia,
P.)*

CHYDAR. *Intentor* (contentor,
P.) *litigator*.

CHYDYN', or flytyñ'.⁴ *Contendo*,
CATH. *litigo*.

CHYDYNGE. *Contencio, litigacio*.

CHYKKYÑ, as corne, or spyryñ, or
sp(r)owtyñ'.⁵ *Pulilo (pupulo, P.)*

CHYKKYÑ', as hennys byrdys

(chycke, as henne byrdes, P.)
Pipio, pululo.

(CHICKYNG, or spyryng of corne,
K. sprowtinge of corne, P. *Ger-
minacio, pululatus, pululacio*.)

CHYKKYNGE, or wyppyng of
yonge byrdys (chickyng or zip-
pyng of bryddys, K. H. yeppinge,
P.) *Pupulatus*, KYLW. *pupu-
lacio*.

CHYLANDER, or chylawndur.⁶
Chyndrus (chillindrus, K. P.)

CHYLDE. *Puer, infans*.

CHYLDE, whyle hyt can not speke.
Proles, soboles.

CHYLDE BEDDE, or women whan
þey haue chyldryn' (chilyng
or bringyng forthe of childryn,
K. H.)⁷ *Decubie, C. F. puer-
perium*.

CHYLDEHODDE. *Infancia, pue-
ricia*.

CHYLDYÑ', or bryngyñ' furthe
chylde.⁸ *Pario*.

Roquefort gives "*Chevir, agir, posseder, jouir, en bas lat. cheviare.*" "To cheve,
brynge to an ende, *aschieuer.*" PALSG.

¹ This word is used by Piers Ploughman, Chaucer, and Gower. "Schift, cheue-
saunce, *cheuesance.*" PALSG.

² In the *Legenda Aurea*, f. 64, b. it is related of Becket, "and the nexte nyght after
he departed in thabyte of a brother of Sympryngham, and so cheuyssed y^t he wente
ouer see." Fabian states that Rufus said of the Earl of Poytiers, "I woll assaye to
haue hys Erldom in morgage, for welle I knowe he must cheuyche for money to per-
fourme that journey" (to Jerusalem).

³ "Chekynwede, herbe, *movron.*" PALSG. In Norfolk the *alsine media* according
to Forby is called Chickensmeat. Ang. Sax. *cicena mete, alsine*. ELFRIC.

⁴ See hereafter FLYTYÑ, or chydiñ. The Cath. Ang. gives "To chyde, *litigare*,
certare, et cetera ubi to flyte."

⁵ To chick signifies still in Norfolk and Suffolk to germinate, as seeds in the earth or
leaves from the bud. FORBY.

⁶ *Chilindrus*, in French *chilandre*, PALSG. was a name of Greek derivation, applied
to some venomous kind of water-serpent.

⁷ The English gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth explains "*gysine, childing.*" "There
was a woman with chylde grete vpon her delyueraunce, and at y^e tyme of chyldyng she
myght not be delyuered." Leg. Aurea. "*Partus, puerperium, chyldyng.*" Vocab.
Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII.

⁸ "To childe, *parturire, eniti, fetare, parere. Femina vult parere, sed non vult illa*

CHYLDYNGE, or woman wythe
chylde.¹ *Pregnans*.

CHYLDYS BELLE. *Bulla*, BRIT.
C. F. *nola*.

CHYLDYSCAPPE. *Calamadium*, UG.

CHYLLE, herbe. *Cilium vel psil-
lium*.

CHYLLYÑ', or (for, P.) colde.
Frigucio.

CHYLLYNGE of tethe or oper
lyke. *Frigidor*, CATH.

CH(Y)MME BELLE (chyme, H. P.)
Cimbalum.

CHYMYÑ', or chenkeñ' wythe bellys
(clynke bell, P.) *Tintillo*.

(CHYMER, K. H. P. *Abella*, K.
obella, H. P.)

CHYMERYNGE, or chyuarynge, or
dyderynge. *Frigutus*.

CHYMNEY. *Fumarium*, CATH. *ca-
minus, epicaustorium*.

CHYN'. *Mentum*.

CHYNCHYN, or sparyn' mekyllle
(chinkinge or to mekyll sparyn,
H.) *Perparco*, CATH.

CHYNCHYR, or chynchare (chynche,
H. P.)² *Perparcus*, CATH.

CHYNCHERY (chincherye, P.) or
scar(s)nesse. *Parcimonia*.

CHYNE, of bestys bakke. *Spina*.

CHYNGYL, or chyngle, bordys for
helyngys of howsys (shingill,
howsehillinge, P.)³ *Sindula*.

CHYPPE. *Quisquilie*, UG. CATH.
assula, UG. C. F. *astula*.

CHYPPYNGE of ledyr, or clothe, or
other lyke. *Succidia*, UG. *in
cedo, presigmen*, C. F.

CHYRCHE. *Ecclesia* (*basilica*, P.)

CHYRCHEZARDE (churcheyerde,
P.)⁴ *Cimitorium* (*poliandrum*, P.)

CHYRCHEHOLY.⁵ *Encennia*, *in
plur*.

CHYRCHYÑ, or puryfyeñ'. *Purifico*.

parere." CATH. ANG. The Wicliffite version renders Levit. xii. 2, "If a wōman childiþ a knaue child, sche schal be vncleene bi vii daies." Cott. MS. Claud. E. II.

¹ Ang. Sax. cildiung-wif, a child-bearing woman.

² "A chinche, *tenax*, &c. *ubi* cowatus. Chinchery, *tenacitas*, &c. *ubi* cowatyse." CATH. ANG. "*Tenax*, a toughe halder, or chinche." MED. Chaucer says in the Tale of Melibeus, "men blamen an avaricious man, because of his scarcitee and chincherie."

"Bothe he was scars and chinche." Sevyng Sages, 1244.

R. Wimbeldon said in his Sermon at Paul's Cross, A.D. 1389, "forsoth wete ye, that euerych auouterer, or vnclane man, that is gloton, other chynch, shal neuer haue heritage in the realme of Christ and of God." Fox, Acts and Mon. The word is occasionally written chiche, as by Chaucer, Rom. of R. In French, "*chice, mesquin; chicheté, avarice, vilenie*." ROQUEF.

³ Shingles of wood, a covering both light and durable, were probably still, at the time the Promptorium was compiled, in very general use for roofing houses, although the regulations for the dimension of the various kinds of tiles are a proof of their being likewise employed to a considerable extent. See Stat. 17 Edw. IV. c. 4. A.D. 1477. The term seems derived from the French *eschandole*, or Latin *scindula*, and is occasionally written shindles. See Holland's Pliny, B. xvi. c. 10. Piers Ploughman terms Noah's ark a "shynglede shup," an expression that seems to bear some analogy to the Ang. Sax. *scide-weall*, *murus de scindulis congestus*. ELFRIC. See SCHYNGYL.

⁴ In the Seuyng Sages, line 2625, the chirche-hawe is spoken of, Ang. Sax. *haga, agellus*, or hege, *septum*. In Cath. Ang. it is termed "a kyrke-garthe." Ang. Sax. *geard, sepes*.

⁵ "*Encenia dicuntur nova festa, vel dedicationes ecclesiarum*." ORTUS. Ang. Sax. *cyric-halgung*, church hallowing.

CHYRKYÑ'.¹ *Sibilo.*

CHERKYÑ', or chorkyñ', or frac-
chyñ', as newe cartys or plowys.²
Strideo.

CHYRKYNGE. *Sibilatus.*

CHYRNE, vesselle. *Cimbia, cumbia.*

CHYRNE botyr. *Cumo.*

CHYRNYNGE.³ *Cumbiacio.*

C(H)YRPYNGE, or claterynge of
byrdys (chirkinge or chateringe,
P.)⁴ *Garritus.*

CHYSEL, instrument. *Celtis.*

CHYSEL, or grauel.⁵ *Acerua*
(*arena*, P.) *sabulum.*

(CHYST, *supra* in CHEST, P.)

CHYTERYÑ' as byrdys, *supra* in
CHATERYNGE.

CHYTYRLYNGE.⁶ *Scrutellum, scru-*
tum, KYLW.

CHYUALRY, or knyghtehoode. *Mi-*
licia.

CHYVERYÑ', *supra* in CHYLLYÑ'.
(CHYUERYNG, or qwakyng for
cold, *supra* in chymeryng, H. P.)⁷

¹ "And kisseth hire swete, and chirkeþ as a sparwe with his lippes." Sompnoures Tale. "To chyrke, make a noyse as myse do in a house." PALSG.

² See above CHARKYN, as a carte. Ang. Sax. cearcian, *stridere*. Chaucer uses the term to express generally a disagreeable sound.

"All full of chirking was that sory place." Knightes Tale.

³ CHYRRYNGE, MS.

⁴ Thomas, in his Italian Gramm. 1548, gives "*Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call shirping."

⁵ The Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives "*arena*, grawell, *sabulum*, sande, *glaria*, chesylle," f. 37, and again, f. 56. "*nomina lapidum, glaria*, chesylle." The etymology of the name Chesil Bank, in Dorsetshire, a singular bank of pebbles, which extends nearly seven miles S.E. from Abbotsbury, and abuts at Chesilton on the isle of Portland, is here clearly ascertained. See prefixed to Holinshed's Chron. the description of the Chesill, by Harrison, Descr. of Brit. p. 58. Harrison speaks also of the Chesill at Seaton in Devonshire, where he says "the mouth of the Axe is closed by a mightie bar of pibble stones," p. 59, and copies the account given by Leland, Itin. iii. f. 42, "the men of Seton began of late day to stake and make a mayne waulle withyn the Haven—and ther to have trenchid thorough the chisille, and to have let out the Ax, and receyvid in the mayn se. But this purpose cam not to effect. Me thought that nature most wrought to trench the chisil hard to Seton Town, and ther to let in the se." In this instance the term chisel seems to accord with the explanation given in the Medulla, "*Glarea, argilla, vel primum lapides quos aqua fluvialis trahit.*" Harl. MS. 2257. It implies, however, in a more general sense the pebbles on the shore; thus in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 56, is the following paraphrase of Genes. xxii. 17.

"As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe,
Hath cheselys many unnumerable."

In the Wicliffite version this passage is rendered "gravel which is in þe brink of þe see." Ang. Sax. ceosel, *glarea, sabulum*. Teut. kesel. In Norfolk chizzly signifies dry and harsh under the teeth, which Forby derives from Teut. kiese, *gluma*. The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 147, gives among "*pertinencia pistrine, Cantabrum, anglicè chycelle.*"

⁶ "Chiterlynge, *hilla.*" CATH. ANG. "Chyterling, *endoile.*" PALSG. Horman says, "let us have trypis, chetterlyngis, and tryllybubbys ynough, *suppedita aulicoctia ad satietatem.*" Skinner derives the word from Teut. kutteln, *intestina*.

⁷ Chaucer writes in the Blake Knyght, "I chiver for defaut of hete," and Gower

CHOYSE. *Electio*.CHOSUN. *Electus*.CHOWEN, *supra* in CHEWEN.CHOWYNGE (or chewyng, P.)
Masticacio.CHOFFE, or chuffe, charle, or
chutt (chuffe, cherl or chatte, H.
chel, or chaffe, *supra* in carle,
P.)¹ *Rusticus, supra*.CHORLYSCHE, or carlysche. *Rus-
ticanus, rusticacio*.CYBBE, or kyn, or lye (akyn, H.
of kyn, P.)² *Affinis*.CYBREDE. *Banna, in plur.* C. F.CYD, as clothys þat be thredbare
(cyd, H.)³ *Talaris*.CYYDE of a mann, or beste. *Latus*.CYFTYÑ. *Cribrō*.CYFTYNGE. *Cribracio*.CYTHE. *Quere in S literâ*.CYYNGE DOWNE, or swownyng
(cyghinge or swonyng downe,
P.)⁴ *Sincopacio*.CYKYLLE. *Fassilla, vel fassicula
(falcilla, falcicula, falx, P.)*CYKYR, fro harme. *Securus,
tutus*.CYKYR or (of, P.) sothefastenesse.
Certus.CYKYRLY. *Tute*.CYKYRNESSE. *Securitas*.CYLLABLE. *Sillaba*.CYLKE. *Sericum (serica, P.)*CYLKE WORME. *Bombex, C. F.*CYLKE WOMAN. *Devacuatrix
(aurisceca, P.)*CYLTE, soonde. *Glarea, C. F.*CYLUER. *Argentum*.CYLLOWRE (cylere, P.)⁵ *Gla-
tura (celatura, P.)*CYLUERDE (cyluryd, H. cylered,
P.) *Celatus*.(CILUERYN, K. H. P. *Argento*.)CYMNEL, brede.⁶ *Artocopus*.CYMPYLLE. *Simplex*.CYMPYLNESSE. *Simplicitas*.CYM, propyr name (Cymund, H. P.)
Simon.CHYNCHONE, herbe (cynchone,
H. P.)⁷ *Ceneceon, camadroos*.)

uses the verb to chever. "Chyuaryng as one dothe for colde in an axes, or otherwise, *frilleux*." PALSG.

¹ Chuffy, as Forby observes, does not in Norfolk now signify clownish, but merely fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. French, *jouffu*. Palsgrave gives "chuffe, *bouffe*," which is explained by Cotgrave as "a swollen or swelling cheek; *Bouffé*, puffed, blown."

² See hereafter SYBBE and SYBREDE.

³ See hereafter SYD, as clothys. *Talaris*. This term, which is retained in Norfolk, implies commonly merely the length of a garment, "syde as a gowne, *defluxus*." CATH. ANG. from Ang. Sax. *sid*, *amplus*, *latus*. The reason of its special application here to clothes that are threadbare is not apparent, unless it were, that garments in such condition, losing the swelling folds that new stuffs would form, and hanging close to the sides, give the figure a lengthy and lean appearance.

⁴ See hereafter SYNGE downe.

⁵ See CEELYÑ with syllure, and hereafter SYLURE of valle, and SELYÑ. Cotgrave gives "*Draperie*, a flourishing with leaves and flowers in wood or stone, used especially on the heads of pillars, and tearmed by our workmen drapery or cilery."

⁶ See BREDE twyss bakyn as krakenelle, or symnel, and hereafter SYMNEL.

⁷ In a curious MS. herbal of the XVth century, in the possession of Hugh Diamond, Esq. the virtues of this plant are detailed. "Grondeswyle, we clepen in latin *seneceon*," p. 61. It was used as a plaster for "bolnyngs" and sores, "hit wole staunce þe hoote potagre, and alle manere greues of þe leggyss." By most leeches it was thought dan-

CYNDYR of þe smythys fyre.
Casuma, C. F. *cochiron*, RIC.
 CYNE of (or, P.) a tokyn'. *Signum*.
 CYNAMUM. *Cynamomum*.
 CYNAMUM, TRE. *Sinamus*, vel
sinamomicus, CATH.
 CYNNE. *Peccatum*, *piaculum*,
crimen.
 CYNFULLE. *Criminosus*, *peccosus*.
 CYNFULLY. *Criminose*.
 CYNNYN'. *Pecco*.
 CYNNYNGE. *Peccamen*.
 CYNGYN'. *Cano*, *canto*, *psallo*.
 CYNGYNGE, or (of, P.) songe.
Cantus.
 CYNGYNGE of masse (messys, P.)
Celebracio.
 (CYNKE of a lawere, P.) *Mergulus*.
 CYNKYN'. *Mergo*, *submergo*.
 CYNKYNGE. *Dimersio*, *submercio*.
 CYNTER or masunry (cyynt of
 masonrye, P.) *Cintorium*.
 CYNEW, or cenu, of armys, or
 leggys (cynows, P.) *Nervus*.
 CYPPIYN', or drynkyn' lytylle. *Bi-*
bito, *subbibito*, CATH.
 CYPPINGE, of drynke. *Subbibiti-*
tura, CATH. *in bibo*.
 CYPRESSE, tre. *Cipressus*.

CYRCUMSYCYON'. *Circumsicio*.
 CYR (cyre, or syr, P.) *Dominus*,
erus.
 CYSMATYKE. *Cismaticus*, *cis-*
matica.
 CYSOWRE. *Forpex*.
 CYSTYR, by þe faderys syde
 oonly. *Soror*, CATH.
 CYSTYR, by þe modurys syde.
Germana.
 (CYTE, P.) *Civitas*, *urbs*.
 CYTEZEYNE (cytesyn, P.) *Cives*
(urbanita, P.)
 CYTYR, tre.² *Citrus*.
 CYTTYN'. *Sedeo*.
 CYTTYNGE. *Sessio*, *sedile*.
 (CYTTINGE place, or cete, P. *Sedile*,
sedes.)
 CYVE, (or cifte, P.) for corne
 clansynge. *Cribrum*, *cribellum*.
 CYVE, for mele. *Furfuraculum*,
 C. F.
 CYUEDYS, of mele, or brynne (cy-
 uedus, w.) *Furfur*, *cantabrum*,
 CATH.
 CYVER, or maker of sevys (cyvyer,
 H. maker of cyues, P.) *Cri-*
brarius.
 CYVYS, herbe (cyues, P.)

gerous to use it internally, although so recommended by Pliny; however, "þis erbe algreene, if it be dipped in vynegre, and so y ete — wole abate þe fretyng of þe wombe;" and the touch of the root was accounted a specific for the tooth-ache.

¹ The drain of a lavatory seems to be here alluded to, such as that with which the *lavacrum* or *piscina* on the south side of the altar was invariably supplied, which allowed the water that had served for washing the sacred vessels, and for the ablutions during the service of the altar, to sink into the earth: or generally in reference to such provisions for cleanliness as are to be observed in most monastic establishments, as especially the lavatories in the cloisters at Chester and Worcester Cathedrals. *Mergulus*, however, usually signifies the sink of a lamp, wherein the wick was placed.

² The citron was probably introduced into Europe with the orange by the Arab conquerors of Spain, and first received in England from that country. By a MS. in the Tower it appears that in 1290, 18 Edw. I. a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth, and that from her cargo Queen Eleanor purchased Seville figs, dates, pomegranates, 15 citrons, and 7 *poma de oreng*e. See the introduction to the valuable volume on Household Expenses in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club, by B. Botfield, Esq. p. xlvi.

CYVN' of a tre. *Surculus, vitu-
lamen, CATH.*

CYYD, (cyued, P.) or cythyd and
clensyd, as mylke, or oper
lyke (licoure, P.)¹ *Colatus.*

CYFTYN' (cyuyn, P.) or clensyñ'.
Colo, CATH.

CYTHYNGE (cyyng, H. cyuynge,
P.) or clensyng. *Colatura.*

*Quere plura vocabula similem
sonum istis habencia in S
literâ, ubi I vel Y sequitur hanc
literam S immediate.*

CLADDE, or clothydde. *Vestitus,
indutus.*

CLAM', or cleymows (gleymous,
K. H. P.)² *Glutinosus, vis-
cosus.*

CLAMERYÑ' (or crepyn, P.) *Repto.*

CLAMERYNGE, or clymyng. *Rep-
cio, reptura (reptacio, K.)*

CLAPPE, or grete dynne (dynt, P.)³
Streptus, frangor.

CLAPPARRE (clat, H. J. clappe, P.)
Percussorium.

CLAPPE, or clakke of a mylle
(clat, H. clatte, P.) *Taratan-
tara, UG. in tardo, CATH. ba-
tillus, DICC. C. F.*

(CLAPYR of a bell, K. H. P. *Ba-
tillus, C. F. DICC.*)

CLAPPYÑ', or knockyñ'. *Pulso.*

CLAPPYÑ' hondys to-gedyr for ioȳ,
or for sorowe. *Complodo, C. F.*

(CLAPPYNGE, H. P. *Percussio.*)

CLAPPYNGE, or clynkyng of a
belle. *Tintillacio.*

CLARET of a tunne (cleret, P.)
Ductilium.

CLARET, or cleret, as wyne. *Se-
miclarus.*

CLARET, wyne (clarey, K. clarry,
P.)⁴ *Claretum.*

CLARYFYÑ'. *Clarifico.*

CLARYÑ' wythe a claryone (clary-
yn, K. P.) *Clango.*

¹ "Colum, a mylke syhe, or a clansyng syfe." MED. See hereafter SYNGE, or
clensyng.

² "Clammy, as breed is not through baken, *pasteux*." PALS. See hereafter GLEY-
MOWS or lymows. In Norfolk meat over-kept is said to have got a clam; and to clam
signifies to stick together by viscid matter. FORBY. Ang. Sax. clam, *lutum*, clæmian,
linere.

³ "They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciars be payed at a
clappe, *clade involvuntur*." HORM.

⁴ The French term *claré* seems simply to have denoted a clear transparent wine, but
in its most usual sense a compounded drink of wine with honey and spices, so delicious
as to be comparable to the nectar of the Gods.

"For of the Goddes the vsage is,
That who so him forswearth amis,
Shall that yeere drinke no clarre." Chaucer, Rom. of Rose.

In the original Romance *pigment*, *claré*, and *vin parée* are named together, and in the
Merchant's Tale Januarie is said to indulge in consoling spiced drinks, "Ipocras,
clareie and vernage." Barth. Anglicus gives a description of the mode of compounding
claret, lib. 19, de propriet. rerum, c. 56; and recipes "*ad faciendum claretum*" occur
in Sloan. MSS. 1986, f. 14, b. and 3548, f. 105. The following directions are found
in Sloan. MS. 2584, f. 173. "To make Clarre. Take a galoun of honi, and skome it
wel, and loke whanne it is i soden þat þer be a galoun; þanne take viii galouns of red
wyn, þan take a pounce of pouder canel, and half a pounce of pouder gynger, and a
quarter of a pounce of pouder peper, and medle alle þese þynges to geder, and þe wyn;

CLARINE, trumpett (claryon trumpe, P.)¹ *Lituus, sistrum*, C. F.

CLARYOWRE, or clarenere (clarionere, K. H. P.) *Liticen, bellicrepa*.

CLAW, or cle of a beste. *Ungula*.

CLAWYŃ', or cracchyŃ' (scratche, P.)² *Scalpo, scrato, grado*, CATH.

CLAWYNGE. *Scalpitacio*.

CLAWSE, or poynte (or clos, P.) *Clausula (clausa, P.)*

CLAVSURE, or clos (clawser, P.)³ *Clausura*.

CLEY. *Argilla, glis*.

CLEYSTAFFE (cleyke staffe, K. H. P.)⁴ *Cambusca (cambuca, C. F. H. P.)*

CLEYME, or chalaunge. *Vendicacio, clameum*.

CLEYMARE. *Vendicator*.

CLEYMYŃ, *supra in CHALENGYŃ'*.

CLEYMYNGE, *supra in CLEYME*.

CLEYPYTTE. *Argillarium*, C. F.

CLENCHYDDE (clenched, P.) *Retusus, repansus*, CATH.

CLENCHYŃ'. *Retundo, repando*, CATH.

CLENCHYN' a-zen' (in wraw speche, K.) or chaueryn' a-zen', for prowde herte.⁵ *Obgarrio*, CATH.

CLENCHYNGE. *Retuncio, repancio*.

CLENE.⁶ *Mundus, purus*.

CLENNESSE. *Mundicia, puritas*.

CLENSYD, as lycoure (or tryid, K. syyd, H. fyed, P.) *supra in CYEDD*.

CLENSYD, or made cleene. *Mundatus (purificatus, P.)*

and do hym in a clene barelle, and stoppe it fast, and rolle it wel ofte sipes, as men don verious, iii dayes." Palsgrave gives "Clarrie wyne, *cleré*." In Norfolk at the present time any kind of foreign red wine is called claret.

¹ "Clarine, *cleron*." PALSG. Horman says that "a trumpette is streyght, but a clarion is wounde in and out with an hope." This instrument received its name from its shrill sounds: it was called in low Latin *clario*, and Knyghton mentions "*clarriones et tubæ*," as sounding the onset at Cressy, and speaks of them also in his account of the siege of Paris, by Edward III. A.D. 1360.

² The verb to scratch, derived by Junius from the Danish, *kratse*, or the Flemish, *kratsen*, was formerly written *cracche*: see hereafter CRACCHYŃ. Chaucer speaks of "cratchinge of chekes," and Piers Ploughman says,

"Al the clergie under Crist
Ne myghte me cracche fro helle,
But oonliche love and leautee." Vision, 6866.

³ This term is derived from the Latin, or more directly, perhaps, from the French, "*closier, petit clos fermé de haies*." ROQUEF. Horman says, "these byrdis muste be kepte in with a rayle, or a closer latis wyse, *clathro*." See CLOSERE of bokys or oþer lyke.

⁴ *Cambuca* is rendered in the Medulla Grammatice, "a buschoppys cros, or a crokid staf." See hereafter CROCE of a byschope. The term CLEY-STAFFE seems to be taken from the similarity of the head of the pastoral staff, in its simplest form, resembling the ancient *lituus*, to the claw of an animal, which here, as by Gower, is written *cle*. "Cley of a beste, *ungula*." CATH. ANG. In Norfolk the pronunciation cleyes is still retained.

⁵ Chaueryn may be here the same as CHARYN, or geynecopyn, which occurs previously.

⁶ Clean formerly signified, not merely external, but also intrinsic purity. "He gave a senser, and a shyp of clene syluer, *argento puro*." HORM.

CLENSYÑ', or make clene. *Mundo, purifico* (*purgo, depuro*, K. P.)
 CLENSYÑ', *supra in* CYFTYÑ'.
 (Colo, P.)
 CLENSYNGE, or powregynge (pur-
 chinge, P.) *Purificacio*.
 (CLENSYNGE, or cyyinge, H. cif-
 tinge, P. *Colatura*.)
 CLENZON', or declenson' (clensen,
 P.) *Declinacio*.
 CLEPYÑ', (or callyn, K.)¹ *Voco*.
 CLEPYÑ' be name. *Nuncupor,*
nuncupo.
 CLEPYN' A-3ENE (ageyne, P.) *Re-*
voco.
 CLEPYN' yn to a place. *Invoco*.
 CLEPYN owte. *Evoco*.
 CLEPYÑ' to-gedyr. *Convoco*.
 CLEPE to mete. *Invito*.
 CLEPYNGE, or callynge. *Vocacio*.
 CLEPPYÑ', or clynchyñ' (clippyn or
 clynkyn, P.) *Tinnio*, UG.
 (CLEPYNG, K. cleppynge, or clyn-
 gynge of a bell, H. clinkinge, P.
Tintillacio.)
 CLERE, as wedur ys, bryghte (or
 brygth, K.) *Clarus, serenus*.
 CLERE, as watur, or oþer licour.
Limpidus, perspicuus.
 CLERE of wytt, and vndyrstond-
 y(n)ge. *Perspicax*, C. F.

CLERGY, or cumpany, or (of, P.)
 clerkys.² *Clerus, clericatus,*
clerimonia.
 (CLERGE, or conyng of offyce of
 clerkys, K. clergie, or office of
 clerkes, H. clergie of office, P.³
Clericatus.)
 (CLERGYSE, K. P. *Clerimonia*.)
 CLERYÑ', or wex (clere or, P.)
 bryghte, as wedur. *Sereno, cla-*
reo.
 CLERYÑ' fro drestys. *Desicco*
 (*defico*, K. P. CATH.)
 CLERYÑ', or make clere a thyng
 þat ys vnknowe (was vnknownen,
 P.) *Clarifico, manifesto*.
 CLERKE. *Clericus*.
 CLERKE of cowntys (a cownt, P.)
Competista.
 CLERKELY. *Clericaliter*.
 CLERELY. *Clare* (*perspicue*, P.)
 CLERENESSE. *Claritas, perspi-*
cacitas.
 CLERENESSE of wedyr. *Sere-*
nititas.
 CLYTE, or clote, or vegge (clete
 or wegge, K.) *Cuneus*, C. F.
 CLYFFE, or an hylle (clefe of an
 hyll, P.) *Declivum*.
 CLYFF, clyft, or ryfte.⁴ *Sissura,*
rima.

¹ The verb to clepe is commonly used by Robert of Gloucester, Chaucer, Gower, and other ancient writers; but as early as the commencement of the XVIth century it appears to have become obsolete, for Palsgrave gives "I clepe or call, *je huysche*. This terme is farre Northern." Ang. S. cleopian, *clamare*. Forby gives the word as still in use in Norfolk.

² "A clerge, *clerus, clerimonia*." CATH. ANG.

³ The word clergy, signifying erudition suitable to the office, in the sense given to the word in the King's Coll. MS. of the Promptorium, is thus used also in Piers Ploughman's Vision,

"I asked hir the high way where that clergie dwelt."

See the word clargie, in Jamieson. "*Clergie, science, littérature, savoir*." ROQUEF.

⁴ Clift occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth, to denote what is termed the fork of the human figure, in the following passage, Arund. MS. 220.

CLYKETT.¹ *Clitorium, clavicula,*
CATH.

CLYMARE. *Scansor.*

CLYMYN̄. *Scando.*

CLYMYNGE. *Scansio.*

CLYNGYN', or styrkyñ' (shrynke,
P.) *Rigeo, C. F. CATH.*

CLYNYN̄, or declynyñ'. *Declino,*
CATH. (*vario, P.*)

(CLYNE, or bowe downe, P.
Declino, inclino.)

CLYNKYN̄, *supra in* CLYPPYN̄'
(clynkyn, *supra in* chymyn, K.)

CLYNKYNGE of a bell, *supra in*
CLAPPYNGE (clyngkyng, K.)

CLYPPARE. *Tonsor, tonsatrix.*

CLYPPYN̄. *Tondeo.*

CLYPPYNGE.² *Tonsura.*

CLYPPYCE of þe sonne or money
(clypse, K. P.)³ *Eclipsis.*

CLYVYN̄' or parte a-sundyr, a(s)men
doone woode. *Findo (scindo, P.)*

CLYUYNGE, or departyng (cleu-
yng, P.) *Scissura (fissura, P.)*

(CLYUE, or ryue by the selfe, P.⁴
Rimo, risco.)

(CLIUYN to, K. cleve to, P. *Ad-
hereo.*)

CLYUYNGE to, or fastenyng to a
þyng (cleuyng, P.) *Adhesio.*

CLOKERRE, or belfray *supra* (clo-
cherre or bellefrey, K. clocher,
P. clocke hous, W.⁵ *Campanile,*
K. *classicum, P.*)

“ *Quisses (þezes) nages (bottokes) oue la fourcheure (þe clift)*
Fount graunt eyse pur chiuauchure (vor ridinge). ”

Clough, a deep fissure or ravine, is a name still retained at Lynn, at a spot described by Forby. Ang. Sax. clough, *fissura ad montis clivum*. See also cleuch and cleugh in Jamieson, and Brockett's Northern words.

¹ “A clekett, *clavis.*” CATH. ANG. “Clyket of a dore, *cliquette.*” PALSG. The French term *cliquet*, in low Latin *cliquetus*, seems properly to have signified a latch, “*pessulus versatilis, Gall. loquet.*” DUC. Thus the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth renders it.

“ *Par cliket et cerure,* (lacche and lok)
Ert la mesoun le plus sure.” Arund. MS. 220, f. 302, b.

Chaucer, however, uses the word in the sense that is here given to it, “*clavicula, a lytel keye.*” ORTUS. Thus in the Merchant's Tale,

“ ——— he wold suffre no wight bere the key,
Sauf he himself, for of the smal wicket
He bare alway of silver a cliket.”

² “A clippyng, *tonsura*. A clippyng howse, *tonsorium.*” CATH. ANG. In Norfolk to clip signifies now to shear sheep, and the great annual meeting at Holkham was commonly termed the Holkham clip. or clipping. FORBY.

³ “þe clippys of þe sone and moyne, *eclipsis*. To make clippys, *eclipticare.*” CATH. ANG. Chaucer, comparing the course of love to that of the moon, says that it is like the planet,

“ Now bright, now clipsy of manere,
And whilom dimme and whilom clere.”

⁴ The verbs from CLYUE, to COWRYN, are omitted in the Harleian MS. and are here given chiefly from the MS. at King's College, Cambridge, and Pynson's edition.

⁵ This term is derived from the French *clocher*, or the low Latin *clocherium*. It occurs in the accounts of the Chamberlain of Norwich, among charges for the celebra-

CLODDE.¹ *Gleba*.
 (CLODDYN, or brekyn cloddes, K. *Occo*.)
 CLOGGE. *Truncus*.
 CLOYSTYR. *Claustrum*.
 (CLOKKYN as hennys, K. clocke, P. *Crispio, frigulo*.)
 CLOKKYNGE of hennys. *Crispiatus*, C. F. *in crispat*.
 CLOKKE. *Horisonium, horologium*, CATH.
 CLOOKE (cloke, P.) *Armilausa*, (*collobium*, P.)
 CLOOS, or boundys of a place (clos, P.) *Ceptum, ambitus*.
 CLOOS, lybrary. *Archyvum*, C. F.
 CLOOS, ar yerde (or, P.) *Clausura*.
 (CLOSYN, or schettyn, K. shette, P. *Claudo*.)
 (CLOSYN streytly, K. *Detrudo*.)
 (CLOSYN ABOWTYN, K. aboute, P. *Vallo*.)

(CLOSYN IN, K. *Includo*.)
 (CLOSYN OUTE, or schettyn owt, K. *Excludo*.)
 CLOSETT. *Clausella, clausicula*.
 (CLOSED. *Clausus*, P.)
 CLOSYD, clausyd, or closyd yn'.² *Inclusus*.
 CLOSYD owte. *Exclusus, seclusus*.
 CLOSPE. *Offendix, firmaculum, signaculum*, CATH.
 CLOSERE (closure, P.) of bokys, or oþer lyke.³ *Clausura, coopertorium*.
 CLOTE, herbe. *Lappa bardana*, C. F. *lappa rotunda* (glis, P.)
 (CLOTERYN, as blode, or other lyke, K. cloderyn, P. *Coagulo*.)
 CLOTHE. *Pannus*.
 CLOTHE woudōn' (wouyn, K. H. P.) with dyuers colours. *Stroma, vel pannus stromaticus*, CATH.
 CLOWCHYN', or clowe (clowchun,

tion of the exequies of Henry VIII. A.D. 1547, where a payment appears "to the Clarks of Cryste Church, for ryngyng the clocher bells." Blomf. Hist. ii. 155.

¹ "A clotte, *cespis, occarium*. To clotte, *occare*. A clottyng malle, *occatorium*." CATH. ANG. "*Occo, glebas frangere*, to clotte." ORTUS. In the Medulla, Harl. MS. 2257, occur "*glebarius*, a clotte maller. *Gleba est durus cespes cum herbá*, an harde klotte." Palsgrave gives the verb to clodde as signifying the formation, and not the breaking up of clods. "To clodde, go in-to heapes, or in to peces, as the yerthe dothe, *amonceler*. This yerthe clotteth so faste that it must be broken. To clodde, *figer, fortier, congeler*." Compare CLOTERYN.

² A note, copied by Hearne from a copy of the Promptorium, states that the compiler of the work was "*frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus*." See Hearne's Glossary to Langtoft's Chron. under the word Nesshe. If, however, it had been true that he had belonged to the order of Anchorites, who were called *inclusi*, or *reclusi*, it seems probable that some indication of the fact would have here occurred. The dwelling of the Anchorite, *domus inclusi*, or *clusorium*, appears to have often immediately adjoined the church, and is doubtless in many instances still to be distinguished. The ritual for his benediction will be found in Martene, Antiq. Rit. lib. iii. c. 3. Palsgrave gives the verb "to close up in a wall, or bytwene walles, *emmurer*. Cannest thou fynde in thy herte to be an Anker, to be closed up in a wall?" See hereafter RECLUSE.

³ Compare CLAUSURE, or clos. Jamieson gives closeris, enclosures, and closerris, which he conjectures may signify clasps. In Norfolk Forby observes that the cover of a book is called clodger, which he supposes to be derived from the French, *closier*, as the term codger is corrupted from *cosier*, a cobbler.

H. clewe, P.) *Glomus, globus*,
 DICC. *glomicillus*, UG. in *garma*.
 CLOWDE of þe skye (clowde, or
 skye, K. H.)¹ *Nubes, nubecula*.
 CLOWDY, or fulle of clowdys
 (skyys, K.) *Nubidus*.
 CLOWE of garlykke (cloue of gar-
 lek, or other lyke, P.) *Costula*.
 CLOWE, spyce. *Gariofolus*.
 CLOWYS, water schedyng (clowse,
 watyrkepyng, K. clowze, H.
 clowse, water shettinge, P.)²
Sinogloatorium.
 CLOWTE of clothe (cloute or
 ragge.) *Scrutum, panniculus*,
pannucia.
 CLOWTE of aschoo.³ *Pictasium*, UG.
 (CLOWTYN, K. *Sarcio*, CATH. *re-*
brocco, repecio.)
 (CLOUT disshes, pottes, pannes, P.
Crusco.)
 CLOWTER, or cobelere. *Sartorius*,
rebroccator (pictaciarius, P.)
 CLOWTER of clothys. *Sartorius*,
sartor, sartrix.
 CLOWTYD, as clothys. *Sartus*,
repeciatus.
 CLOWTYD, as shoone, or oþer

thyngys of ledyr. *Pictaciatus*,
rebroccatus.
 CLOWTYNGE of clothys. *Sartura*.
 CLOWTYNGE, or coblyng. *Re-*
broccacio.
 (CLOWTYNGE of shone, K. *Pic-*
tacio.)
 (CLOTHYN, K. *Vestio, induo*.)
 (CLOPID, *supra in CLADDE*, K. H.)
 CLOTHYNGE, dede. *Induicio*.
 CLOTHYNGE, or garment. *Indu-*
mentum, vestimentum.
 CLUBBYD staffe (clubbe, staffe,
 H. P.) *Fustis*, CATH.
 CLUBBYD, or boystows. *Rudis*.
 CLEWE, *supra in CLOWCHYNGE*.⁴
 CLUSTYR of grapys (closter, P.)
Botrus, racemus, UG.
 COO, byrde, or schowhe.⁵ *Mone-*
dula, nodula.
 COBLER, *supra in CLOWTERE*.
 COBYLLSTONE, or cherystone. *Pe-*
trilla (ceripetra, lapis cerasi-
nus, ceramus, P.)
 COCATRYSE. *Basiliscus, coco-*
drillus.
 COCUR, boote (cokyr bote, H. P.)⁶
Ocrea, coturnus, KYLW. C. F.

¹ Compare hereafter SKYE, *nubes*. The word skye is thus used both by Chaucer and Gower, to signify a cloud. Ang. Sax. *skua, umbra*, Su. G. *sky, nubes*.

² CLAWYS, MS. "A clowe of flodezate, *singlocitorium, gurgustium*." CATH. ANG. The term clowys appears to be taken from the French *écluse*. See the word clouse, in Jamieson.

³ "A clowte of yrne, *crusta, crusta ferrea, et cetera ubi plate*." CATH. ANG. In Norfolk the terms cleat and clout signify an iron plate with which a shoe is strengthened. FORBY. Ang. Sax. *cleot, clut, pittacium, lamina*. Palsgrave gives the verb "to cloute, *carreler, rateceller*. I had nede go cloute my shoes, they be broken at the heles."

⁴ "To wynde clowys, *glomerare*." CATH. ANG. A. Sax. *cleow, glomus*.

⁵ The chough or jackdaw, called in the Eastern counties a caddow. See before CADAW, or keo, or chowghe, and hereafter KOO, bryd, or schowghe. "*Monedula, coo*." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "A ka, *monedula*." CATH. ANG. "*Nodulus, a kaa*." ORT. VOC. Ang. Sax. *ceo, cornix*.

⁶ The coarse half-boot used by rustics was called a cocur, and the term cocker is still used in the North of England, but properly signifies gaiters or leggings, and even

COKERYNGE, or grete chers-
chy(n)ge (ouer greate cherys-
shinge, P.) *Focio, nutricao,*
carefocus (carifotus, P.)

(COKERYN, P. *Carifoveo.*)¹

(COKYRMETE, K. H.² *Cenum,*
lutum, CATH.)

CODDE, of frute, or pesecodde.
Siliqua.

CODDE, of mannys pryuyte (preuy
membris, P.) *Piga, mentula*
(testiculus, fiscus, P.)

CUDDE, of bestys chewynge (cod
of bestys, or chewynge, P.) *Ru-*
men.

CODE, sowters wex (coode, H. P.)³
Coresina (cerisina, P.)

CODDYD CORNE (coddys, P.) *Lu-*
gumen.

CODLYNGE, fysche. *Morus, et*
nota quod sic dicitur quia
morose nature fertur.

CODULLE, fysche.⁴ *Sepia, UG. bel-*
ligo (loligo, P.) UG. in lolium.

COFYN'.⁵ *Cophynus, C. F.*

COFUR. *Cista.*

COGGE of a mylle. *Scarioballum,*
(DICC. P.)

(COGGYN a mylle, P. *Scario-*
ballo.)

coarse stockings without feet, used as gaiters. In a MS. of the Medulla in the Editor's possession, *Culponeus* is rendered "a carl stoghe," (in the Ortus "a chorles shoo,") with this additional explanation, "*vel a Cokyr, ut dicit Campus florum.*" Piers Ploughman speaks of his "cokeres," Vision, line 3915, and they may be seen in the curious drawing in a MS. of the Poem in the Library Trin. Coll. Cant. an engraving from which is given in Shaw's Dresses. Elyot gives "*Carpatinæ*, ploughmen's bootes made of vntanned lether, they maye be called cokers. *Peronatus*, he that weareth rawe lether shoen, boteux, or cokars lyke a ploughman." Librarie, 1542.

¹ Junius compares this word with the Dutch, *kokerillen*, *celebrare hilaria*, but Lye is inclined to trace its etymology to the Welsh, *cocr*, *indulgens*. The use of the term is fully illustrated by Palsgrave. "To coker, cherysshe to moche, *mignotter*. This boye canne never thriue, he is cokered so moche. To coker, bring up with daynty meates, *affriander, affrioller*. Coker hym up thus in his youthe, and you shall haue a fayre caulfe of hym shortly." See below, COOKERYNGE METE.

² This singular term was given most erroneously in the printed editions of the Promptorium; Pynson printed it Ckyrmete, Julian Notary Chymete, and W. de Worde Chymette. It appears to relate to the kind of rustic boot called here a cocur, and cokyr; but the whimsical application of such a term to clay is wholly unaccountable.

³ Among numerous substances, resin, grease, and herbs, mentioned in the curious directions for making a good "entreet," or plaster to heal wounds, occurs "Spaynisch code." Sloan. MS. 100, f. 17.

⁴ Elyot renders "*Sepia*, a fyshe called a cuttell. *Loligo*, a fyshe whiche hath his head betwene his feete and his bealy, and hath also two bones, oone lyke a knyfe, the other lyke a penne." The *Sepia officinalis*, which is found commonly on the coasts of Britain, is not properly a fish, but belongs to Cuvier's great division of Molluscous animals, and the class of *Céphalopodes*. Ang. Sax. *cudele, sepia*. See hereafter, COTULL.

⁵ The primary meaning of the word cofyn seems to have been, as in Latin and French, a basket, and is thus used in the Wicliffite version, which renders Matt. xiv. 20, "Thei token the relifis of broken gobetis, twelve cofyns full." Elyot renders "*Tibin*, a baskette or coffyn made of wyckers or bull rushes, or barke of a tree; such oone was Moyses put in to by the daughter of Pharao." The term also implied a raised crust, as for a pie, or a custard, and occurs in this sense in Shakespeare. See also the Forme of Cury, pp. 72, 83, 89. Palsgrave gives "*Coffyn, grant boiste.*"

COGBOOTE (cokbote, P.) *Scafa*.
 COY, or sobyr. *Sobrius, modestus*.
 COYFE, *supra* in CAPPE.¹ *Tena*,
corocallum (*carocallum*, P.)
capicella, COMM. KYLW.
 COYLY, or sobyrly. *Modeste*.
 (COYYN, K. P.² *Blandior*.)
 COYNGE, or st(y)rynge to werkyn'
 (sterynge to done a werke, K.
 styrynge, P.) *Instigacio*.
 COYTER, or caster of a coyte. *Petriludus* (*petriludarius*, K. P.)
 COYTE. *Petreluda*.
 (COYTYN, K. *Petriludo*.)
 COKKEBYRDE. *Gallus*.
 COOKE (coke, K. P.) mete dytare.
Cocus, coquinarus.
 COKKROWYNGE, tyme (cokcrow,
 tyme, K.) *Gallicinium, galli-*
cantus, UG. *in castrio*.
 COK BELLE. *Nola, campanella,*
bullia, BRIT.

COKNAY (cokeney, K.)³ *Cari-*
fotus, cucunellus, fotus, C. F.
delicius, et sunt nomina deri-
sorie ficta, et inventa (*lauticius,*
carenutus, coconellus, K. *lu-*
cimellus, P.)
 COKYR, botew, *supra*. *Cocurus*.
 COKERELLE. *Gallus* (*gallimellus,*
gallulus, CATH. *gallinacius*, P.)
 COOKERYNGE METE.⁴ *Carificio*.
 COCLE, fysche (cokyll, P.) *Coclea*.
 COKYLLE, wede.⁵ *Nigella, lol-*
lium, zizannia, CATH. (*gitt*, P.)
 COKOLDE. *Ninerus*.
 COKKYS combe. *Cirrus*.
 COLLEGE. *Collegium*.
 COOLDE (colde, P.) *Frigidus*.
 COOLDE, substantyfe. *Frigus,*
algor.
 COOLDER, schuldere (coldyr,
 K. H. P.) *Petrosa, petro*.
 COLE of fyre, brynnynge. *Pruna*.

¹ "A coyfe, pillius, pilleolus, apex, galerus. Versus, Pillius est juvenum, peregrinumque galerum." CATH. ANG. See above, the note on CAPPE, or hure.

² Chaucer uses the verb to "acoie," in the sense of making quiet; in Spenser it signifies to caress, and also to daunt. Palsgrave gives "to coye, styll, or apayse, acquoyser." The derivation is evidently from the French *quoi, quietus*, now written *coi*.

³ "A coknay, ambro, mammotrophus, delicius. Versus, Delicius qui deliciis a matre nutritur." CATH. ANG. The term coknay appears in the Promptorium to imply simply a child spoiled by too much indulgence; thus likewise in the Medulla, "Mammotrophus, qui diu sugit. Mammotrophus mammam longo qui tempore servat, Kokenay dicatur, noster sic sermo notatur." There can be little doubt that the word is to be traced to the imaginary region "ihote Cokaygne," described in the curious poem given by Hickes, Gramm. A. Sax. p. 231, and apparently translated from the French. Compare "*le Fabliaus de Coquaigne*." Fabl. Barbazan et Méon. iv. 175. Palsgrave gives the verb "To bring up lyke a cocknaye, *mignotter*;" and Elyot renders "*delicias facere*, to play the cockney." "*Dodeliner*, to bring vp wantonly, as a cockney." Hollyband's *Treasurie*. See also Baret's *Alvearie*. Chaucer uses the word as a term of contempt, and it occasionally signifies a little cook, *coquinator*. See further in Douce's *Illustrations*, *King Lear*; and Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, notes on *Shrove Tuesday*.

⁴ This word occurs here as a substantive. See above, COKERYNGE.

⁵ "Cokylle, *quedam aboriyo, zazannia*." CATH. ANG. It would seem that Chaucer considered the term Lollard as derived from *lollium*. See hereafter, LOLLARDE.

⁶ Colder in the dialect of Norfolk signifies "broken ears of corn mixed with fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail;" and in Suffolk the "light ears and chaff left in the caving sieve, after dressing corn, "are termed colder, or cosh." See Forby, and

COLE, qwenchyd. *Carbo*, CATH.
 COOLDE (cole, P.) or sum-what
 colde. *Algidus*, C. F.
 (COLE, or sumwhat colde, K. P.
Algor.)
 (COLYN, or kelyn, K. *Frigefacio*.)
 COLLERE. *Collare*, *collarium*.
 COLLER of howndys. *Millus*,
 CATH. *in millo*.
 COLLER of horsys. *Epiphium*.
 COLLER of a garment. *Patagium*,
 CATH. UG. *in pateo*.

COLLER, or lyue(rey) (of leucery,
 K. of lyvery, H. P.)¹ *Torques*.
 COLLERYDE. *Torquatus*.
 COLETTE, propyr name (Collet,
 P.) *Colecta*.
 COOLYD, of heete. *Frigefactus*.
 COLYKE, sekenesse. *Collica pas-*
sio.
 COLYER, or colyfere (colyzer, H.
 coler, P.) *Carbonarius*.
 COOLYNGE. *Frigefaccio*, *refri-*
geracio, *refrigerium*.

Moore. *Petro* signifies the clippings of stone. "*Petrones sunt particule que abscinduntur de petris.*" CATH.

¹ The usage of distributing year by year a robe, or some external token of adherence to the service or interests of the personage by whom such general retainer was granted, appears to have commenced during the XIIIth century. The gift, whether a robe, a hood, or other outward sign, was termed a livery, *liberata*, and the practice was carried to so pernicious an extent, that various statutes passed in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. by which the use of liveries was restricted or regulated. Mr. Beltz, in his curious article on the Collars of the King's Livery, *Retrosp. Review*, N. S. ii. 500, states that the first instance on record of conferring such marks of distinction in England is in 1390, when Richard II. distributed his cognisance of the white hart, but the assertion copied from Anstis, that it was pendant from a collar of broom-cods, does not appear to rest on any authority. This collar was, however, presented in 1393 to Richard II. and his three uncles by Charles VI. King of France, whose cognisance it was. Such a "*colare del livere du Roi de Fraunce*" is mentioned in the Inventories of the Exchequer Treasury, vol. iii. 357. See Mr. J. G. Nichols's interesting observations on the Effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, *Archæol.* xxix. 46. The earliest notice of collars of livery, that has been observed, occurs in Rot. Parl. iii. 313, where it appears that when John of Gaunt returned in 1389 from the wars in Spain and Gascony, Richard took his uncle's "*livere de coler*" from his neck, and wore it himself; that it was also worn by some of the King's retinue; and that Richard declared in Parliament that he wore it in token of affection, as likewise he wore the liveries of his other uncles. It is not improbable that this livery of the Duke of Lancaster's was the collar of letters of SS, subsequently adopted by Henry IV. as his livery, the origin of which is still involved in obscurity. This device had been in use many years before his accession, and as early as 1378 Sir John de Foxle, whose will is preserved in Bishop Wykeham's Register at Winchester, bequeathed "*Monile auri, cum S literâ sculptâ et amelitâ in eodem.*" The livery of Henry V. during the life-time of his father, was a swan, adopted doubtless in token of his descent from the Bohun family; the Stat. 2 Hen. IV. c. 21, contains a clause "*que Monseigneur le Prince purra doner sa honorable liveree del Cigne as seigneurs et a ses meignalx gentils;*" and such were probably the "*Colers d'argent de la livere du Roy,*" which are enumerated in the Inventories of the effects of Henry V. taken at his decease, 1423. Rot. Parl. iv. 214. Henry VI. used a collar formed of broom-cods and the letter S alternately, and Edward IV. adopted as his livery a collar of suns and roses, to which a white lion was appended. There is no evidence that collars of livery were ever distributed by subjects, excepting the Princes of the blood.

(COLYSSHE, disshe mete, P.)¹
 COLYTTE.² *Accolitus, ceroferarius*, CATH.
 COLMOSE, byrde.³ *Alcedo*.
 COLLOPPE. *Frixatura*, UG. in *frigo, assa*, NECCH. *carbonacium*, KYLW. *carbonella*, UG.
 COLOWRE. *Color*.
 COLORYD. *Coloratus*.
 (COLORYN, K. colowren, P. *Coloro*.)
 COOLE RAKE (colrake, H. P.)⁴
Restellum, batillum, CATH. C. F.
 COLTE (or fole, P.) yonge horse.
Pullus.
 COLWYD (colowde, P.)⁵ *Carbonatus*.
 COLWYNGE (colowyng, P.) *Carbonizacio*.
 COLUMBYNE, herbe. *Columbina*.
 COLUMNE of a lefe (of a boke, P.)
Columna.
 COMBE, for kemyng. *Pecten*.

COMBE, or other lyke of byrdys,
supra in COKKYS.
 COMBE, of curraynge, or horse
 combe. *Strigilis*, C. F.
 COMBE, of hony. *Favus*.
 (COMAWNDYN, or byddyn, K.
Mando, jubeo, impero, hortor.)
 COMMAWNDEMENT. *Mandatum*,
preceptum.
 COMMAWNDEMENT of a kynge.
Mundiburdium, C. F. (*edictum*,
 P.)
 COMMAWNDOUR. *Preceptor, man-*
dator.
 (COMBYNYN, or copulyn, K.
 coplyn, P. *Combino, copulo*.)
 COMELY, or semely in syghte.
Decens.
 COMELY, or semely, or well far-
 ynge in schappe. *Elegans*.
 COMELYD, for colde.⁶ *Eviratus*.

¹ "A culice, *morticium*." CATH. ANG. In the collection of Recipes, dated 1381, printed with the *Forme of Cury*, will be found one "for to make a Colys," which was a sort of invigorating chicken broth. See p. 94, and Preface, p. xvii. where will be found references for further information on the subject. The term is French. Cotgrave gives "*Coulis*, a cullis or broth of boiled meat strained, fit for a sick body." See the words *collice* in Junius, and *cullis* in Nares' Glossary.

² Of the minor orders in the Christian church, the fourth is that of acolyte, succeeded immediately by that of subdeacon, the first of the greater orders. The functions of the acolyte, consisting chiefly in attendance on the services of the altar, will be found detailed by Martene, or Ducange. By the writers of the XVIth century the orders of "benet and colet" are mentioned not infrequently together. See above BENETT, ordyr, *Exorcista*. "*Accolitus, serviens in missa habens ordinem*, a collect. *Acholitus Grece, ceroferarius Latine*, a colet." ORTUS.

³ "A collemase, *alcedo*." CATH. ANG. "*Alcedo est quedam avis que ceteris avibus sedulius alit pullos*. Anglice, a seemewe." ORTUS. Ang. Sax. colmase, *parula*.

⁴ "A colrake, *trulla, verriculum*." CATH. ANG. Elyot gives "*Rutabulum*, a coole rake to make cleane an oven." See Comenius, *orbis sensualium*, by Hoole, p. 113.

⁵ "To colowe, make blacke with a cole, *charbonner*." PALSG. Forby gives the verb to collar, as used in Norfolk in the same sense. In other parts of England the expression to collowe or colly is retained. Shakespeare in *Mids. Night's Dream* applies the epithet "colly'd" to the night. See Nares.

⁶ See above the note on A-COMELYD for coulde. Cumbled still signifies in Norfolk cramped or stiffened with cold; cumbly-cold denotes great severity of weather. See Forby, and the word cumber, or benumbed with cold, in Jamieson. In the Wicliffite version a-clumsid occurs in the same sense: "We herden þe fame þerof, our hondis ben

COMELYDNESSE. *Eviracio*.
 COMLYNESSE, or seemelynesse.
Decencia, elegancia.
 COMELYNGE, new cum man or
 woman.¹ *Adventicius, inquilinus*.
 (COMENDYN, or gretyn, K. recōm-
 ende, P. *Recommendo, com-
 mendo*.)
 (COMENDYN, or preysyn, K. *Lau-
 do, commendo*.)
 COMERAWNCE. *Vexacio*.
 (COMEROUS, P. *Vexativus, vexu-
 lentus*.)
 COMET sterre, or blasynge sterre.
Cometa, vel stella comata.
 COMYN', SEEDE. (*Ciminum*, P.)
 COMYNGE TOO. *Adventus*.
 COMYS, of malte (cōmys, P.)²
Paululata, KYLW. (*pululata*,
 K. P.)
 (COMUNYN, or make comowne, K.
 comon or make comon, P. *Com-
 munico*.)
 (COMOUNE, or talke with another
 in cumpany, or felawshepe, H.
 comon, P. *Communico*.)
 COMOWNTE (comnavnte, K. coue-
 naunte, P.)³ *Communitas*.

COMOWNE. *Communis*.
 COMOWNLY. *Communiter*.
 COMOWNE, pepylle. *Vulgus*.
 COMOWNE þynge, or comown
 goode. *Res publica*.
 COMPERE, falawe (compyre, P.)
Compar, coequalis.
 COMPLAYNTE. *Querimonia*,
 COMM. *querela*.
 COMPLEXIONE. *Complexio*.
 COMMUNYONE (the, P.) sacrament.
Communio.
 (COMPOSTYN, or dungyn, P.
Stercoro.)
 CONABLE, accordynge.⁴ *Compe-
 tens*.
 CONABLY, or competently.⁴ *Com-
 petenter*.
 CONCEYTE. *Conceptus*.
 (CONCEYUYN, K. *Concipio*.)
 CONCEYUYNGE. *Concepcio*.
 (CONIECTEN, P. *Mollior*.)
 CONSENT, or grawnte. *Assensus*
 (*consensus*, P.)
 (CONCENTYN, or grawntyn, K.
Consencio, assencio.)
 CONSCIENCE. *Consciencia*.
 CONDYCYONE. *Condicio*.

a-clumsid, tribulacioun hap take us," Jerem. vi. 24; and the expression "thou clom-
 sest for cold" is found in the Vision of Piers Ploughman, line 9010. "Clumsyd, *evi-
 ratus*. Cumbyrd, *ubi* clumsyd." CATH. ANG. In the curious translation of Vegetius,
 Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that a fleet should not venture to sea after the au-
 tumnal equinox, when "the see is looke and shit up, and men bethe combered and
 clommed with colde." B. iv. c. 39.

¹ In the Wicliffite version the following passages occur: "A comelynge which
 is a pilgrim at 3ou." Levit. xviii. 26; "Most dere I biseche you as comelingis and
 pilgryms." 1 Pet. ii. 11. The following expression occurs in Trevisa's translation of
 Higden's Polychronicon, in reference to the use of the French language in Britain;
 "the langage of Normandie is a comlynge of another lande," in the original "*adven-
 titia*." "*Accida, Anglice* a comlynge." ORTUS. "*Accola, advena*, a comelinge."
 MED. GRAMM. "A cumlynge, *advena*." CATH. ANG. Ang. Sax. cumling, *advena*.

² "Cummynge as malte, *germinatus*." CATH. ANG.

³ "A commontye, *vulgus, populus, gens, plebs*." CATH. ANG.

⁴ Jamieson derives the word from the Latin *conabilis*, what may be attempted with
 prospect of success.

(CONYN, or hauyn conynge, K.¹
Scio.)

CONFESSYONE. *Confessio.*

CONFECTYON' of spyces (confexion,
H. P. spysery, K.) *Confeccio.*

CONFLYTE of verre (or werre,
K. P.) *Conflictus.*

CONFUSYONE, or schame. *Confusio.*

(CONGELLYN, K. *Congelo.*)

CONY. *Cuniculus.*

CONYYs hole. *Cunus*, CATH.
(*cania*, P.)

CUNNYNGE, or scyence.² *Sciencia.*
(CONYNGE, or wytt, K. wytty, P.
Sciens.)

CONNNGERE, or connynge erthe.³
Cunicularium.

COONYONE, or drowtly (conione or
dwerhe, K. conione or dwerwe, H.
congeon or dwerfe, P.)⁴ *Sessillus.*

COYNOWRE, or coynesmytare.⁵
Nummularius.

CONIURACYON', or coniurynge.
Conjuracio.

¹ "To cone, to cunne, *scire.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cognoscere, scientiam habere*, to conne." ORTUS. To conne is used in this sense by Chaucer, and in the Wicliffite version, 1 Cor. ii. 2, is rendered thus, "I deeme not me to kunne ony thing." Caxton remarks in the Boke for Travellers, "It is a good thyng to conne a good craft, *scavoir.*" So likewise in the Legenda Aurea, f. 92, b. "O who sholde conne shewe hereupon the secretes of thyne herte!" Palsgrave gives "to konne, learne or knowe, *scavoir.* I can konne more by herte in a day, than he can in a weke;" and "to conne thanke, or can one good thanke, *scavoir bon gré.*" "Thou shalt kun me thanke." HORM. See Jamieson. Ang. Sax. *connan*, *scire.*

² "A connynge, *scientia, facultas.*" CATH. ANG. "Connynge is of that thou haste lerned the memory or mynde, and reteyneth that thou sholdest forgete." Legenda Aurea, f. 53. Ang. Sax. *cunning*, *experientia.*

³ This word is used by Lydgate in the Concords of Company, Minor Poems, p. 174.

"With them that ferett robbe connyngers."

Among the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII. is a payment in 1493, "for making of the Connyngerthe pale." Horman observes that "warens and conygers and parkis palydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, *leporaria sive lagotrophia.*" Elyot gives "*Vivarium*, a counnyngar, a parke;" and Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, 1548, uses the word to denote a pleasance, or enclosed garden, "*Horti di Venere*, the womans secrete connyngers." "Cony garthe, *garenne.* Cony hole or clapar, *taisniere, terrier, clappier.*" PALSG. In the Paston Letters, iv. 426, the term "konyne crosse" occurs in the same sense. In almost every county in England, near to ancient dwelling-places, the name Coneygare, Conigree, or Coneygarth occurs, and various conjectures have been made respecting its derivation, which, however, is sufficiently obvious. See Mr. Hartshorne's observations on names of places, *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 258.

⁴ Coinoun, or konioun, occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, and is explained by Weber as signifying coward, or scoundrel, from the French *coion*, which has that meaning.

"Alisaundre! thou coinoun wode." line 1718.

"Pes! quoth Candace, thou konioun!" line 7748.

Here, however, the word seems merely to signify a dwarf. See hereafter DWEROWE.

⁵ The first record of a mint at Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, occurs in 9th John, 1208, but there was possibly one in earlier times, and the name occurs on the coins of Edgar. Parkins supposes that it fell into disuse about 1344, 18 Edw. III.; and he states that the Bishop of Norwich had also a mint there, but the fact is questionable. See Blomefield's *Hist. Norf.* iv. p. 582, and Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, ii. 198.

(CONQUERYN, K. *Conquero*, CATH.)
CONQUESTE, or conquerynge.
Conquestus.

CONSTYTUCYONE. *Constitutio*.
(CONSTREYNYN, K. *Compello*,
cogo, coarceo, arto, urgeo.)

CONSTREYNYNGE. *Coaccio, ar-*
tacio, compulsio.

CONSTRUARE. *Constructor*.
CONSTRUCCYON', or construynge.
Construccio.

(CONSTRUYN, K. H. *Construo*,
CATH.)

CONTAGYOWS, or grevows to dele
wythe. *Contagiosus*.

CONTEMPLACYONE. *Contempla-*
cio.

(CONTEYNYN, hauyn or kepyn
wit-inny, K. kepe within, P.
Contineo.)

CONTEYNYD (or within holdyn, H.
holde, P.) *Contentus*.

CONTEYNYNGE. *Continencia*.

CONTRARYOWS. *Contrarius*.

CONTRARYOWSNESSE. *Contra-*
rietas.

CONTRYCYON, or sorow for synne.
Contricio.

CONTYNUALLY, or allway (con-
tynuyngly, P.) *Continuo*.

CONTYNUYD, kepte wythe-owte
cessyng (brekyng, P.) *Con-*
tinuatus.

(CONTYNUYN, lestyn, or abydyn,
K. *Continuo*.)

CONTYNUYNGE. *Continuacio*.

COPPE, or coper of a other thyng
(top of an hey thyng, K. coppe of
an hye thinge, P.)¹ *Cacumen*.

COOPE (cope, K. H. cape, W.)² *Capa*.

COPEROSE. *Vitriola*.

COPORNE, or coporour of a thyng
(coperone, K. H. coperun, P.)³
Capitellum.

¹ The Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1587, gives "*summitas, coppe*," namely, of a steeple. In the Wicliffite version, Luke iv. 29 is thus rendered, "And they ledde him to the coppe of the hil, on which her cytee was bildid, to cast him down." The crest on a bird's head likewise was thus termed, "Cop, *cirrus, crista, est avium ut galli vel alaude*." CATH. ANG. The gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth explains "*geline hupée, coppede hen*;" and Elyot gives "*Stymphalide, a coppe of fethers, whiche standeth on the head of a byrde*." In Norfolk, the term cople-crown still has this meaning. Horman says, "Somtyme men were coppid cappis like a sugar-lofe," and uses the term "a cop heedyd felowe, *cilo*," which is explained by Elyot as having a great round forehead; and again, "Homer declaryng a very folysshe and an hascard felowe under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was copheeded lyke a gygge, *vertice acuminato*." Cotgrave renders "*pignon, a finiall, cop, or small pinnacle on the ridge of a house*." The epithet is applied to the pointed shoe, or poleyn, in fashion in the XVth century. "*Milleus, a copped shoo*." ORTUS. Ang. Sax. cop, *apex*.

² See above CAPPE, *capa*; this sacred vestment commonly called a cope, the wearing of which has fallen into disuse, excepting at coronations, is by the Canons of the Reformed Church directed to be worn at the celebration of the communion in cathedral and collegiate churches. See Queen Elizabeth's Advertisements, A.D. 1564, Wilkins' Conc. IV. p. 248, and the Ecclesiastical Constitutions, or Canons, A. D. 1604, *ibid.* p. 383.

³ The Catholicon explains *capitellum* as signifying merely the capital of a column, but in the Medulla it is rendered "*summa pars capitis*;" and in this sense, coporne signifying the apex or pinnacle, the work with which a tower, or any ornamental construction, is crowned, may perhaps be regarded as a diminutive of coppe. The term occurs in a curious description of a castle, written about the time of Richard II.

COPY of a thyng wretyn'. *Copia*.
 (COPYYN, K. *Copio*.)
 COPYYD. *Copiatus*.
 COPYOWSE, or plentevows. *Copiosus*.
 COPYR, metalle. *Cuprum*.
 CORAGE, or craske (cranke, P.)¹
Crassus, coragiosus.
 CORAGENESSE, or craskenesse (coragiowsnesse, or cranknesse, P.)
Crassitudo.
 CORALLE, stone. *Corallus*.
 CORALLE, or drasse of corne
 (coralys or drosse, K. P. coralyys,
 or dros, H.)² *Acus*, UG. C. F.
rusculum, ruscus vel ruscum,
 UG. *in ruo*, CATH.

CORBELL of a roffe. *Tigillus*,
 KYLW.
 CORCET, or coote. *Tunica, tunicella*, C. F.
 CORCY, or corercyows.³ *Corpulentus*.
 CORCYOWSE, or grete belyydde.
Ventricosus.
 CORCYOWSNESSE. *Corpulencia*.
 COORDE, roope. *Cordula*.
 CORDYD, or accordyde. *Concordatus*.
 CORDWANE, ledyr (cordwale lethir, K.)⁴ *Aluta*.
 CORDWANER. *Alutarius*.
 COORDONE (cordone, P.)⁵ *Nicetrium* (*nicetorium*, P.) *amteonites*,

“Fayre fylyoleȝ that fyȝed, and ferlyly long,
 With coruon coprounes craftyly sleȝe.”

Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, line 797.

A round tower appears to have had the appellation of a fyell, a phioll, or fylyole, not as Ruddiman conjectures, from *fiola*, a vial, but from *phala*. “*Fala*, a tour of tre.” MED. GRAMM. In the description of Belshazzar’s feast, in another poem of the same time, cited by Sir F. Madden in his notes on Sir Gawayn, it is said of the covered cups which were fashioned like embattled castles,

“The coperounes of the canacles, that on the cuppe reres,
 Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe.”

Cott. MS. Nero, A. x. f. 77.

¹ See hereafter CRASKE, or fryke of fatte, a word which seems to be derivable as a corruption from *crassus*, or the French *cras*. Crank, which occurs here in the printed editions of the Promptorium, usually signifies sickly or feeble, but in Kent and Sussex it has the sense of merry or brisk; the reading is, however, questionable, as the word crank does not occur in these editions subsequently, but craske, as in the MSS.

² “*Acus*, coralle.” Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. “*Curailles de maisons*, the dust, filth, sweepings, or cleansing of houses.” COTG. See DRAFFE hereafter.

³ “*Corsy, corpulentus*.” CATH. ANG. “*Corcyfe, corpsu*. Corsyfe, to full of fatnesse, *corsu, corpulent*.” PALSG. Elyot gives “*Pinguis*, he that is fat, corsye, unweldye.”

⁴ Chaucer, in the Rime of Sir Thopas, mentions “his shoon of cordewane;” and in the Boke for Travellers Caxton speaks of “hydes of kyen whereof men make lether; of fellis of gheet, or of the bukke make men good cordewan; of shepes fellis may be made the basenne.” The kind of leather to which this name was applied was originally prepared at Corduba, and thence, according to Junius and Menage, received the appellation.

⁵ The Medulla gives “*Nicetrum*, tokene of overcomynge.” Harl. MS. 2257. The Catholicon gives the following explanation, “*dicuntur Niceteria filateria, quæ gestabant athletæ, facta de summitatibus armorum, quæ a victis acceperant*.” See Duncange.

C. F. *victoriale*. C. F. *dicit sic*,
Nicetoria sunt et victo-
rialia nicetoria sunt ornamenta.

CORE, of frute. *Arula*.

CORY, schepherdys howse.¹ *Ma-*
gale, mapale, CATH.

CORYOWRE. *Coriarius, cerdo*.

CORYOWSE, of crafte. *Curiosus*,
(artificiosus, P.)

CURYOSTE, or curyosite (corioustē,
 P.) *Curiositas, artificiositas*.

CORKTRE. *Suberies*, UG. *in suo*.

CORKBARKE. *Cortex*, UG. *in suo*.

CORMERAWNTE. *Corvus mari-*
nus, KYLW. *cormeraudus, mor-*
plex, C. F.

CORMUSE, pype (cornymuse, P.)²
Cormusa.

CORNE. *Granum, gramen*.

CORNE, whyle hyt growythe. *Seges*.
 (CORNE, that is grene, P. *Bla-*
dum.)

COORNE, or harde knott in þe
 flesche. *Cornicallus*.

(CORNEL, H. P. *Frontispicium*.)

CORNERE (or hyrne, H. P.) *An-*
gulus.

CORNERYD. *Angulatus*.

CORONALLE. *Corolla*, COMM.
 CATH. *coronulla*, UG.

COROWNE (corone, K.) *Corona*.

COROWNYDE. *Coronatus*.

(COROWNYN, K. P. *Corono*.)

COROWNYNGE, or coronacyon.
Coronacio.

CORPHUN (corpchun herynge, H. P.)

CORPORASSE, or corporalle.³ *Cor-*
porale.

¹ In N. Britain a temporary building or shed is called a corf, or corf-house, signifying, as Jamieson observes, a hole or hiding place, Ang. Sax. *cruft*, *crypta*, or perhaps approaching most nearly to Isl. *korbae*, *tuguriolum*. The floating basket used on the Suffolk coast to keep lobsters, is called, as Forby states, a corf or coy; and it seems possible that this appellation may have been given to the shepherd's hut, from its being formed with wattles, like a rudely-fashioned basket. Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, calls a basket a "corffe, or mande."

² A distinction seems to be made in the Promptorium between the CORMUSE and the BAGGE-PYPE, *panduca*, a word which has occurred previously. Chaucer speaks of the great multitude that he saw in the House of Fame,

"That made loud Minstralcies
 In cornmuse and shalmies." Book iii.

In the Romance of the Rose he describes the discordant sounds produced by Wicked Tongue "with hornepipes of cornewaile," evidently identical with the cornmuse. Palsgrave renders "Bagge-pype, *cornemuse*," in low Latin, "*cornemusa, vox ab Italis et Hispanis usurpata, uter symphoniacus*." DUC. Hawkins has given in the Hist. of Music, vol. ii. 453, a representation of the *cornamusa* or bagpipe, copied from the Musurgia of Luscinius, published at Strasburg, 1536. Dr. Burney observes that "the cornmuse was the name of a horn or Cornish pipe, blown like our bagpipe." Vol. ii. 270. This instrument appears to have been in favour as an accompaniment of the dance. Roquefort gives it another appellation, *estive*; and in the list of Minstrels who played before Edward I. in 1306, when Prince Edward was knighted, are found Hamond Lestivour, and Geffrai le Estivour. See the volume presented to the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Botfield, on Manners and Household Expenses in England, p. 142.

³ The term corporas, *corporalis palla*, denotes a consecrated linen cloth, folded and placed upon the altar in the service of the mass, beneath the sacred elements. Its symbolical import, allusive to the fine linen in which the body of Christ was wrapped,

COORS, dede body (corse, K.)
Funus.

COORS of sylke, or threde (corce,
P.)¹ *Textum.*

CORSOURE of horse.² *Mango, C. F.*

COWRTE. *Curia.*

COORTYOWRE. *Decurio, CATH.*
curialis, curio, UG. in cordia.

CORUUN, or kutte (corvone, K.
corued, P.) *Scissus (sculptus, P.)*

COOTE, lytylle howse (cosh, K.
cosche, H. cosshe, P.)³ *Casa,*
tugurrium, capana (gurgus-
tium, teges, K. P.)

COOSYN', or emys sone (cosyng,
K. cosyne, P.) *Cognatus, cog-*
nata.

COSYN, of ii systerys, awntys son'

or dowghitur. *Consobrinus, con-*
sobrina, UG. in sereno.

COSYNAGE. *Cognacio.*

COSYNES, brederys chyldrynne.
Fratruelis, C. F. (fraternalis, P.)

COSCHYNE. *Sedile, RIC.*

COOSTE, or costage. *Expense,*
sumptus, impendium, CATH.

(COSTYN, or do cost or spendyn,
K. *Exspendo, impendo.*)

COOSTE, herbe.⁴ *Costus (coosta, P.)*
cujus radix dicitur costum, C. F.

COSTE of a cuntre. *Confinium, ora.*

COSTARD, appulle. *Aniriarium*
(quiriarium, K. P.) quirianum,
KYLW.

COOSTRE of an halle (costere, H.)⁵
Subauleum, CATH. in auleum.

is fully explained by Durandus. See Lyndwood's Observations on the Constitutions of Abp. Walter Reynold, 1322, p. 235. The Constit. of the Bishops of Worcester in 1229 and 1240, required that in every Church should be provided "*duo paria corporalium*," and the Synod of Exeter in 1287, ordained that in every Church should be "*duo corporalia cum repositoriis*." Wilkins, Conc. i. 623, 666, ii. 139. The *repositorium*, or case wherein the corporas was enclosed, when not in use, was richly embroidered, or adorned with precious stones; it was termed likewise *theca, capsula, or bursa corporalium*. See the inventories of the gorgeous vestments and ornaments at St. Paul's, 1295, Mon. Angl. iii. 321. "*Corporale, alba palla in altari, Anglice, a corporalle*." ORTUS. "A corparax, *corporale*." CATH. ANG. "Corporas for a chales, *corporeau*." PALS. G.

¹ "Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*. Corse weauer, *tissutier*." PALS. G. See hereafter SEYNT, or cors of a gyrdylle.

² "A coyseyr of hors, *mango*. To coyse, *alterare, et cetera ubi* to chawnge." CATH. ANG. To cose signifies in N. Britain, according to Jamieson, to exchange or barter. In Octovian a dealer in horses is termed a "corsere." See Weber's Metr. Rom. iii. 191. Horman says, "Corsers of horses (*mangones*) by false menys make them loke fresshe." "He can horse you as well as all the corsers in the towne, *courtiers de chevaulx*." PALS. G.

³ As COOTE occurs hereafter in its proper place, the reading of the Harl. MS. appears here to be corrupt. "Cosshe, a sorie house, *caverne*." PALS. G. In the Craven dialect cosh still has this signification.

⁴ Of the various virtues of coste, which is the root of an Indian plant, the early writers on drugs give long details, and Parkinson has represented it at p. 1582 of his Herbal. In Mr. Diamond's curious MS. on the qualities of plants and spices, two kinds of coste are described, both brought from India: "be oone ys heuy and rede, be toþer is lizt and nozt bittere, and somedel white in colour;" and it is recommended to make an ointment of coste ground small with honey, excellent to cleanse the face of the freckles, and "a suffreyn remedie for sciatica, and to be membris bat ben a-stonyed."

⁵ The Catholicon explains *auleum* as "*cortina, quia in aulis extendi solet*." The

COSTELEWE (costfull, K. costlew,
H. costuous, W.)¹ *Sumptuosus*.
(COSTYN ouyr þe cuntre, K. coos-
tyn on the countre, P.² *Trans-*
patrio.)
COSTRED, or costrelle, grete bo-

telle (costret, or botel, K.)³
Onopherum, DICC. C.F. *aristo-*
phorum, CATH.
COOTE, byrde (cote, brydde, K.)
Mergus, fullica, UG. MER.
COTE ARMURE.⁴ *Baltheus*, C.F. UG.

hangings with which the side-walls of a hall were garnished, previously to the more general use of wainscot, appear to have been termed costers. The name was applied likewise to hangings, either in a church at the sides of the choir, or in a hall near the high table, as a kind of screen, or even to the curtains of a bed. In the Register of the ornaments of the Royal Chapel at Windsor, taken 1385, 8 Ric. II. under the head of "*Panni*," several are enumerated. "*Duo costers panni magni de Velvetto, pro principalibus diebus, rubei et viridis coloris, cum magnis imaginibus stantibus in tabernaculo*." Mon. Ang. T. iii. part 2, p. 81. Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, bequeathed in 1424 to his wife a third part of his estate, "*cum uno lecto de Arras operato cum auro, cum costeris eidem pertinentibus et concordantibus*;" and to his son Richard another bed of Arras, "*cum costeris paleis de colore rubeo viridi et albo, qui solebant pendere in magnâ camerâ infra castrum de Sherifhoton*." Madox, Formul. p. 432.

¹ Chaucer, in the Persones Tale, makes great complaint of the "sinneful costlewe array of clothing," occasioned by the extravagant fashions of the time of Richard II. In the Stat. 3 Henry VII. c. 2, against murderers, it is stated that "he that will sue eny appell must sue in propre persone, which sute ys long and costlowe (*costeouz*, Fr.) that yt makyth the partie appellant wery to sue." The Cath. Ang. gives "costy, *sumptuosus*," and Palsgrave, "costyouse, *sumptueux*."

² Chaucer uses the verb to costeie in the sense of the French *costoier*, to pass alongside; as in the complaint of the Black Knight, line 36.

"And by a riuer forth I gan costeie."

Palsgrave gives the verb "to coste a countrey or place, ryde, go, or sayle about it, *costier* or *costoyer*. To hym that coulde coste the countray, there is a nerer way by syxe myle."

³ Chaucer, in the Legend of Hypermetre, relates that her father Danao gave her "a costrell" filled with a narcotic, in order to poison her husband Lino. "A costrelle, *oneferum, et cetera ubi a flakett*. A flakett, *flacta, obba, uter, et cetera ubi a potte*." CATH. ANG. A MS. of the XIVth century, which gives the explanation of words that occur in the Missal, contains the following interpretation: "*Uter, Anglice a botel, sed collateralis, Anglice, a costrelle. De cute dicis utres, de ligno collaterales*." M. Paris gives a curious relation of poison discovered in the year 1258, concealed in certain vessels, "*quæ costrelli vocantur*." *Costerellum* or *costeretum*, in old French *costeret*, signified a certain measure of wine, or other liquids; and a costrell seems to have been properly a small wooden barrel, so called because it might be carried at the side, such as is carried by a labourer as his provision for the day, still termed a *costril* in the Craven dialect.

⁴ *Baltheus*, which properly implies the girdle or mark of knightly dignity, the *cingulum militare*, is here used as signifying a kind of military garment. Compare hereafter DOBBELET, garment, *baltheus*. The Cath. Ang. gives "a cotearmour, *insignium*." The usage of wearing an upper garment, or surcote, charged with armorial bearings, as a personal distinction in conflict, when the features were concealed by the aventaille, commenced possibly in the reign of John, but was not generally adopted before the time of Henry III. A portion of the armorial surcote of William de For-

COOTE, lytylle howse, *supra*.

COTERELLE.¹ *Gurgustinus, tugurinus, tugurrina, gurgustina, coterellus, coterella, et hec duo nomina ficta sunt.*

COTELERE. *Cultellarius.*

COTHE, or SWOWNYNge.² *Sincopa, sincopes, C. F.*

(COTUL, fisshe, K. H. cotull or codull, fisshe, P.³ *Cepia*.)

COTUNE (coton, P.) *Bombicinum.*

COWE, beste. *Vacca.*

COWARD, hertlesse. *Vecors, iners.*

COWARDNESSE (cowardise, K.) *Vecordia, inercia, CATH.*

COWCHE. *Cubile, grabatum, C. F. mediâ productâ; grabatum, mediâ correptâ, Anglice a barme,*

or lappe, *unde versus, Pro gremio grabatum, pro lecto pone grabatum.*

(COWCHYN, or leyne in couche, K. lye in cowche, P. *Cubo*.)

(COWCHYN, or leyne thinges togedyr, K. *Colloco*.)

COWDE.⁴ *Frustrum, congiarium, UG. (frustum, P.)*

COVEY of pertrychys (coue, or couy, H. P.) *Cuneus, vel cohors.*

(COWEYTYN, K. *Cupio, opto, glisco, concupisco, CATH.*)

COVETYSE. *Cupiditas, cupido.*

COVETYSE of ryches (coveytyce, H.) *Avaricia.*

COVETOWSE. *Cupidus.*

COVETOWS of (great, P.) worldely

tibus, Earl of Albemarle, who died 1260, still exists, and an engraving of it is given in the *Vetusta Monum.* VI. plate 18. Among the earliest representations may be mentioned the effigies at Salisbury of William Longespee, who died 1266, and of a knight of the De l'Isle family at Rampton, Cambridgeshire. See Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. Sir Thomas de la More relates that the Earl of Gloucester was slain at Bannockburn, 1314, in consequence of his neglecting to put on his insignia, termed in the Latin translation "*togam propriæ armaturæ*." Chaucer relates that the heralds after the conflict distinguished Arcita and Palamon by their "cote armure," as they lay in the "tas" severely wounded. *Knight's Tale*, 1018. An early instance of the use of the term coat-armour occurs in the Close Roll, 2 Edw. III. 1328, where the King commands the keeper of his wardrobe to render up "*omnes armaturas, tam cotearmurs quam alias*," which had belonged to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, deceased, for the use of Giles his son, to whom the King had given them. Rymer, iv. 371. During the reign of Edward III. the surcote gave place to the jupon, and this was succeeded, about the time that the Promptorium was compiled, by the tabard, the latest fashion of a garment armorially decorated, and the prototype of that which is still worn by the heralds and pursuivants.

¹ The inferior tenants, or occupiers of cottages, are termed in the Domesday Book *cotarii* or *coscets*, in Ang. Sax. *cotsæta, casæ habitator*, in French *cotarel*, or *costerel*. Ducange and Spelman make no distinction between *cotarelli* and *cotarii*, but Bp. Kennett thinks there was an essential difference, and that the coterelle held in absolute villenage. See his Glossary, *Paroch. Ant.*

² Sir Thomas Browne mentions cothish among words peculiar to Norfolk, and Forby gives cothy as the word still used, signifying faint or sickly. In Bishop Kennett's Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, is given "cothish, morose. Norf." Ang. Sax. *cothe, morbus*.

³ See above CODULLE, fysche. *Sepia*.

⁴ This word appears to signify a piece or a lump of meat; *congiarium* is in the *Catholicon* explained to be "*frustum carnis undique equatum*." Minsheu states

goodys, or other ryches (werdli good, K. wordly, P.) *Avarus, cupidinarius*, C. F.

COVETOWS of worldely ryches (wordli worchyp, K. worldly worshippes, P.) *Ambiciosus*.

COOVENT (couente, P.)¹ *Conventus*.

COUERCLE (coverkyl, H.) *Operculum, cooperculum*.

COUERTOWRE. *Coopertorium*.

COGHE (cough or horst, P. cowhe, or host, H. W.)² *Tussis*.

(COWYN, or hostyn, K. cowhyn, H. cowghen, P. *Tussio, tussito*, CATH.)

COWHERDE. *Vaccarius, vaccaria (bubulcus, P.)*

COUERLYTE, clothe. *Coopertorium*.

COOWLE to closyn mennys fowlys.³ *Saginarium, cavea*, CATH.

COWLE, vesselle (for to sette vessel, P.)⁴ *Tina*, CATH.

COWLE, or coope (cope, H. coupe, P.)⁵ *Capa*.

COWLE, munkys abyte. *Cuculla, cucullus*, C. F.

COWLE TRE, or soo tre.⁶ *Falanga, vectatorium*, CATH.

COWME of corñe. *Cumba*.

COW(M)FORY, herbe (cowmfory,

that "cowde is an old English word, signifying a gobbet, morcell, or peece of any thing cut out," but he appears to have taken it from the Promptorium, and Skinner gives it on his authority. Possibly COWDE may have some analogy with cud, which in the Promptorium is written cood. See above CHEW the cood. Ang. Sax. cud, *rumen*.

¹ "A couent, *conventus, conventiculus*." CATH. ANG. The derivation of the word is here evidently from the French, *couvent*, and not from the Latin: and the orthography of the name Covent Garden thus appears to have the sanction of ancient authority.

² Among the virtues of "horhowne," as stated in a translation of Macer's Treatise on Plants, MS. XVth Cent. belonging to Hugh W. Diamond, Esq. is the following: "þis erbe y-dronke in olde wyne helpiþ þe kynges hoste, and þe comone coghe eke." In another place a decoction of roots of "skyrewhite" is recommended to heal "þe chynke and þe olde coghe." Skinner says the whooping-cough was termed in Lincolnshire kin-cough, and derives the word from the Belg. *kienkhost*, and the verb *kinchen, difficulter spirare*. See hereafter HOOSE, or cowghe, and HOSTYÑ.

³ "Coupe or coule for capons, or other poultrie ware, *caige aux chappons*." PALSG. The name was probably assigned in consequence of a supposed similarity to a monk's cowl, whence likewise the name has been given to the covering of a chimney. Ang. Sax. *cuhle, cuculla*. Elyot gives "*scirpea*, a dounge potte, or colne made with roddes."

⁴ The cope was originally worn with a hood, which at a subsequent time was represented only by embroidery on the back. Hence, probably, this garment was sometimes termed a cowl. Chaucer repeatedly terms the monastic habit a cope. See the description of Huberd the Frere, who was not like a "cloisterere,"

"With thredbare cope as is a poure scolere.
Of double worsted was his semicope,
That round was as a belle, out of the presse."

⁵ "*Tina, vas vinarium amplissimum*." ORTUS. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Walden, in Essex, occurs a charge in 27 Hen. VI. 1448, for a "cowl *pro aqua benedicta*, x.d." Hist. of Audley End, by Lord Braybrooke. In Essex the term cowl is applied at the present time to any description of tub. See Kennett's Glossary, under the word cowele; he supposes it to be derived from *cucula*, a vessel shaped like a boat.

⁶ "*Phalanga est hasta, vel quidam baculus ad portandas cupas, Anglice a stang*, or a CAM. SOC.

K. P.) *Consolida major, et minor dicitur* daysy (dayseys, P.)
 COMFORTE. *Consolacio, confortacio, consolamen.*
 COMFORTOWRE (confortoure, P.)
Consolator (confortator, K.)
 (COWMFORTYN, or cumfortyn, K. conforten, P. *Conforto, consolor.*)
 COWNSELLE. *Consilium.*
 COWNSELLE, or preuey thyng to know. *Secretum, C. F. misterium.*
 COWNSELHOWSE. *Concionabulum, consiliabulum, CATH.*

COW(N)SELLOUR. *Consiliarius.*
 (COWNSELYN, or aske counsell, or gyue counsell, K. *Consulo.*)
 (COWNTYN, K. *Computo.*)
 COWNT ROLLARE (countrolloure, P.) *Contrarotulator.*
 COUNTESE. *Comitassa.*
 COWNTYNGE. *Computacio.*
 COWNTYNGE BORDE, or table. *Tapecea, tapeceta, UG. in torreo (trapecea, P.)*
 COWNTOWRE.¹ *Complicatorium.*

culstaffe." ORTUS. "*Courge*, a stang, pale-staffe, or cole-staffe, carried on the shoulder, and notched for the hanging of a pale, at both ends." COTGR. In Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, c. 10, A.D. 1481, it is related that in Ynde "the clustres of grapes ben so grete and so fulle of muste, that two men ben gretly charged to bere one of them only vpon a colestaff." In Hoole's translation of the *Orbis sensualium* by Comenius, 1658, is given a representation of the cole-staff (*ærumna*) used for bearing a burden between two persons, p. 135; and again at p. 113, where it appears as used by brewers to carry to the cellar the newly-made beer in "soes," or tubs with two handles (*labra*), called also cowl. In Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ii. 107, will be found an account of the local custom of riding the cowl-staff, or stang.

¹ At the period when the Promptorium was compiled, calculations were usually made by means of the *abacus*, or counting-board, and counters, which were chiefly the pieces of base metal to which the name of Nuremburgh tokens has commonly been given. The "augrim stones" mentioned by Chaucer in the *Miller's Tale*, where he describes the clerk of Oxford's study, probably served the same purpose. Palsgrave gives "counters to cast a count with, *iect, iecton.*" The science of calculation termed algorism had, however, been partially introduced. See above AWGRYM. The term counter signified also the table on which such accounts were cast, and even the counting-house, in which last sense it occurs in Chaucer, where it is related that the Merchant's wife went to call her husband,

"And knocketh at his countour boldely." Shipman's Tale.

A curious representation of the counter-table occurs in drawings of the time of Edward II. in Sloane MS. 3983. In a letter from Margaret Paston to her husband, about 1459, regarding some alterations in his house, is the following passage: "I have take the measure in the draute cham'yr, as ye wold yo^r cofors and yo^r cowntewery shuld be sette for the whyle, and y^r is no space besyde the bedd, thow the bedd wer remevyd to the dore, for to sette bothe yo^r bord and yo^r kofors ther, and to have space to go and sytte besyde." Paston Letters, iii. 324. At a later time there appears to have been a piece of ordinary furniture in the hall of a mansion termed a counter, probably from its resemblance to the table properly so called. In the Inventories printed by the Surtees Society, mention frequently occurs of the counter and the counter-cloths; as likewise of "doble counters, counters of the myddell bynde, Flanders counters with their carpets." Wills and Invent. i. 133, 154, 158. •

(COWNTINGE HOWS, P.¹ *Com-putoria*.)

COWNTYSE (cownte, K. count, P.) *Compotus* (racio, P.)

COWNTYRFETE, what so hyt be. *Conformale*.

(COWNTYRFETYN, K. *Configuro*, *conformo*.)

COWNTYRFETYNGE. *Conformacio*.

COWYNTYRPEYCE (peys, K. poys, P.) *Hostimentum*, *libramentum*.

COWNTYRTALY.² *Anticopa*, CATH.

COWNTERE (countour, P.) *Computarius* (*computatorium*, P.)

(COUNTER', P.³ *Computator*, *compotista*.)

(COWNTRYN songe, K. in songe, P. *Occento*, C. F.)

COWNTERYNGE yn songe. *Concentus*, C. F. (*occentus*, K.)

COWPARE. *Cuparius*.

COWPE, or pece.⁴ *Crater* (*cuppa*, P.)

COWPYLLE, of ij thynggys. *Copula* (*cupla*, P.)

(COWPLYN, K. *Copulo*.)

COWPLYD. *Copulatus*.

(COWRYN, or stretchynge, K. curyn, or astretchyn, P. aretchyn, J. N. *Attingo*, CATH.)

COW(R)CER, horse (cowsere, K. courcer', P.) *Succursarius*, *gradarius*, CATH.

COWRSE. *Cursus*.

COWRSE of mete. *Missorium*, UG. *in fero*, *vel cursus ferculorum*.

COWURS of frute yn þe ende of mete (cowrs, K.) *Bellarium*, CATH. *collibium*, *imponentum*.

COWSLOPE, herbe (cowslek, or cowslop, P.) *Herba petri*, *herba paralis*, *ligustra*, KYLW. (*vacinia*, P.)

COWRS of ordyr, or rewe. *Series*.

CRABBE, fysche. *Cancer*.

CRABBE, appulle or frute. *Macianum*.

CRABBE, tre. *Acerbus*, *macianus*, *arbutus*.

CRABBYD, awke, or wrawe (wraywarde, W.)⁵ *Ceronicus*, *bilosus*, *cancerinus*.

(CRACCHE, or manger, *supra in CRYBBE*.)

CRACCHYN', *supra in CLAWYN'* (cramsyn, P.)⁶ *Scalpico*.

CRACCHYNGE (cratchinge, P.) *Sculptura*.

¹ "A cowntyng place, *libratorium*." CATH. ANG.

² "A cownter, *anticopa*." CATH. ANG.

³ See above CLERKE of cowntys. The appellation which occurs in Chaucer's description of the Frankelein was placed by Tyrwhitt among his words not understood.

"A shereve had he ben, and a countour." Cant. Tales, Prol.

A countour appears to have been one retained to defend a cause or plead for another, in old French, *conter*. See the Stat. 3 Edw. I. c. 24, against deceit or collusion by pleaders, "*serjaunt, contour, ou autre*," who being convicted, should suffer imprisonment, and never again be heard "*en la Court le Rey, a conter pur nulluy*." It may, however, be questionable whether Chaucer used the term in this sense, and it seems possible that escheator may be meant; the office like that of sheriff was held for a limited time, and was served only by the gentry of name and station in their county.

See hereafter PECE, cuppe.

⁵ See above AWKE, or angry, and hereafter WRAW, froward.

⁶ See above the note on CLAWYN', or cracchyn'. In the history of St. Eutrope it is

CRAFTE. *Ars, artificium.*
 CRAFTY. *Artificiosus (artatus, P.)*
 CRAFTYNESSE. *Industria.*
 CRAFTYLY. *Artificiose, arcite.*
 CRAGGESTONE (crag stone, P.)
Rupa, scopula, cepido, CATH.
saxum.
 CRAKKE, or dyn. *Crepitus, fragor, C. F.*
 CRAKENELLE, brede.¹ *Crepitel-
 lus, fraginellus (artocopus, K.)*
 CRAKKYN', as salt yn a fyre, or
 oper lyke. *Crepito.*
 CRAKKYN', or schyllen nothys
 (shill notes, P.) *Excortico,*
enuculo, enucleo, KYLW.
 CRAKKYNGE. *Crepor, C. F.*
 CRAKYNGE, or (of, P.) boste.² *Jac-
 tancia, arrogancia.*
 CRAMPE. *Spasmus, CATH.*
 CRAMZYN', *supra in CRACCHYN'*
(cramsyn, supra in clawyn, H. P.)

CRAMSYNGE, *supra in CRACCH-
 YNGE (cratchinge, P.)*³
 CRANE, byrde. *Grus.*
 CRAYNE, or crayues (crany or
 craues, P.) *Rima, rimula,*
riscus, CATH.
 CRANYYD. *Rimatus.*
 CRANYYN'. *Rimo.*
 CRANKE, instrument.⁴ *Cirillus*
(girgillus, K. H. P.)
 CRANKE of a welle. *Haustrum,*
haustra.
 CRAPPE, or gropys of corne.⁵
Acus, CATH. criballum, C. F.
 CRASCHYN', as tethe (crayschyn,
 H. crasshen teethe, P.)⁶ *Fremo,*
frondeo (strideo, P.)
 CRACCHYNGE of tethe, or gryn-
 ynge (crashynge, K. craskinge,
 P.) *Stridor, fremitus.*
 CRASKE, or fryke of fatte (crask,
 or lusty, K.)⁷ *Crassus.*

related that "she ran to hym yt had slayne her broder, and wolde haue cratched his eyen out of his heed." Legend. Aur. f. 51, b. Palsgrave gives the verb "to cratche violently with ones nayles, *gratigner*." "He crached me cursedly about the chekis, *unguibus laceravit*." The Promptorium gives also CRAMZYN' in the same sense.

¹ The kind of biscuit which still bears this name was in France called *cracuelin*; Skinner gives also Belg. *craeckelinck*. "*Pastilla*, a cake, *craknel* or *wygge*." ORTUS. See above BREDE twyys bakyn, as *krakenelle*, or *symnel*.

² "*Jacto, id est gloriari, erogare. Anglice, to boost, or crake. Jactor, a craker*." ORTUS. "Craker, a boster, *bobancier*. To make auaunte, boste or crake. When he is well whyttelled, he wyll crake goodly of his manhode; *quand il a bien beu, il se vante gorgiasement*." PALSG. Forby gives this word as still in use in Norfolk. See Jamieson's Dictionary.

³ CRANSYNGE, *supra in CRECCHYNGE, MS.*

⁴ *Girgillus* signifies a kind of reel for winding thread. "*Girgillum, Anglice, a haspe, or a payre of yerne wyndle blades*." ORTUS. Ang. Sax. *cranc-stæf*, a weaver's instrument.

⁵ In low Latin the word *crappæ* is used in this sense, "*abjectio bladi, ut crappæ—recolligatur*." Fleta, lib. ii. c. 82. Ducange gives also *crapinum*, which he derives from Belg. *krappen, excidere*. "Crappes, *acus*." CATH. ANG. "*Crapin, criblure, le bled qui tombe du van*." ROQUEF.

⁶ "To crasshe with my tethe togyther, *grincher*. To crasshe, as a thyng dothe that is cryspe or britell bytwene ones tethe, *cresper*." PALSG.

⁷ This word is given by Skinner among the ancient words, "Crask, *Authori Dict.*

CRAUARE. *Procar, pecultus, peculta*, CATH.

CRAUAS, *supra in CRANY.*

CRAWE, or crowpe of a byrde, or oper fowlys. *Gabus, vesicula*, CATH.

CRAWYN' (cravyn, K.) *Proco, procacio, rogito*, CATH.

CRAWYNGE. *Procacitas*.

CRACKE, relefe of molte talowe or grese (crauche, K. crawke or crappe, H. P.)¹ *Cremium (quod restat in frixorio, K.)*

CREDE. *Symbolum*, CATH.

CREDEL, or cradel. *Crepundium, cunabulum, cuna, crocea*, C. F.

CREDEL BONDE, or cradel bonde. *Fascia, fasciale*, CATH. *quicia (inicia, P.)*

CREKYN' (as hennes, P.) *supra in CLOKKYN'.* *Gracillo (crispo, P.)*

CRELLE (creke, H. P.) baskett or lepe.² *Cartallus, sporta*.

CREME of mylke. *Quaccum*, UG. C. F.

CREMYN', or remyn', as lycour.³ *Spumat*.

CREMMYD, or crammyd, or stuffyd. *Farcinatus*.

CREMMYN', or stuffyn'. *Farcino, repleo*, CATH.

CREMMYNGE, or crammynge. *Farcinacio*.

CREPERE, or he þat crepythe. *Reptor*.

CREPYN'. *Repo*, UG.

CREPYNGE. *Repcio, reptura*.

CREPAWNDE, or crapawnde, precyous stone (crepau, P.)⁴ *Smaragdus*.

CRESE, or increse (cres, or increse, K. P.) *Excrescencia (incrementum, P.)*

Angl. apud quem solum occurrit, exp. pinguis, obesus, q. d. crassius, a Lat. crassus." It is perhaps more directly corrupted from the old French word *cras*, which has the same signification.

¹ In a MS. of the Medulla in the Editor's possession *cremium* is rendered "a craconum of grece or talwhe." "*Extrema crematio cepi, vel illud quod relinquitur ustum in frixorio.*" ORTUS. "A crakane, *cremium*." CATH. ANG. The term cracklings, which occurs in the Scotch Acts, James VI. is explained by Jamieson as signifying the refuse of melted tallow; Su. G. and Isl. *krak, quisquiliæ*, from *krekia*, to throw away. Tallow craps has a like meaning in the Craven dialect.

² Creel is given by Moore as a word not frequently used in Suffolk; Forby does not mention it, but it occurs in the Craven dialect, and signifies an ozier basket, or crate. See Jamieson's Dictionary. Roquefort explains *creil* as signifying a hurdle, *craticula*. LEPE occurs hereafter.

³ See hereafter REMYN', as ale, or other lycoure.

⁴ Precyoustone, MS. "Crapaude, a precious stone, *crapaudine*." PALS. Cotgrave explains *crapaudine* as signifying the stone chelonitis, or the toad-stone. The precious stone found, as it was asserted, in the head of a toad, was supposed to possess many virtues, and especially as a preservative against poison. On some of these stones, according to Albertus Magnus, the figure of the animal was imprinted; these were of a green colour, and termed *crapaudina*, being possibly the kind here called *smaragdus*, a name which properly denotes the emerald. These stones were known also by the appellations *borax, brontia, chelonitis, nise, batrachites, or ceraunia*. In the Metrical Romance entitled *Emare* is described a rich vesture, thickly set with gems, rubies, topaze, "crapowtes and nakette;" the word is also written "crapawtes." More detailed information on this subject will be found in Gesner, de quadrup. ovip. ii. G.

CRESYN̄', or encresyn̄'. *Accresco.*
 CRESSAUNT.¹ *Lunula*, CATH.
 UG.
 CRESSE, herbe. *Narsturcium.*
 CRESSE, seede. *Gardanum.*
 CRESSYT.² *Crucibollum*, C. F.
 CRESTE, on an hede. *Crista.*
 CRESTE, or a werke.³ *Anaglyphia*,
 C. F.
 CRESTE, of a byrdys hede. *Cirrus.*

CREYSTE, of londe eryyde (of a
 londe erryed, P.)⁴ *Porca*, CATH.
 CRESTYN̄', or a-rayyn̄' wythe a
 creste (or sette on a creest, P.)
Cristo.
 CREUES, *supra in CRANY.*
 (CREVEYS, fysshe, K. creues, P.⁵
Polipus.)
 CRYE. *Clamor, vociferacio.*
 CRYE of schypmen, that ys clepyd

See also Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare, As you like it, Act 2, Sc. I.; and the word toad-stone in Nares' Glossary.

¹ "A cressent a-bowte y^e nek, *torques, torquis, lunula.*" CATH. ANG. *Lunula* is explained in the Ortus to be an ornament for a woman's neck, shaped like the moon. "*Anglice, an ouche, or barre.*"

² "*Batulus, a cressed, quoddam vas in quo ponuntur prune.*" ORTUS. "A cressett, *batillus, crucibulum, lucubrum.* A crosser, *crucibulum, lucubrum.*" CATH. ANG. A curious representation of the cresset of the time of Henry III. occurs in one of the subjects from the Painted Chamber, engraved in the Monum. Vetusta, vol. vi. where Abimelech is pourtrayed attempting to set fire to the tower of Thebes. Gower relates that in Gideon's little troop every man had

"A potte of erthe, in which he tath
 A light brennyng in a cresset." Conf. Am. lib. viii.

This word is derived from the French, "*crasset, lampe de nuit.*" ROQUEF. See Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare, and the representations of ancient cressets there given. Hen. IV. Part I. In Queen Elizabeth's Armoury at the Tower, there is one affixed on a long spear-headed pole. "Cresset, a lyght, *flambeau, fallot.*" PALSG. "*Falot, a cresset light (such as they use in Playhouses) made of ropes wreathed, pitched, and put in small and open cages of iron.*" COTGR.

³ "*Anaglyphia dicuntur eminentes picturae, sicut sunt in frontispiciis ecclesiarum, et in aliis altis locis. Anglice, borde of painters.*" ORTUS. The finishing which surmounts a screen, roof, or other ornamented part of a structure, was called a crest, such as is seen at Exeter Cathedral on the high-ridged roof. The Stat. 17 Edw. IV. c. 4, comprises an enactment respecting the manufacture and dimensions "*de tewle, appellez pleintile, autrement nosmez thaktile, roftile, ou crestile,*" the prescribed length of the last being 13 in. the thickness five-eighths, with convenient deepness accordyng. Crest-tiles, pierced with an ornamental open pattern, were to be seen on the roof of the ancient hall of the Templars, at Temple Balsall, Warwickshire. In Hall's Chron. are described "crestes karued wyth vinettes and trailes of sauage woorke," which ornamented the Banqueting-house prepared at Greenwich in 1527. Reprint, pp. 606, 722. "Crest of a house, *coypeau de la maison.*" PALSG. The Glossary of Architecture cites several authorities, in which the use of the term crest occurs.

⁴ See above BALKE of a londe eryd. "*Porca est terra illa que eminet inter duos sulcos.*" ORTUS.

⁵ In the Medulla *polipus* is rendered "a schrympe," and in the Ortus "a lepeste," or lobster; but the fish here intended is probably the craw-fish, *Cancer Astacus*, Linn. which still bears the name in the North of England, and Jamieson gives it the appellation crevish. "Creues, a fysshe, *escreuice.*" PALSG.

haue howe (halowe, P.)¹ *Celeuma*, C. F.
 CRYE, or grete noyse a-mong the peple (in the people, P.) *Tumultus*.
 CRYAR, he þat cryethe yn a merket, or in a feyre. *Declamator, preco*, C. F. (*proclamator*, P.)
 CRYN̄. *Clamo, vocifero*.
 CRYBBE, or cracche, or manger (cribbe or bose, K.)² *Presepium, presepe*.
 CRYKE of watyr. *Scatera*.
 CRYKKE, sekenesse (or crampe, H. P.) *Spasmus, secundum medicos, tetanus*, UG. *in teter*.
 CRYKETTE. *Salamandra, crillus*, COMM. (*grillus*, P.)

CRYPYLLE, or rympylle. *Ruga*.
 CRYMPLED, or rympled. *Rugatus*.
 CRYMPLYN̄, or rymplyn̄. *Rugo*.
 CRYPYLLE (cripil, K. crepyll, P.) *Quadruplicator*, CATH. *claudus, contractus*.
 CRYSME (holy, P.) oyle. *Crisma*.
 CRYSPE, as here, or oþer lyke.³ *Crispus*, KYLW.
 CRYSPHEED, or cryspenesse. *Crispitude*, CATH.
 CRYSTE (Criyst, x̄pc, K.) *Cristus*.
 CRYSTALLE, stone. *Cristallus*.
 CRYSTYNDAME.⁴ *Cristianitas, Cristianismus*.
 CRYSTEN manne or womanne. *Cristianus, Cristiana*.
 CROCE of a byschope.⁵ *Pedum*,

¹ “*Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus, ut heuylaw romylawe.*” ORTUS. See hereafter HALOW, schypmannys crye.

² In the *Legenda Aurea* the manger in which our Saviour was laid is termed a crybbe or racke; in the Wicliffite version it is called a cratche, Luke xi. 7. “Cratche for horse or oxen, *crèche*.” PALS. “*Creiche*, a cratch, rack, oxe-stall, or crib.” COTG. See Nares’s Glossary. BOOC, or boos, occurs previously.

³ “Cryspe as ones heer is that curleth, *crespe, crespeleux*.” PALS. In the Cath. Angl. is given “A cryspyngeyrene, *acus, calamistrum*.”

⁴ Horman uses this word in the sense of the common term Christening; “I was called Wylyyam at my Christendome, *die lustrico*.” So likewise in the Cath. Angl. “A crystendame, *baptismus, baptisma, Christianitas*.”

⁵ The pastoral staff with a curved head, to which the appellation CLEYSTAFFE has been given previously in the Promptorium, was called croce, crosse, croche, or crutch, words derived from the French *croce* or *croche*. “*Croce, lituus, ce nom vient de croc, pource qu’une croce est crochue*.” NICOT. In Piers Ploughman’s Vision, line 5089, it is said that Do-best “bereth a bisshopes crosse,” with one extremity hooked: and at the consecration of a church, according to the *Legenda Aurea*, “the bysshop gooth all aboute thre tymes, and at euery tyme that he cometh to that dore, he knocketh with his crosse,” in the Latin original, “*baculo pastorali*.” Chaucer uses the word croce. “Crosse for a bysshoppe, *crosse*.” PALS. “*Pedum, croche*.” Vocab. ROY. MS. 17 C. XVII. “*Cambuca*, a crutche.” ORTUS. “A cruche, *cambuca, pedum*.” CATH. ANGL. A costly “cruche” occurs in the Inventory taken at Fountains Abbey, and published by Burton. In Ang. Sax. cruce signifies both a cross and a crook, and from similarity of sound between cross and croce, words perfectly distinct in their derivation, some confusion of terms has arisen, especially as regards the usual acceptance of the word crosier, which has been supposed to be incorrect. Crosier, however, properly signifies the pastoral staff, or croce, the incurved head of which was termed in French *crosseron*, part of the insignia of Bishops: thus in Brooke’s Book of Precedents it appears, that at the

KYLW. DICC. <i>cambuca</i> , C. F.	CROKYŃ' (cromyn, K. H. P.)
KYLW. <i>crocea</i> .	<i>Unco</i> , CATH. (<i>vinco</i> , K.)
CROCERE. ¹ <i>Crociarius, cambu-</i>	CROMBE, or crome (crowmbe, P.) ²
<i>carius, crucifer</i> , CATH. <i>peda-</i>	<i>Bucus</i> , C. F. (<i>unccus</i> , K. P.)
<i>rius</i> , KYLW. <i>cruciferarius</i> .	<i>arpax</i> , C. F.
CROCHETT of songe. <i>Semimi-</i>	CRONYCLE, or cronykylle. <i>Cro-</i>
<i>nima (simpla, P.)</i>	<i>nica, historia</i> .
CROKE, or scheype hoke (crotche,	CRONYCLERE. <i>Cronicus, histo-</i>
H. P. <i>croche</i> , W.) <i>Pedum</i> , C. F.	<i>ricus</i> , C. F. (<i>historiagraphus</i> , K.)
UG. <i>cambuca (podium, P.)</i>	CROPE, <i>supra in</i> CRAWE of a byrde.
CROKYD, or wronge. <i>Curvus,</i>	(<i>Cabus, vesicula</i> , K.) ³
(<i>reflexus, tortus</i> , P.)	CROPPE of an erbe or tree. ⁴
CROKYD (or lame, P.) <i>supra in</i>	<i>Cima, coma, capillamentum,</i>
CRYPYLLE (<i>claudus, tortus</i> , K.)	CATH. C. F.
CROKYŃ', or makyŃ' wronge.	CROPPE of corne yn a yere (zere,
<i>Curbo (curvo, K.)</i>	K.) <i>Annona</i> .

marriage of Philip and Mary in 1554, the Bishops present had their "crosiers carried before them." *Lel. Coll.* iv. 398. Fox says that Bonner, who was then Bishop of London, at the degradation of Dr. Taylor in 1555, would not strike him with his "crosier-staff" upon the breast, lest he should strike again. Minsheu says that "croce is a shepherd's crooke in our old English; hence the staffe of a Bishop is called the crocier or crosier."

¹ "A crosier, *cruciferarius, crucifer*," CATH. ANG. In the relation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury it is said that "one Syr Edward Gryme, that was his croyser, put forthe his arme with the crosse to bere of the stroke, and the stroke smote the crosse on sonder." *Legenda Aur.* At the first progress of Henry VII. after his coronation, during the solemnities at York, the Archbishop's "suffragan was croyser, and bar the Archebisshops crosse." *Lel. Coll.* iii. 192. It appears, however, by the Promptorium, that the appellation CROCERE denoted also the bearer of a pastoral staff, or crosier. In this sense Higin, in the version of Junius' Nomenclator, 1585, renders "*lituus*, a crosier's staffe, or a Bishop's staffe."

² This word, signifying a staff with an hooked end, is still retained among the provincialisms of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is traced by Forby to the Belg. *crom*, *uncus*. Tusser speaks of a "dung-crome," and Jamieson gives crummock, or crummie-staff, a stick with a crooked head. Ang. Sax. *crumb*, *curvus*.

³ Forby gives crop, as the name applied to the craw of a bird, Teut. *krop*, *stomachus*; according to Jamieson it signifies the same in N. Britain, and also the human stomach. Ang. Sax. *cropp*, *gutturis vesicula*.

⁴ "A croppe, *cima*." CATH. ANGL. Chaucer uses this word repeatedly, signifying the topmost boughs; so likewise Gower, alluding to the confused state of affairs in the latter part of the reign of Richard II. says,

"Nowe stante the croppe vnder the rote,
The world is chaunged ouerall." Conf. Am. Prologue.

Crap has the same signification in the North, as given by Jamieson. Ang. Sax. *crop*, *cima*.

CROPPERE, or crowpyn' (croper, K. P.) *Postela, subtela*, CATH.

CROPŌN' of a beste (croupe or cropon, H. P.) *Clunis*.

CROSSE (cros, K. H.) *Crux*.

CROSSYDDE. *Crucesignatus*.

CROPPE of a tre or other lyke (crote of a turfe, K. H. P.) *Glebicula, glebula*, CATH. *glebella*.

CROWDE, instrument of musyke.¹ *Chorus*.

CROWDE, barowyr. *Cenivectorium*.
Nota supra in BAROWE.

CROWDE wythe a barow.² *Cinevecto*.

CROWDYŌN', or showen (xowyn, H. shoue, P.) *Impello*.

CROWDYNGE, caryyng wythe a barowe. *Cenivectura*.

CROWDYNGE, or schowyng. *Pressura, pulsio*.

CROWE, byrde. *Corvus*.

CROWEFOTE, herbe. *Amarusca, vel amarusca emeroydarum, pes corvi*.

CROWEN, as cokkes. *Gallicante*.

CROWKEN, as cranes. *Gruo*.

CROWKEN, as todes, or frosshes (froggis, P.)³ *Coaxo*.

CROWNE, or corowne. *Corona*.

CROWNERE, or corownere. *Coronator*.

C(R)OWPER, *supra in CROWPŌN'*.

CROWSE, or cruse, potte (crowce, or crwce, P.) *Amula, c. f.*

CURDE (crudde, K. H. P.)⁴ *Coagulum*.

CRUDDYD. *Coagulatus*.

CRUDDYŌN'. *Coagulo*.

CRUEL, man or beste. *Crudelis, severus, truculentus*.

CRUEL min(i)ster. *Satelles, UG*.

CRUELTE. *Crudelitas, severitas*.

CRUETT.⁵ *Ampulla, phiola*.

¹ The crowde appears to have been a six-stringed instrument resembling a fiddle, called in Wales crwth, and in Scotland cruit. Fortunatus, Bishop of Poitiers, who wrote at the close of the VIth century, enumerating the kinds of music peculiar to different countries, uses this expression, "*Chrotta Britanna placet*." Carm. lib. vii. c. 8. In the Wicliffite version, Judges xi. 34 is thus rendered, "Forsobe whanne Iepte turnede aȝen—his oon gendrid douȝter cam to him wiȝ tympanis and croudīs." The word occurs again, Luke xv. 25. "*Coralla, a crowde. Coraldus, a crowdere*." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A crowde, *corus, lira; Corista, qui vel que canit in eo*." CATH. ANGL. "Croude, an instrument, *rebecq. Croudar, iouevr de rebecq.*" PALS. G. The English interpretation of the Equivoca of Joh. de Garlandia gives "*chorus, crouthe*."

² Of the barrow, called in the Romance of Sir Amiloun a "croude wain," and still called in the Eastern Counties a crud-barrow, some notice has been taken under the word BAROWE. The use of the verb occurs in the following passage, after the description of the leprous knight being placed in the barrow,

"Then Amoraunt crud Sir Amiloun

Thurch mani a cuntre vp and down." Amis and Amiloun.

Moore gives the verb to crowd as signifying in Suffolk⁵ to push or shove.

³ This term, as well as several others of synonymous meaning, appear to be onomatopoeias, and to be traced to their similarity of sound to the noise which they express. The Medulla explains *coax* to be "*vox ranarum, croudyng of padokys*." Palsgrave gives "to crowle, *crouiller*. My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padokes in it." Horman says, "his bely maketh a great crowlyng, *patitur bothorygmon*." In N. Britain to croud, according to Ruddiman, signifies the noise of frogs. See Jamieson.

⁴ "A crudde, *bulducta, coagillium*." CATH. ANGL. "Cruddes of mylke, *mattes*." PALS. G.

⁵ The vessels which contained the wine and water for the service of the altar were
CAM. SOC.

CRUMME. *Mica*.

CRUMM' brede, or oþer lyke (crum-myn, K. H.) *Mico*.

CRUSCHYLBONE, or grystylbone (crusshell, P.)¹ *Cartilago*.

CRUSCHYN, or quaschyñ'. *Quasso*.

CRUSSHYN' bonys. *Ocillo*, UG.

CRUSKYN', or cruske, coop of erþe.² *Cartesia*.

CRUSTE. *Crustum*, UG.

CU, halfe a farthyng, or q. (cue, P.)³ *Calculus*, C. F. *minutum*, CATH.

CUFFE, glove, or meteyne (mytten, P.) *Mitta* (*ciroteca*, J.)

CUKKOW, byrde (cukhew, bryd, K.) *Cuculus*.

CUKKYNGE, or pysynge vesselle. *Scaphium*, UG. *in scando*.

CUKSTOKE, for flyterys, or schy-

called cruets, in Latin *phialæ*, *urceoli*, *amululæ*, in French *burettes*, *chennettes*, &c. The Constitutions of Walter de Cantilupe in 1240 require that in every church there should be "*duæ phialæ, una vinaria, altera aquaria*;" and at the Synod of Exeter in 1287 it was ordained that there should be "*tres phialæ*." Wilkins, Concil. i. 666, ii. 139. Among the costly bequests of the Black Prince in 1376 to our Lady's altar at Canterbury, are mentioned "*deux cruetz taillez come deux anges, pur servir à mesme l'autier perpetuelement*." Horman, under the head of things sacred, says, "Have pure wyne and water in the cruettes, *amulis*."

¹ In Norfolk, according to Forby, crish or crush signifies cartilage, or soft bones, and in Suffolk crussel or skrussel has a similar meaning. Ang. Sax. gristl-ban.

² This term is derived from the old French word *creusequin*, which signifies a drinking cup. In a MS. Inventory, dated 1378, 1 Ric. II. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, are enumerated "*Un petit cruskyn oue le pee et le couercle d'argent enorre et eym*." *Un cruskyn de terre garnis d'argent*, &c. *Un pot d'argent blanc au guyse d'un cruskyn, oue le couercle sanz pomelle*. *Un cruskyn de terre couere de quir bende en la sumete d'or et le couercle d'or*." Among the "*pertinencia promptuario*," in Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002, occur "*cornua*, horne cuppe, *picarius*, cruskyn."

³ The smallest Anglo-Saxon coin was the styca, of which two were equal to a farthing. Ruding observes that the stycas appear identical with the "*minuta*," Domesd. i. f. 268, and the passage rendered in the Saxon Gospels, "twegen stycas," is in the Wickliffite version, "tweie mynutis, that is a farthing." Mark, xii. 42. See MYNUTE hereafter. In Duncombe's Hist. of Reculver is given a mortmayn grant, dated 13 Henry VI. 1435, in which half a farthing is named as a portion of rent paid to the Hospital of Herboldowne, namely, "xxv schelynges, and the halfin dell of an fferdyng of rente, and rente zeldynge of a quat' of berr", and an henne and a half, a certell (*sarcella*) and þe iij parte of a certell," &c. Bibl. Top. i. 151. At the time however that the Promptorium was compiled it does not appear that there was actually a coin of this value; the mite, as well as its equivalent, called here a cu, were merely terms retained in calculation, and the latter was commonly used at Oxford at a much later period. It is thus explained by Minsheu, who completed his first edition in that University. "A cue, i. halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter q. for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that cue or q. a farthing, they say, Cap my q. and make it a farthing, thus q^a. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little s. for a farthing, and when they demand a farthing bread or beare, they say a seize of bread or beare. Latin, *calculus*, a cue of bread." The abbreviation q. did not, it plainly appears, always stand as at present for *quadrans*, a farthing, but denoted a value of only half that amount; and it seems possible that cue or q. may have been an abbreviation of "*calculus, quarta pars oboli*." ORTUS. The term cue occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher. See Nares's Glossary.

derys (cukstolle, K. cucstool,
H.)' *Turbuscetum, cadurca.*
CULLYŃ' owte. *Segrego, lego,*
separo (eligo, K.)

CULLYNGE, or owte schesyng
(owtclesyng, K. chesyng, H.
chosinge owte, P.) *Separacio,*
segregacio.

¹ “*Terbichetum*, a cokstole.” ORTUS. “Cokestole, cuckestole, *selle a ricaldes.*”
PALS. The earliest mention of this mode of punishing female offenders occurs in the laws of Chester in the time of Edward the Confessor, as stated in Domesd. i. f. 262, b. The fine for using false measures was fixed at 4 shillings; “*similiter malam cervisiam faciens, aut in cathedrâ ponebatur stercoris, aut iiij sol. dabat prepositis.*” It was called in Ang. Sax. “scealfing-stol, *sella urinatoria, in quâ rixosæ mulieres sedentes aquis demergebantur.*” SOMNER. The pillory for male offenders, and cucking-stool for females, were essentially appendant to the view of frank-pledge, or Leet: inquest was ordered to be made respecting the sufficient provision of both, by the Stat. assigned to 51 Hen. III. c. 6; and among the “*Capitula Escaetrie*,” one of the duties of the Escheator is declared to be inquiry “*de pilloriis et tumbrellis sine licentiâ Regis levatis.*” Stat. of Realm, i. 201, 240. It was termed, perhaps from its resemblance to a warlike engine so called, *trebuchet*, or *trebuchetum*. See hereafter TREBGET for werre. By Bracton it is spoken of as *tymborella*, and in the Statutes *tumbrellus*, appellations likewise derived from its construction. An instance of the jealousy with which any unauthorized assumption of this manorial right of punishment was repressed, occurs in the Chron. of Jocelin de Brakelond, p. 38, where it is related that about 1190 certain encroachments were made on the privileges of the Abbot of St. Edmund’s Bury, in the manor of Illeggh; “*levaverunt homines de Illega quoddam trebuchet ad faciendam justiciam pro falsis mensuris panis vel bladi mensurandi, unde conquestus est abbas.*” This punishment was chiefly inflicted in early times on brewers, who are spoken of always as females, for any transgression of the assize of ale, “*Braciatrix (paciatur) trebuchetum vel castigatorium;*” in Scotland it was used in like manner. Stat. of Realm, i. 201, and Skene’s Reg. Majest. It became subsequently the punishment of scolds, and women of immoral or disorderly life; thus in the town of Montgomery such offenders were adjudged to suffer the penalty “*de la Goging-stoole*,” as appears by a MS. cited in Blount’s Tenures; in the Leet Book of Coventry mention occurs in 1423, of the “cokestowle made apon Chelsmore grene to punysche skolders and chidders, as y^e law wyll:” and items of account are found so late as 1623, which show that the punishment still continued to be used in that city. Of the “cok-stool” at Norwich, which was to be provided by the gild of St. George, see Blomf. Hist. ii. 739; an account of expenses connected with another at Kingston-on-Thames is given in Lysons’s Env. i. 233; and in Lord Braybrooke’s Hist. of Audley End, p. 261, are mentioned payments so late as the year 1613, at Saffron Walden, where the scene of such punishments at the end of the High Street is spoken of in 1484 as the “cokstul hend.” In 1555 Mary Queen of Scots enacted that itinerant singing women should be put on the cuckstoiles of every burgh or town; and the first Homily against contention, part 3, published in 1562, sets forth that “in all well ordred cities common brawlers and scolders be punished with a notable kind of paine, as to be set on the cucking-stole, pillory, or such like.” An original cucking-stool, of ancient and rude construction, was preserved in the crypt under the chancel of St. Mary’s, Warwick, where may still be seen the three-wheeled carriage upon which was suspended by a long balanced pole a chair which could readily be lowered into the water, when the cumbrous vehicle had been rolled into a convenient situation. This chair is still in existence at Warwick. Another cucking-stool, differently contrived, may be seen at Ipswich in the Custom House; it appears to have been used by means of a sort of a crane, whereby the victim was slung into the river, and is represented in the Hist. of Ipswich, published 1830, and Gent. Mag. Jan. 1831. More detailed information on this curious subject will be found in the

CULME of a smeke (of smeke, H. P.) *Fuligo*.

(CULPOWN, K. culpyn, H. P.)¹
Culpum, scissura.

CULRACHE, smerthole, herbe (cul-ratche, H. P.)² *Persiccaria*.

(CULTER' for a plowe, P. *Cultrum*.)

CUM, or come (cvmnyn, K. cvmne, H.) *Venio*.

CUM AFTER, or folow (cvmnyn aftyr, K. cvmne, H.) *Succedo, sequor*.

CUM DOWNE. *Descendo*.

CVM YN. *Ingredior, introeo*.

CVM' TOO. *Advenio*.

CUMLY (or semely, P.) *supra in COMELY*.

COMLY, or cumlywyse. *Decenter*.
(CUMLINGE, or newe come, K. P.)³
Adventicius, UG. inquilinus.)

(COMMAWNDEMENT, K. H. P. *Man-datum, preceptum*.)

CUMNAWNT (comnawnt, K. cū-naunt, P.)⁴ *Pactum, fedus, convencio*.

(CUMNAWNT brekere, K. *Fidifragus*.)

CUMNAWNTYÑ', or make a cum-nawnte. *Convenio, pango*.

CUMPANY. *Comitiva, agmen, turba, turma, conturbernium, cetus (conventiculum, proprie malorum, P.)*

Glossaries of Ducange, Spelman, Blount, and Cowel; as also in Brand's Popular Antiqu. ii. 441. The term flyterys, here applied to contentious persons, does not occur again in the Promptorium, but only the verb FLYTIN or chydiñ. See hereafter KUKSTOLE.

¹ Culpon, derived from the Latin *colpo*, or the French *coupon*, a shred, or any portion cut off, is a term not uncommon in the early romances.

"Al to peces thai hewed thair sheldes,
The culpons flegh out in the feldes." Ywaine and Gawin, 641.

Hoveden, speaking of the livery allowed to the King of Scotland at the court of King Richard in 1194, says he had "40 grossos longos colpones de dominicā candelā Regis." Chaucer says of the long hair of the Pardoner, which hung "by vneces" on his shoulders,

"Full thinne it laie, by culpons one and one." Cant. Tales, Prologue.

"Culpon that troute" is given as the proper term of the art, in the "Boke of Kerving," 1508. "Culpit, a large lump of any thing." FORBY.

² The Persicaria hydropiper, Linn. was called culrage, from the French, "*curage, culrage*, the hearbe water-pepper, arse-smart, killridge or culerage." COTGR. Its aphrodisiac properties are thus alluded to by Piers of Fulham,

"An erbe is cause of all this rage
In our tongue called culrage." Hartshorne, Metr. Tales, 133.

³ See COMELYNGE. Sir Ywaine, when he had long time left the lady whom he had espoused in a foreign land, is called by her messenger, "an unkind cumlyng." Ywaine and Gawin, 1627. "Komelynge" occurs in Rob. of Gloucester; "comlyng," R. Brunne.

⁴ Cumnawnte or comenaunt are perhaps corruptions of the French *convenant*. In Sir John Howard's Household Book, entries frequently occur of agreements made with domestics or artificers, always expressed by the term comenaunt. In 1464 his steward made the following note: "My master made comenaunt at Fressefeld with . . . Carpenter, y^t he schalle be wyth hym this xii monyth, and he shalle have in mony xxxs. and a gowne, and his comenaunt begynnith the iiiij. yer of the Kynge, and the next Monday before myhelmesse." Household Expenses in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. Palsgrave gives "comnant, appoyntment, *conuenant*. To comnaunt, *conuenancer*; that that I comnaunt with you shall be parfoured." Compare BREKE cōuenant above, p. 50, in which instance, if the correct reading be

COMPANYABLE, or felawble, or felawly. *Socialis*.

(CUMPAS, or sercle, P. *Girus*.)

CUMPASSE, instrument. *Circinus, circulus, machina*.

CUMPASSYŃ' (cvmpacyn, K.) *Circino*.

CUMPLYNE.¹ *Completorium*.

CUNDYTE of watyr. *Conductus, aqueductus, aquagium, C. F.*

CUNE, or money (coyne of mony, K.) *Nummismata, assarium, C. F.*

CUNNE, or to haue cunnynge (cun, *supra in cone, P.*) *Scio*.

(CUNNYNGE, K. P. *Sciencia*.)

CUNGE, or yeve leve (cungyŃ, or zeue leue, K. H. P.)² *Licencio*.

CUNGYR, fysche. *Congrus, COMM.*

CONIURYŃ', or cuniowryŃ'. *Conjuro, adjuro, exorcizo*.

CUNIURYD, or con(iu)ryd. *Conjuratus*.

CUNIURYNGE, or coniurynge. *Conjuracio*.

CUNSTABLE. *Constabularius*.

CUNTENAWNCE (or chere, P.) *Vultus*.

CUNTRE. *Patria*.

CONTREMAN, or womann'. *Compatriota (patriota, K. P.)*

CUPPE. *Ciphus, patera, cuppa*.

(CUPPE of erthe, P. *Carthesia*.)

CUPBURDE.³ *Abacus, C. F.*

conuenant, it will accord perfectly with the French word. In the Romance of Sir Amadas, "conande" occurs in the sense of a covenant:

"The conande was gud and fynne." Weber, Metr. Rom. line 700.

In Mr. Robson's edition the word is printed "couand," possibly a contraction of "couenand," which is found in the context. See stanzas 63, 64, the Anturs of Arther, st. 16, and Avowyng of King Arther, s. 38, where occurs the same word "couand."

¹ Compline, called in Latin *Completorium, completa, or complenda*, "*quod cætera diurna officia complet et claudit*," DUC. is the service with which in monastic establishments the day closed, after which, by the rule of St. Benedict, all converse was forbidden. It was called in Ang. Sax. niht-saŋg, *vespertina cantio, completorium*, and Abbot Ælfric speaks of it in his pastoral Epistle translated from Latin into the language of England, by order, as he states, of Abp. Wulstan. The seven canonical hours, that the four synods had appointed for daily services of praise to God, are in this epistle stated to be matins with the after song appertaining thereto, prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers and compline (niht-saŋg). Ancient Laws and Institutes, ii. 377. See also the Regularis concordia Angl. nationis monachorum. Amalarius says, "*completorium ideo dicitur quia in eo completur quotidianus usus cibi vel potus, seu locutio communis*." De Eccl. Offic. lib. iv. c. 8. The hour of compline is stated by Fuller, in his Church History, B. vi. 278, to have been at 7 o'clock, but in Davies' rites of the Church of Durham, it is fixed at an earlier hour.

² CUNTE, MS. The verb cungyŃ is evidently derived from the low Latin *congeare*, and French *cong  er*, signifying to send away, to give license to depart.

³ In the Commentary on the Equiv. Vocab. Interpret. of Joh. de Garlandia *abacus* is explained to be the marble table whereon, in the feasts of the ancients, the cups were placed, "*apud modernos fit de aliis lapidibus, sive de lignis artificiose conjunctis, et vocatur a cupborde*." The cupboard was, in the more common sense of the word, an open buffet, whereon a rich display of plate was made, such as Hall and other chroniclers describe frequently. It was also sometimes closed with doors, as usual at the present time; such as in the will of Elizabeth Drury, in 1475, is called a "cupbord with two almeries." Rokewode's Hund. of Thingoe, 284. The livery cupboard, often mentioned in accounts and ordinances of household, was open, and furnished with

CURRAYN̄' horsys, or oper lyke.
Strigillo.
 CURRAYN̄' ledyr. *Cociodio,*
 KYLW. (*corradio, P.*)
 CURSER, or cow(r)ser. *Equus*
caballus.
 CURATE. *Curatus.*
 CURE, or charge. *Cura.*

CURFU.¹ *Ignitegium.*
 CURYN̄', or hyllȳn' (cuueren, w.)
Operio, cooperio, tego, velo,
 CATH.
 CURYN̄', or heelyn' of seekenesse
 (holyn, K. H.) *Sano, curo.*
 CUVERYNGE, or hyllȳnge, or
 thyngge þat hyllythe (curyng,

shelves, whereon the ration called a livery, allowed to each member of the household was placed; and in well ordered families every dormitory appears to have been supplied nightly with a substantial provision. In the contract for building Hengrave Hall, in 1538, is the following clause; "the hall to have ii. coberds, one benethe at the sper (screen) with a tremor, and another at the hygher tables ende without doors." Palsgrave gives "cupborde of plate, or to sette plate upon, *buffet*: cupborde to putte meate in, *dressouer*. Methinke my cupborde is ungarnysshed, nowe I wante my salte celler." Cotgrave renders "*Buffet*, a court-cupboard, or high standing cupboard; also a cupboard of plate. *Dressoir*, a court cupboord (without box or drawer)."

¹ The origin of the curfew in England is generally ascribed to the Conqueror, by whom it was imposed in token of servitude, but the assertion seems to rest on no sufficient authority, and no mention of the usage occurs in the Stat. de nocturnis custodiis. Ancient Laws and Instit. i. 491. Dr. Henry observes that the custom prevailed, at the time of the Conquest, in France, and probably in all the countries of Europe, and was intended merely as a precaution against fires, at a time when cities were constructed chiefly of wood. It has been stated also that the custom was abolished by Henry II. The Statutes of the City of London, 13 Edw. I. enjoin that no one shall be found in the streets "*apres coeverfu personé à Seint Martyn le graunt.*" Stat. of Realm, i. 102. *Couvre feu*, or *carfou* in France was rung at 7 in the evening, but in some places at a later hour in summer, and there was also a bell at daybreak. See Pasquier, iv. 18, and Menage. In England the hour of ringing the curfew was eight, Wats, however, gives nine as the hour in summer; that hour is so named in "the Merry Devil of Edmonton," and it was the customary time in Scotland, as appears by Act Parl. 13 James I. 1419, but subsequently was altered to ten. The usage of the curfew is still retained in the Universities, and many towns and villages in England, as is likewise the custom of ringing a bell at day-break, or four o'clock. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, the largest bell of the principal churches is still tolled at six, both morning and evening, and serves as a signal to labourers and artizans. The *salutatio angelica*, commonly called the *angelus*, was recited daily morning and evening, "*ad pulsationem ignitegii*," an institution ascribed to St. Bonaventure, but more probably, as Ducange observes, to Pope John XXII. at the Council of Sens, 1320. In the Statutes of Lichfield Cathedral, it is ordered as follows: "*Est autem ignitegium quolibet nocte per annum pulsandum horâ septimâ post meridiem, exceptis illis festis quibus matutinæ dicuntur post completorium.*" In the Institutions of Guarin, Abbot of St. Alban's, who died 1195, the curfew is called *pyritegium*. Matt. Paris. The Medulla renders "*ignitegium*, a coure feu," in the Ortus "a fyrepanne," alluding perhaps to such an implement for extinguishing the fire, as is represented in Antiqu. Repert. i. 89, and which was afterwards in the possession of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. "Courefewe, a ryngyng of belles towarde euenyng, *couurefev.*" PALSG. In the Romance of the Seuyn Sages the word is repeatedly written "corfour bell." VIth Tale. "Curfur, *ignitegium.*" CATH. ANGL. See curfure in Jamieson. Spelman gives the Ang. Sax. curfu-bell, but it is not found in Lye. See further on this subject Brand's Popular Antiqu. ii. 136, and Barrington on the Anc. Stat. 133.

K. H.) *Operculum, velamentum, velamen, tegimen.*
 CURYNGE, or heelynge of sekenesse. *Curacio, sanacio.*
 CURYNGE, or recuryng of sekenesse. *Convalescencia.*
 CURLYD, as here. *Crispus.*
 CURLYNGE of here. *Crispitudo.*
 CURLEW, byrde. *Coturnix, ortogameter, ortogametra, C. F.*
 CURCE. *Excommunicatio, anathema, maledictio.*
 (CURSYD, K. *Excommunicatus, maledictus.*)
 CURSYN'. *Excommunico, anathematizo, cateziso, maledico.*
 CURTEYSE. *Facetus, urbanus, curialis.*
 CURTESY. *Facecia, urbanitas, curialitas.*
 CURTEYNE. *Curtina.*
 CURTLAGE, or gardeyn'. *Olerarium, curtilagium.*
 CUS, or kysse. *Osculum, basium, C. F.*
 CUSCHONE (cusshyn, P.) *Cuscina, supinum.*
 CUSTUM, or vse. *Consuetudo, ritus.*
 CUSTUM, kyngys dute. *Custuma, (usucaptio, P.)*
 CUSTUMABLE. *Solitus, consuetus.*

CUSTUMABLY. *Consuete, solite.*
 CUSTUMMERE. *Custumarius, usucaptor, C. F. consuetudinarius.*
 CUTTE a-sundere. *Scissus.*
 CUT, or lote. *Sors.*
 CUTTYN' (cutte, or cutton, P.) *Scindo, seco, CATH.*
 CUTTYYN' a-way. *Abscindo, reseco, amputo.*
 CUTTE vynes. *Puto, C. F.*
 CUTTYNGE of vynys. *Putacio.*
 CUTTYNGE. *Scissura.*
 CUTTYNGE, or a-voydaunce yn any materyalle thyng, (mater', P.) or refuse. *Resecamen, putamen.*
 CUTTPURS. *Burscida, et inde burscidium, actus ejus, cucufri-dramus.*
 (CUT PURSINGE, P. *Burcidium.*)

 DAFFE, or dastard, or he pat spekythe not yn tyme.¹ *Ori-durus, CATH.*
 DAGGARE, to steke wythe men'. *Pugio (clunabulum, armicudium, P.)*
 DAGGE of clothe. *Fractillus, CATH.*
 DAGGYDE.² *Fractillosus.*

¹ This term of reproach occurs in Piers Ploughman and Chaucer,
 "Thou dotest daffe, quod she, dulle are thy wittes."

Chaucer uses the expressions, "a daffe, or a cokenay," in a similar sense, and "be-daffed," made a fool of,

"Beth not bedaffed for your innocence." Clerkes Tale.

In the "seconde fyt of curtasie" occurs the following advice:

"Let not be post be-cum by staf,
 Lest þou be callet a dotet daf." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 28, b.

² DRAGGYDE, MS. daggyd, K. P. Chaucer, among the costly fashions of the reign of Richard II. which are satirized in the Parson's Tale, speaks of "pounsed and dagged clothing;" this custom of jagging or foliating the edge of a garment had commenced in the previous reign, and is curiously represented in the History of the Deposition of

DAGGYŃ'. *Fractillo*.

DAGGYSWEYNE.¹ *Lodix*, CATH. C. F.

DAY. *Dies*.

DAY BE DAY, or ouery day (or daily, or euery day, P.) *Quotidie*.

DAYYŃ', or wexyn day (dawyn, K.)² *Diesco*.

DAYS rawarde or hyre, or oþer lyke. *Diarium*, C. F.

DAYSY, flowre. *Consolida minor, et major dicitur* confery (cownfery, K.)

DALE, or vale. *Vallis*.

DAYLY, or pley (daly, K. P.)³ *Tessura*, C. F. (*alea, decius*, K.)

DALYAUNCE. *Confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium*.

DALYYŃ', or talkyn'. *Fabulor, confabulor, colloquor*.

DALKE.⁴ *Vallis* (*supra* in dale, P.)

DALLŃN, or hallesyn (halsyn, K.) *Amplector*.

DALLYNGE, or halsynge. *Amplexus*.

(DALMATYK, K. P.)⁵ *Dalmatica*.

Richard, Harl. MS. 1319. Archæologia, vol. xx. Chaucer uses also the diminutive dagon; thus in the Sompnoures Tale the importunate Friar, who went from house to house to collect anything he could lay hands upon, craves "a dagon of your blanket, leve dame." Ang. Sax. "daȝ, anything that is loose, dagling, dangling." SOMN.

¹ A bed-covering, or a garment formed of frize, or some material with long thrums like a carpet, was termed a daggysweyne; *lodix* is explained in the Ortus to be "*quicquid in lecto supponitur, et proprie pannus villosus, Anglice* a blanket." Horman says, "my bed is covered with a daggeswaine and a quylte (*gausape et centone*) some dagswaynys haue longe thrumys (*fractillos*) and iagg3 on bothe sydes, some but on one." So likewise Elyot gives "*Gausape*, a mantell to caste on a bed, also a carpet to lay on a table, some cal it a dagswayne." Andrew Borde, in the Introduction of Knowledge, 1542, puts the following speech in the mouths of the Frycelanders:

"And symple rayment doth serue us full well,
With dagswaynes and roudges we be content."

Harrison relates in the description of England, written in Essex during the reign of Elizabeth, that the old men in his village used to say, "our fathers (yea and we our selues also) haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, on rough mats couered onelie with a sheet under couerlets made of dagswain, or hopharlots (I vse their owne termes) and a good round log vnder their heads instead of a bolster." Holinsbed, Chron. i. 188.

² "The dayng of day," Anturs of Arther, edited by Mr. Robson, st. 37. See DAWYŃ.

³ The Council of Worcester, in 1240, ordained regarding the Clergy, "*nec ludant ad aleas vel taxillos*;" the latter game was probably the same which is here termed DAYLY, but in what respect it differed from ordinary dice-play has not been ascertained. Ducange supposes it may have been the same as the French "*trictrac, ludus scrupulorum*." Horman says that "men pley with 3 dice, and children with 4 dalies, *astragulis vel talis*. Wolde God I coude nat playe at the dalys, *aleam*. Cutte this flesshe into daleys, *tessellas*."

⁴ Delk, according to Forby, signifies in Norfolk a small cavity either in the soil, or the flesh of the body. In this last sense the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth interprets the expression "*au cool troueret la fosset*, a dalke in þe nekke." Arund. MS. 220, f. 297, b.

⁵ The dalmatic is a sacred vestment, so named, according to St. Isidore, from its having originated in Dalmatia, and was introduced into the Christian church by St. Silvester, P. P. in the 4th century, as stated by Alcuin, who describes it as "*vestimentum in modum crucis, habens in sinistrâ suâ parte fimbrias, dextrâ iis carente, inconsutile, et cum*

DAME, or hye bankys (dam or heybanck. κ.) *Agger* (*stagnum*, κ. P.)

DAMAGE, or harme. *Dampnum*.

DAMASYN', tre. *Nixa*.

DAMASYN', frute. *Prunum Dalmascenum*, *coquinella*.

(DAME, κ. P. *Domina*.)

DAMESELLE. *Domicella*.

DAMPNACYONE. *Dampnacio*.

DAMPNYD. *Dampnatus*.

DAMPNYNGE, *idem est quod dampnacio*.

DAMNYN'. *Dampno*, *condempno*.

DAPYR, or praty.¹ *Elegans*.

DARYN', or drowpyñ', or prively to be hydde (priuily to hydyn, κ. prevyly ben hyd, H.)² *Latito*, *lateo*, CATH.

DARYNGE, or drowpynge (drou-

largis manicis." It was specially appropriated to the deacon, who was vested therewith at the time of his ordination, and therefore St. Stephen and St. Laurence, who were deacons of the Church, are always represented as wearing this vesture. A very interesting portraiture of the former will be found in a MS. of XIth cent. Calig. A. XIV. In early times the dalmatic was ornamented with longitudinal bands, called *clavi*, which were either of gold, as in the illumination just mentioned, or purple; "*Dalmata, vestis sacerdotalis candida cum clavis purpureis*." Gloss. S. Isid. Orig. Hence the epithets *auroclavus*, *chrysoclavus*, and *purpurâ clavatus*. To these bands were attached at intervals the *plagulae*, as exhibited in the illumination of the Bible of Charles the Bald at Paris, executed in the IXth century, engraved in Montfaucon Mon. Franc. tom. i, and the splendid work published by the Comte Bastard. See also the curious German Missal, Xth cent. Harl. MS. 2908, and the illumination in Cott. MS. Claud. A. III. supposed to represent St. Dunstan. In the Ang. Sax. Inventory of sacred ornaments given by Bp. Leofric to the church of Exeter about A.D. 1050, occur "2 dalmatica, 3 pistel roccas." Mon. Angl. i. 222. These last were probably tunics, vestments appropriated to the order of subdeacon, as was the dalmatic to that of deacon; in effigies and representations that exist in England of ecclesiastics in *pontificalibus*, both vestments are almost invariably exhibited. The Legate Ottoboni ordained, A.D. 1268, that if any Prelate neglected to punish the immoral conduct of his clergy, "*Episcopus a dalmaticæ, tunicæ, et sandaliorum usu sit suspensus donec duxerit quæ statuta sunt exequenda*." Wilkins, Conc. xi. 5.

¹ DRAPYR, or party, MS. dapyr, or praty, κ. P. Palsgrave gives "daper, proper, mignon, godin; dapyrnesse, propernesse, mignotterie."

² A very usual sense of the verb to dare, in the old writers, is to gaze about, or stare; Palsgrave gives "to dare, pry or loke about me, *je advise alentour*. What darest thou on this facyon, me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes?"

"With woodecokkys lerne for to dare." Lydgate, Minor Poems, 174.

The same signification has been assigned, by Tyrwhitt and the commentators on Chaucer, to an expression occurring in the Shipman's Tale, the true import of which appears above to be made clear. Dan John rallies the old merchant's wife on the sluggishness of her spouse:

"an olde appalled wight,
As ben thise wedded men, that lie and dare,
As in a fourme sitteth a wery hare."

Chaucer appears evidently here to use dare in the sense given to the word in the Promptorium of lying concealed, as an animal in its den, which is termed hereafter DWERE, or dower. "*Dilatesco*, to biginne to dare. *Lateo*, to lurk." MED. Cotgrave gives "*blotir*, to squat, ly close to the ground, like a daring larke, or affrighted fowle."

kyngē, H. droukinge, P.) *Licitacio* (*latitatio*, K. H. P.)
 DARTE. *Jaculum, telum, spiculum* (*spilum*, P.)
 DARN, or durn (darun, daren, or dorn, P.) *Audeo*.
 DASYD, or be-dasyd. *Vertiginosus*.
 DASYM̄N', or messeñ as eyys (dasyñ, or myssyn as eyne, H. iyen, P.)¹ *Caligo*.
 DASTARD, or dullarde.² *Duribuctius* (*vel duribuccus*, P.)
 DATE, frute. *Dactilus*.
 DATE, of scripture. *Datum*.
 DAWBER, or cleymann'. *Argillarius, bituminarius*, KYLW. *linitor* (*lutor*, P.)
 DAWBYN̄'.³ *Limo, muro* (*bannino*, P.)
 DAWNCE. *Tripudium*.

DAWNCE yn a sorte (in sercle, P. cercle, H.) *Chorea*.
 DAWNCERE. *Tripudiator, tripudiatrix*.
 DAWNCELEDERE. *Coralles*.
 DAWNCYNGE, *idem est quod* DAWNCE.
 DAWNCYNGE PYPE. *Carola*.
 DAWNCYN̄'. *Tripudio, salto*.
 DAUNGE(R), or grete passage (dawnger, K. or streyte passage, P.) *Arta via*.
 (DAWNGERE, K. daunger', P. *Domigerium*.)
 DAWNGEROWSE (or straūge, P.) *Daungerosus* (*domigeriosus*, K. P.)
 DAWYN̄', *idem est quod* DAYYN' (dawnyn or dayen, P.)⁴ *Auroro*, CATH.

¹ The derivation of this word appears, according to Skinner and Junius, to be from Ang. Sax. *dwæs, hebes, stultus*; the Teut. *daesen, insanire, phantasmate turbare* is more closely assimilated to it. In the Wicliffite version Gen. xxvii. 1 is rendered thus: "Foresothe Isaac wax eld, and hise iȝen dasewiden." The word is repeatedly used by Chaucer.

"Thin eyen dasen, sothly as me thinketh." Manciple's Prol.

² "*Duribuccus*, þatn euer openeþ his mouþ, a dasiberde." MED. "A daysyberd, *duribuccus*." CATH. ANGL. "Dastarde, *estourdy, butarin*." PALSG. See DAFTE and DULLARDE.

³ Palsgrave gives the verbs "to dawbe with clay onely; to daube with lime, plaster, or lome, that is tempered with heare or straw. Dauber, *placqueur*." Forby states that a dauber in Norfolk is a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw well beaten and incorporated, and so becoming pretty durable; it is now difficult to find a good dauber. This mode of constructing fences for farm-yards and cottage walls is much used in Suffolk, as appears by Sir John Cullum's account of the process, Hist. of Hawsted, 195, and Moore's explanation of the term "daabing." The proverb given by Ray, "there's craft in dawbing" would make it appear that this mode of construction was once more generally known; in the western counties it is still in continual use, being known by the appellations *cob*, or *rad* and *dab*, a curious article on which, and on the use of concrete in building generally, will be found in Quart. Rev. vol. lviii., 524.

⁴ "To dawē, *diere, diescere, diet, impersonale*." CATH. ANGL. This verb is used by Chaucer:

"Thus laboureth he, till that the day gan dawē." Marchant's Tale.

Palsgrave gives "to dawē as the day dothe, *adjourner, l'aube se crieve*. To dawē from

DAWNYNGE of the day. *Ante-lucanum*, C. F. MER. *ante lucanus, qui surgit ante lucem*, C. F. UG.

DAWNTYN', *supra in* CHERSYN'.¹

DAW(N)TYNGE, or grete chersynge (dauntinge, or greate cherisshinge, P.) *Focio*, CATH.

DEBATE. *Dissencio, sedicio*, CATH.

DEBATE MAKER, or baratour.² *Incentor*, CATH.

DECEYTE, or begylynge. *Fraus, deceptio, dolus, meander*, C. F.

DECEYUABLE (deceywabyl, K.) *Deceptorius, fraudulentus, fallax*.

DECEYUAR. *Fraudator, tiptes*, C. F.

DECEYVYN'. *Decipio, fraudo, defraudo, fallo (supplanto)*, P.)

DEDE, or dethe, substantyue. *Mors, letum, interitus*.

DEDE, adiectyue. *Mortuus, defunctus*.

DEDE, or werke. *Factum (accio, P.)*

DEDELY. *Mortalis*.

DEDELY. *Mortaliter, letaliter*.

DEDELY ENMY. *Hosticus*, C. F.

DEDELYNESSE. *Mortalitas*.

DYFFAMYN' (or defamyn, P.) *Defamo, diffamo*, CATH.

DEFFE. *Surdus*.

DEFAWTE. *Defectus*.

DEFAWTY. *Defectivus*.

DEFENCE. *Defencio, tuicio, munimen, munimentum, tutela*.

DEFENSYN'. *Defenso, munio*.

DEFENSOWRE (defendour, K. P.) *Defensor*.

DEFENDYN'. *Defendo, tego, protego, tuto, tutor, tueor*, CATH.

DEFENDYN', or forbedyn'. *Prohibeo, inhibeo*.

DEFYYN' (or broken, P.) mete or drynke.³ *Digero*.

DYFFYYN', or vtterly dyspysyn'.

swounyng; when a dronken man swouneth, there is no better medecyne to dawe hym with, than to throwe maluesy in hys face. To dawne or get lyfe in one that is fallen in a swoune; I can nat dawne hym, get me a kaye to open his chawes." Compare DAYYN', or wexyn day. Ang. Sax. *dagian, lucescere*.

¹ DAWNCYN', MS. "To dawnte, *blanditractare*." CATH. ANGL. In N. Britain to dawt has the same signification. See Jamieson. In the vision of Piers Ploughman to daunt appears to mean to tame by kind treatment; the allusion is to the dove which was trained by Mahomet to come to his ear for her food.

"Thorough his sotide wittes
He daunted a dowve." Vision, line 1042.

In Norfolk to daunt is used in the sense of knocking down, Fr. *dompter*, as by Palsgrave, "To dawnte, mate, overcome, *je matte*. Lydgat. This terme is yet scarsly admitted in our comen spetche."

² See BARATOWRE. In "the Charge of the Quest of Warmot in euery Warde," given by Arnold, in the Customs of London, p. 90, inquiry is ordered to be made "yf ther be ony comon ryator, barratur, &c. dwelling wythin the warde." The term is taken from the French, *barateur*, in low Latin, *baraterius*, which have the same meaning.

³ "To defy, *degere, degerere*. A defyngge, *digestio*." CATH. ANG. This word occurs in Piers Ploughman, where repenting Gluttony makes a vow to fast, and that

"Shal never fyssh on Fryday
Defyen in my wombe." line 3253.

See

Vilipendo, floccipendo, sperno, aspernor, aporio, C. F.
 DEFYNGE of mete, or drynke.¹
Digestio.
 DEFYNGE, or dyspysynge. *Vilipencio, floccipencio.*
 DEFFENESSE. *Surditas.*
 DEFFE NETTYLLE. *Archangelus.*
 DEFOWLYD. *Deturpatus, macu-*

latus, feculentus (dehonestatus, P.)
 DEFOWLYN', or make fowle. *Inquino, deturpo, violo, polluo.*
 DEFOWLYNGE. *Deturpacio, maculacio.*
 DEFFE, or dulle (defte, K. deft, H. P.)² *Obtusius, agrestis, Aristotelis in politicis (ebes, P.)*
 DEYE.³ *Androchia, C. F.*

See also line 457. In the same sense it is used in the Wicliffite version, and by Gower. To defy has also the signification of dissolve; thus Master Langfrank of Meleyne in one of his prescriptions, directs certain substances to be compounded, and "make pelotes, and defy one of heme in water of rewe." MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps. See FYIN, or defyin mete and drynke.

¹ Drynge, MS.

² Jamieson observes that deaf signifies properly stupid, and the term is transferred in a more limited sense to the ear. It is also applied to that which has lost its germinating power: thus in the North, as in Devonshire, a rotten nut is called deaf, and barren corn is called deaf corn, an expression literally Ang.-Saxon. An unproductive soil is likewise termed deaf. The plant lamium, or archangel, known by the common names dead or blind nettle, in the Promptorium, has the epithet DEFFE, evidently because it does not possess the stinging property of the true nettle.

³ "*Androchia, a deye.*" Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "*A deye, Androchius, androchea, genatarius, genetharia. A derye, androchiarium, bestiarium, genetheim.*" CATH. ANG. The *daia* is mentioned in Domesday, among assistants in husbandry, and the 2d Stat. 25 Edw. III., A.D. 1351, occasioned by the exorbitant demand for wages made by servants after the pestilence, enacts that "*chescun charetter, caruer, chaceour des carues, bercher, porcher, deye et tous autres servantz*" should be content with such rate of wages as had been previously usual, and serve not by the day, but the year, or other usual term. The term is again found in Stat. 37 Edw. III., A.D. 1363, c. 14, "*de victu et vestitu,*" which defines the homely provision and attire suitable to the estate of "*charetters, &c. bovers, vachers, berchers, porchers, deyes, et touz autres gardeinz des bestes, batours des bleez, et toutes maneres des gentz d'estate de garson, entendantz à husbandrie,*" not having goods or chattels of 40s. value. The word is rendered here in the translations "deyars," and "dairymen," and by Kelham is explained to signify drivers of geese. The Stat. 12 Ric. II. c. 4, A.D. 1388, fixes the wages of all servants for husbandry, and rates the *porcher, femme laborer*, and *deye* at vjs. each by the year. The word is here translated "deye" and "deyrie woman." In the Stat. 23 Hen. VI. c. 12, by which the wages of such servants were assessed at double the previous rate, the term *deye* is no longer used. It appears by Fleta, l. ii c. 87, *de caseatrice*, that the *androchia* was a female servant who had the charge of all that pertained to the "*daëria,*" and of making cheese and butter. A more detailed account of her duties is given by Alex. Neccham, Abbot of Cirencester, A.D. 1213, in his *Summa de nominibus utensilium*. "*Assit et androgia (vne baesse) que gallinis ova supponat pullificancia, et anseribus acera substernat; que agnellos morbidos, non dico anniculos, in sua teneritate lacte foveat alieno. Vitulos autem et subrumos (sevlement dentez) ablactatos inclusos teneat in pargulo juxta fenile. Cujus indumenta in festivis diebus sint matronales serapelline (pelysains) recinium (riueroket) teristrum. Hujus (androgie) autem usus,*

DEYYN'. *Morior, obio, interio, decedo.*

DEYYNGE (deying, *supra in dethe*, K.) *Defunctio.*

DENTE (deynte, K. H. P.) *Lauticia*, C. F.

DEYNTE mete. *Cupes, cupium*, CATH. (*delicie*, K.)

DEYRYE (deyery, K.) *Androchianum*, KYLW. *vaccaria, androchiarium (androchiatorium.)*

DEKYN'. *Diaconus, levita.*

DELE, or parte.¹ *Porcio.*

DELARE, or he þat delythe. *Distributor, partitor.*

DELARE, or grete almysse yevere (elmeszeuer, K. greate almesgyuer, P.) *Rogatorius*, C. F.

DELYCATE, or lycorowse. *Delicatus (lautus, P.)*

DELYCE, or deyntes.² *Delicie.*

DELYCYOWSE. *Deliciosus, delicatus.*

DELYN'almesse.³ *Erogo, distribuo.*

DELYTYN', or haue lykyng. *Delector, delecto*, C. F. CATH.

DELYUERER. *Liberator, deliberator.*

DELYUERAUNCE. *Liberacio.*

DELYUERYD. *Liberatus, erutus.*

subulcis colustrum et bubulcis et armentariis, Domino autem et suis collateralibus in obsoniis (supers) oxigallum sive quactum in cimbiis ministrare, et catulis in abditorio repositis pingue serum cum pane fulfureo porrigere." Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. f. 15 b. The French interlinear gloss which gives here *baesse*, signifying a female servant of an inferior class, is not contemporary with the MS. This account satisfactorily illustrates Chaucer's description of the poor widow who lived on the produce of her little farm, her three sows and kine, and one sheep; her fare was milk and brown bread in plenty,

"Seinde bacon, and sometime an ey or twey,

For she was as it were a maner dey." Nonnes Priest's Tale.

The deye was sometimes a male servant; thus in the commentary on Neccham it is stated that "*androgia dicitur ab andros, vir, et genet, mulier, quia id officium exercetur a viro et muliere,*" and Bp. Kennett cites the "*compotus Henrici Deye et uxoris de exitibus et provenientibus de dayri.*" A.D. 1407. See the word kevere in his Glossary. Palsgrave gives "*dey wyfe, meterie,*" i. e. *métayère*, and Shakespeare speaks of the "day woman," Love's Labour's Lost, i. sc. 2. See Douce's Illustrations. Jamieson has discussed the obscure etymology of the word dey. In Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties day-house signifies dairy house, and many instances are met with among names of places. See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.

¹ See hereafter EYȝTYNDELE, measure, and HALVUNDEL. In the Rot. Parl. A.D. 1423, mention is made of a "thredendels, or tercyan," 84 gallons of wine, or the third part of a "tonel." The Ortus gives "*sepile, somdele ofte; sobriolus, somdele sober.*" In the Legenda Aur. occurs the word "euerydeale," which is rendered by Palsgrave "*tout tant qu'il y a.*" He gives also "by the halfe deale, *la moitié*; any deale, *goutte*; neuer a deale, *riens qui soyt*; somdele grete, small wyse, *quelque peu.*" Ang. Sax. *dæl, pars.*

² In the Legenda Aur. it is related of St. Genevieve, that "in her refeccon she had no thyng but barly bread, and somtyme benes, y^e whiche soden after xiiij dayes, or thre wekes she ete for all delyces."

³ "To dele, *distribuere, dispergere, erogare.*" CATH. ANG. This verb in its primary use has the sense of division or separation. Thus the Gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth,

"*Car par bolenger (baker) est seueree (to deled)*

La flur, en fourfere (bran) ainz demoree." Arund. MS. 220.

DELYVERE (or quycke, in bey-
nesse, P.)¹ *Vivax*.

DELYVERYN'. *Liberio*.

DELYVERYN, or helpȳn' owte of
wooe. *Eruo, eripio*.

DELUAR, or dyggar. *Fossor*.

DELVYN'.² *Fodio*.

DELVYNGE. *Fossura, fossatura*.

DELVYN' vp owte of the erthe.
Effodio, CATH.

DEMAR (or domes man, P.) *Ju-
dicator (judex, P.)*

DEMYN'. *Judico, dijudico*.

DEMYNGE, or dome. *Judicium*.

DEÑ, hydyng place. *Spelunca,
latibulum, specus*.

DEÑ, or forme of a beste. *Lus-
trum, UG.*

DEENE, or denerye (dene of de-
nerye, K.) *Decanus*.

DENERYE. *Decanatus*.

DENYYN', or naytyn'. *Nego, de-
nego*.

DENTYN', or yndentyn'. *Indento*.

DEPARTYN'.³ *Divido, partior*.

DEPARTYN' a-sundyr yn' to dyuerse
placys. *Separo*.

DEPE. *Profundus*.

DEPENESSE. *Profunditas, alti-
tudo*.

DEPENESSE of vatur (watyr, K.)
Gurges.

¹ This word appears to be taken from the French, *delivre*, and is very frequently used in old writers. "*Industris, sleyghe, bisy, or deliur*." MED. GRAMM.

"Deliuery he dressed vp, er the day sprenged."

Gawayn and Grene Knyȝt, 2009.

Palsgrave gives "delyuer of ones lymmes, as they that prove mastries, *souple*; delyver, redy, quicke to do anything, *agile, delivré*; delyuernesse of body, *souplesse*." Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, renders "*snello*, quicke, deliuer." BEYN, or plyaunte, has already occurred, and bain is still used in Norfolk in the same sense; the word has also, as shown by Jamieson, the sense of alert, lively, active, or of prepared, made ready, as has been observed above in the note on BAYNYD, as benys or pesyn.

² The verb to delve, Ang. Sax. *delfan*, appears to have become obsolete in Norfolk, and is now rarely used in Suffolk, but the substantive *delf*, a deep ditch or drain, is still retained. The verb occurs frequently in early writers. In the *Legenda Aur.* occurs this expression, "I have dolphen in the depe erthe;" and it is related that when St. Donat conjured his wife, after her death, to reveal where she had concealed some treasure, "she answered out of the sepulchre, and sayd, at the entre of the hous, where I dalue it." In the Wicliffite version, 2 Chron. xxxiv. 10, the expression occurs, "stonys hewid out of þe delues (eþer quarreris)." Cott. MS. Claud. E. II. "*Aurife-della*, a gold delfe." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. *Delf* and *delf* occur not infrequently as names of places in the fenny districts of the Eastern counties.

³ "To departe, *abrogare, disjungere, separare*. *Departiabyllē, divisibilis*. To departe membres. To departe herytage, *herecescere*. *Departyd* (or *abrogate*) *abrogatus, displosus, phariseus, scismaticus*. A *departyngē, hæresis, divisio, scisma*," &c. CATH. ANG. In the will of Lady Fitzlugh, A.D. 1427, is the bequest, "I wyl yat myn howsehold s'uantz haue departed emāg theym a C. marc." Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. i, 75. So it is said of Christ in the *Legenda Aur.* "he shall departe the heete of the fyre fro the resplendour and bryghtnesse." Palsgrave gives the verb, "to departe, deuyde thynges asonder that were myxed or medled together; departe this skayne of threde, *désmesler*. Departe or distribute the partes of a thyngē to dyuers persons, *mes-partir*." Fr. *départir*, to separate or distribute, in low Latin, *dispertire*.

DEPOSE (depos, or weed, H. wed, P.) *Depositum*.

DEPRIVĒN' or puttēn' a-wey a þynge, or takȳn' a-way fro a-nodyr. *Privo, deprivio*.

DERE. *Carus*.

DERYNGE, or noyynge.¹ *Nocumentum, gravamen*.

DERKE, or merke. *Tenebrosus obscurus (teter, caliginosus, P.)*

DERKENESSE. *Tenebrositas*.

DERKȳN', or make derke or merke. *Obscuro, CATH. obtenebro*.

DERLYNGE. *Carus, cara*.

DERLOURTHY, *idem est quod* DERE (derworthy, K.)

DERNEL, a wede. *Zizania, CATH. lollium*.

DERTHE (or derke, P.) *Cariscia, C. F.*

DERTHYN', or make dere. *Carisco, carioro*.

DESE, of hye benche (desse, or heybenche, K. dees, H.)² *Subsellium, C. F. dindimus, orchestra, UG. C. F.*

DESCRYNGE (descryyng, K. H.) *Descriptio*.

¹ The verb to dere, or hurt, is commonly used by Chaucer, and most writers, until the XVIth century.

“Fyr ne schal hym nevyr dere.” Coer de Lion, 1638.

Fabyan observes, under the year 1194, “so fast besyed this good Kyng Rycharde to vex and dere the infydelys of Sury.” Palsgrave gives “to dere, or hurte, or noye, *nuire*; I wyll never dere you by my good wyll. To dere, grieve, *blecer*; a lytell thyng wyll dere hym.” Sir Thomas Browne mentions dere among words peculiar to Norfolk, in which county it still has the sense of sad or dire. See Jamieson. Ang. Sax. *derian, nocere, derung, læsio*. NOYYNGE occurs hereafter.

² The term dese, Fr. *deis* or *daix*, Lat. *dasium*, is used to denote the raised platform which was always found at the upper end of an hall, the table, or, as here in the Promptorium, the seat of distinction placed thereon, and finally the hanging drapery, called also seler, cloth of estate, and in French *ciel*, suspended over it. With regard to its etymology, various conjectures have been offered by Ducange, Menage, and others. See also Jamieson's Dictionary. Matt. Paris, in his account of the election of John de Hertford, Abbot of St. Alban's, A.D. 1235, and the customary usages on the occasion, says, “*solus in refectorio prandeat (electus) supremus, habens vastellum, Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam Dais vulgariter appellamus*.” Ducange suggests that *vastellum* may here mean a canopy or hanging dais, from Ang. Sax. *vatel, tegmen, umbraculum*. Chaucer, in his Prologue, describes the haberdasher and his companions, members of a fraternity, and having the appearance of fair burgesses, such as sit “at a yeld hal, on the hie deys.” Gower speaks of a king at his coronation feast, “sittend upon his hie deis.” In the Boke of Curtasye, Sloane MS. 1986, f. 17, written about the time of Henry VI. a person coming into the hall of a lord, at the time of first meat, is advised not to forget

“þe stuard, countroller, and tresurer
Sittand at de deshe þou haylse in fere.”

In the ceremonial of the inthronization of Abp. Nevill, A.D. 1464, after the Lord and the strangers had entered, the marshal and other officers were to go towards the “hygh table, and make obeisance, first in the midst of the hall, “and agayne before the hygh dease.” Leland, Coll. vi. 8.

DESCRYYN̄'. ¹ <i>Describo.</i>	DETRACCYN', or bagbytynge (bak- bytynge, K.) <i>Detraccio, oblo- quium.</i>
DESERT, or meryte. ² <i>Meritum.</i>	DETRACTOWRE. <i>Detractor, ob- locutor.</i>
DESERVYN̄', or worthy to haue mede or magre (be worthy to havyn, K.) <i>Mereor, CATH.</i>	DEWE. <i>Ros.</i>
DESERTE, or wyldernesse. <i>De- sertum, solitudo.</i>	DEWLE, or devylle. <i>Diabolus, demon.</i>
DESYRE, or yernynge (zernynge, H.) <i>Desiderium, optacio.</i>	DEVYCE, purpose. <i>Seria, KYLW.</i>
DESYRYDE. <i>Desideratus, optatus.</i>	DEVYDYN', <i>supra in DEPARTYN'.</i>
DESYRYN̄'. <i>Desidero, opto, af- fecto, appeto.</i>	(DEVYDEN, or cleuen asunder, P. <i>Findo.</i>)
DËSKE. <i>Pluteum, quere infra in LECTRŌN' (ambo, K.)</i>	DEWYN̄', or yeve dewe. <i>Roro, CATH.</i>
DESPYSE (despyte, K. H. P.) <i>Contemptus, despeccio, impro- perium.</i>	(DEUYNITE, K. H. <i>Theologia.</i>)
DESPYSYN̄'. <i>Despicio, sperno.</i>	DEW LAPPE, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte. <i>Peleare, CATH.</i>
DESTEYNE (or happe, K. destenye, H.) <i>Fatum.</i>	DEUOCYONE. <i>Devocio.</i>
DESTROYERE. <i>Destructor, dissi- pator.</i>	(DEVERE, or dute, K. H. deuour, P.) <i>Diligentia, debitum, opera.</i>)
DESTROYDE. <i>Destructus, dis- sipatus.</i>	DEVOWRAR. <i>Devorator.</i>
DESTROYYN̄'. <i>Destruo, dissipo.</i>	DEVOWRYN'. <i>Devoro.</i>
DESTROYYN̄' a cuntre (or feeldis, P.) <i>Depcpulor, depredo, de- vasto.</i>	DEVOWTE. <i>Devotus.</i>
DESTRUCCYONE (or destriynge, K.) <i>Destructio, dissipacio.</i>	DYAMAWNTE, or dyamownde. <i>Adamas.</i>
DETTE. <i>Debitum.</i>	DYALE, or dyel, or an horlege (dial, or diholp of an horlage, K. orlage, P.) <i>Horoscopus, C. F.</i>
DETERE (dettoure, K. P.) <i>Debitor.</i>	DYCARE (dyker, H. P.) <i>Fossor.</i>
	DYCE. <i>Alea, tessera, taxillus.</i>
	DYCE PLAY (dicepleyinge, K.) <i>Aleatura.</i>

¹ This verb is directly taken from the old French *descrier*, and is by some writers used to denote the enuntiation, or distinction generally of the combatants by their coat armour, either previously to entering the lists, or at other times, duties which devolved upon the heralds.

“ Herawdes goode discoverours
Har strokes gon descrye.” Lybeaus disconus, line 926.

In the Vision of Piers Ploughman occurs an allusion to the usage that heralds of arms “discryued lordes.” Palsgrave gives “to descryue or descrybe or declare y^e facyons or maners of a thyng, *blasonner*; Ptolemye hath discryued y^e worlde.”

² DESEET, MS. Desert, H. deserte, P.

DYCE PLEYARE. *Aleator, aleo.*
 DYCYN', or pley wythe dycys. *Aleo.*
 DYCYN', as men do brede, or oper
 lyke (or make square, P.)
Quadro.
 DYDERYN' for colde.¹ *Frigucio,*
rigeo.
 DYDERYNGE (for colde, P.) *Fri-*
gitus.
 (DYDOPPAR, watyr byrde, *infra*
in DOPPAR.)
 DYCHE, or dycyde.
 DYFFYNYN̄, or deme for sekyr.
Diffinio, CATH.
 DYGGYN̄', *supra in DELVYN̄'.*
 DYKE. *Fossa, fovea, antrum.*
 DYKEN̄', or make a dyke. *Fosso.*
 DYLLE, herbe. *Anetum.*

DYMME (or dyrk, K.) *Obscurus.*
 DYMME, or harde to vndyrstonde.
Misticus.
 DYMMYN̄', or make dymme. *Ob-*
scurus.
 DYRKENESSE. *Obscuritas.*
 DYNE, or noyse. *Sonitus, stre-*
pitus (crepitus, K.)
 DYNER. *Jantaculum, CATH.*
(prandium, P.)
 DYGNYTE (or worthynesse, P.)
Dignitas, probitas.
 DYNYN̄'.² *Jantor, janto, CATH.*
 DYNDLYN̄'.³ *Tinnio.*
 DYPPYN̄' yn lycour. *Intingo, CATH.*
 DYPPYNGE yn' lycore. *Intinctio.*
 DYRYGE, offyce for dedemēn'
 (dyrge, P.)⁴ *Exequie.*

¹ "To dadir, *frigucio, et cetera ubi* to whake." CATH. ANGL. "*Barboter de froid*, to chatter or didder for cold, to say an ape's Paternoster." COTGR. Skinner gives this word as commonly used in Lincolnshire, "*a Belg. sitteren, præ frigore tremere.*" The Medulla renders "*frigucio, romb* for cold." In the Avowynge of King Arther, edited by Mr. Robson, to "dedur" has the sense of shaking, as one who is soundly beaten; and in the Towneley Mysteries, Noah's wife, hearing his relation of the approaching deluge, says,

"I dase and I dedir
 For ferd of that taylle." p. 28.

"Didder, to have a quivering of the chin through cold." FORBY. See Brockett's Glossary, the verb dither in the Dialect of Craven, and Hartshorne's Salopian Glossary.

² DYMMYN̄', MS.

³ This verb is given in a somewhat different sense, namely, of suffering acutely, "to dindylle, *condolere.*" CATH. ANGL. Brockett gives to dinnel, or dindle, to be affected with a pricking pain, such as arises from a blow, or is felt by exposure to the fire after frost. In the Craven dialect to dinnle has a similar signification. Langham, in the Garden of Health, 1579, recommends the juice of feverfew as a remedy for the "eares ache, and dindling." Dutch, tintelen, to tingle.

⁴ The office for the dead received the name of DYRYGE, or dirge from the Antiphon with which the first nocturne in the mattens commenced, taken from Psalm 5, v. 8, "*Dirige, Domine Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam.*" In 1421, Joanna, relict of Sir Thos. de Hemgrave, directed daily mass to be said for his and her own souls, and the anniversaries to be kept with a solemn mass, "*cum placebo et dirige.*" Among the "coosts laid out at the monthes mynde" of Sir Thos. Kytson at Hengrave, 1540, occur payments "to Mr p'sson for dirige and masse, ijs.; to iiij prists for dirige and masse, xij*d.*; to the clark for dirige and masse, xij*d.*" Rokewode's History of Hengrave, 92, 112. The name is retained in the Primer set forth in English by injunction from Henry VIII. in 1546; and this Dirige, from which portions have been retained in the

DYSBOWAYLYN̄'. <i>Eviscero, ex- entero, UG. in enteria.</i>	counselle (discuerer, κ.) <i>Ar- bitrer, anubicus, CATH. in anu- bis.</i>
DYSBOWALYNGE. <i>Evisceracio.</i>	
DYSSHE. <i>Discus, scutella.</i>	DYSCURYN̄' councelle, <i>supra in BEWREYYN̄'.</i>
DYSSHE BERER at mete. <i>Disco- ferus, CATH.</i>	DYSCURYNGE of counselle. <i>Arbi- trium, anubicatus (revelacio, κ.)</i>
DYSSHE METE. <i>Discibarium.</i>	DYSCHERYTYN̄', or puttyn' fro he- rytage. <i>Exheredo.</i>
DYSCENCYONE, or debate. <i>Dis- cencio.</i>	DYSESE, or greve. <i>Tedium, gra- vamen, calamitas, angustia.</i>
DYSCHARGYN̄'. <i>Exonero (deo- nero, P.)</i>	DYSESYN', or grevyn'. <i>Noceo, CATH. vexo.</i>
DYSCYPLE. <i>Discipulus.</i>	DYSMEMBRYN̄'. <i>Dissipo, dispergo (exartuo, P.)</i>
DYSCORDE. <i>Discordia, discor- dancia.</i>	DYSOWRE, þat cannot be sadde. ¹ <i>Holomochus, Aristoteles in ethicis, nugaculus, nugax (bo- nilocus, κ. bomolochus, P.)</i>
DYSCORDE yn songe. <i>Disso- nancia.</i>	DYSPENSYN (disperagyn, κ. dys- pagyn, P.)
DYSCORDYN̄'. <i>Discordo, discrepo.</i>	DYSPENSYN'. <i>Dispenso.</i>
DYSCORDYN' yn' sownde, or syng- ynge, <i>Dissono, deliro, C. F.</i>	DYSPENDYN'. <i>Expendo.</i>
DYSCOWMFYTYN̄'. <i>Confuto, su- pero, vinco.</i>	DYSPENSON̄, be auctoryte, of pe- nawnce. <i>Dispenso.</i>
DYSCOWMFORTYN̄' (disconforten, J.) <i>Disconforto.</i>	DYSPARPLYN̄' (dispartelyn, κ.
DYSCRECYONE. <i>Discrecio.</i>	
DYSCRETE. <i>Discretus.</i>	
DYSCURER, or dyscowerer of	

burial service of the Reformed Church, appears to have been only a service of memorial, to be used even on occasion of "the yeres mynde" of the deceased, and comprises a prayer for departed souls in general. "Dirige, seruyce, *vigiles*." Palsg. Horman says, "he must go to the dirige feste, *ad silicernium*," which is mentioned by Harrison in his description of England, written in the reign of Elizabeth, where he alludes to the changes that had taken place in religious observances; "the superfluous numbers of idle waks, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also dirge-ales, with the heathnish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside." B. ii. c. i. Holinsh. vol. i. There occur items in the Hengrave accounts, already cited, which shew the feasting that took place on that occasion.

¹ By Gower and other writers dysour is used as signifying a tale teller, a convivial jester;

"Dysours dalye, reisons craken." K. Alisaunder, 6991.

Palsgrave renders "dissar, a scoffar, *saigefol*," and Horman says, "he can play the desard with a contrefet face proprely, *morionem representat*." Elyot gives "*Pantomimus*, a dyssard which can fayne and counterfayte euery mannes gesture. *Sannio*, a dysarde in a playe or disguysynge; also he whiche in countenance, gesture, and maners is a fole." Ang. Sax. dysian, *ineptire*.

dysparlyn, H. P.)¹ *Dissipo, dispergo.*
 DYSPLESAUN(C)E (displesawnce, K. H.) *Displencia.*
 DYSPLESYD. *Displacatus, imprecatus, maleplacatus.*
 DYSPLESYN'. *Displiceo.*
 DYSPOYLYN̄, or spoylyn'. *Spolio.*
 DYSPREYSYN̄', or lackyn̄'. *Culpo, vitupero.*
 DYSPUTACYONE. *Disputacio.*
 DYSPUTYN̄'. *Disputo.*
 DYSTAWNCE of place (or space, P.) betwene ij thyngys. *Distantia.*
 DYSTAUNCE, *supra in* DEBATE, *vel* DYSCORDE (*discidia*, P.)
 DYSTEMPERYN̄'. *Distempero.*
 (DYSTEMPRED, P. *Distemperatus.*)
 DYSTROBELAR of þe pece (disturbeler, or distroyere of peas, K.) *Turbator, perturbator.*
 DYSTURBELYN' (distroublyn, P.)² *Turbo, conturbo.*

DYSTROBELYNGE of pece (disturbelynge, K.) *Disturbium, turbacio, conturbacio.*
 DYSPLAYYN̄' a baner of armys of lordys, or oþer lyke. *Displodo.*
 DYVSYN' a-zenste custome. *Obsoleo, dissuesco.*
 DYVSYN, or mysse vsyn a-zenste resone. *Abutor.*
 (DYSȝESE, K. dyseȝe, H. *Tedium, calamitas.*)
 DYTANE, herbe. *Diptanus.*
 (DYTARE, *vide infra* KOKE, mete dytare.)
 DYTE (dytye, P.) *Carmen.*
 DYHTYN̄'.³ *Paro, preparo.*
 DYTYN̄' or indytyn̄' letters and speche (scripture, K.) *Dicto.*
 DYTYN̄', or indytyn for trespass. *Indicto.*
 DYTYNGE, or indytynge of trespass. *Indictacio.*
 DYTYNGE, or indytynge of curyowse speche. *Dictamen.*
 DYSWERE, or dowte.⁴ *Dubium.*

¹ In the Wicliffite version, disperplid, disperpriled, disparplid, and disparpoylid, occur in the sense of dispersed. In the curious version of Vegecius, attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. the danger is set forth of surprise by an ambush, while the host is unprepared, some employed in eating, "and somme disperbled and departede in oþer besynes." B. III. c. 8. In a sermon by R. Wimbeldon, as given by Fox, A.D. 1389, it is said that "by Titus and Vespasianus Jerusalem was destroyed, and the people of the Jewes were sparkled into all the world." Palsgrave gives "to disparpyll, Lydgate, same as disparke, *escarter, disparser*. They be sparkled now many a mile asonder." See hereafter SPARPLYN̄.

² This verb is used by Chaucer, and occurs in the Wicliffite version. "And they seyng him walkinge on the see weren disturblid." Matt. xiv. 26. So also in the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that a young soldier should be taught "that he destrowble nat the ordre of ordenaunce." The Mayor of Norwich, on being sworn, made proclamation "that iche man kepe the pees, and that no man disturble, ne breke the forseid pees, ne go armed." A.D. 1424, Blomf. Hist. ii. 100.

³ In the Household Book of Sir John Howard, A.D. 1467, among expenses incurred for one of his retinue, is entered this item, "My Lady paid a surgeone for dytynge of hym, whan he was hurte, 12d." Palsgrave gives the verb in its more usual sense, "to dyght, or dresse a thyng, *habiller*. A foule woman rychly dyght, semeth fayre by candell lyght." Ang. Sax. dihtan, *disponere*.

⁴ The place in which this word is found in the alphabetical arrangement seems to

DYUERSE. *Diversus, varius.*
 DYVERSYN', or varyñ' (varyen, P.)
Diversifico, vario.
 DYUERSYTE. *Diversitas, varietas.*
 DYUERSE WYSE, or on dyuers
 maner. *Varie, multipharie,*
diversimode.
 DYVYÑ' vnder þe weter. *Sub-*
nato, CATH.

DYUYNYTE (or deuynite, J.)
Theologia.
 DYYÑ' clothys, or letyñ' (dye, or
 lyt clothes, P.) *Tingo.*
 Doo, wylde beste (beste of the
 wode, H. P.) *Dama (capra, P.)*
 DOAR, or werkare. *Factor, actor.*
 DOBELER, vesselle (dische ves-
 selle, K.)¹ *Parapses.*
 DOBBELET, garment.² *Bigera,*

indicate that it was originally written dywere, or diwere, which may be derived from the old French, "*divers, inconstant, bizarre, incommode.*" ROQUEF. It occurs, however, written as above, in a poem by Humphrey Brereton, who lived in the reign of Hen. VII. which has been printed under the title of "the most pleasant song of Lady Bessy, eldest daughter of King Edw. IV."

"That time you promised my father dear,
 To him to be both true and just,
 And now you stand in a disweare,
 Oh Jesu Christ, who may men trust!"

¹ "A dublar, *dualis, et cetera ubi a dische.*" CATH. ANG. The Medulla gives the following explanation of *Parapsis*, "*proprie est discus sive vas quadrangulum, ex omni parte habens latera equalia, a dobuler.*" The term is derived from the French *doublier*, a dish; it occurs in Piers Ploughman, and is still retained in the Cumberland and Northern dialects. See Ray and Brockett.

² It appears that the compiler of the Promptorium assigned to *baltheus*, which properly signifies the *cingulum militare*, the unusual meaning of a garment of defence. Thus COTE ARMURE previously is rendered *baltheus*. The Catholicon explains "*diplois, duplex vestis, et est vestis militaris,*" but it does not appear to have been originally, as it subsequently became on the disuse of the gambeson, a garment of defence. The *dublectus* mentioned in the Constitutions of Fred. II. King of Sicily, in the XIVth century, was a garment of ordinary use by nobles and knights, as were also, it is probable, the rich garments provided for John II. of France, in 1352, when Stephen de Fontaine, his goldsmith, accounts for the delivery of "*un fin drap d'or de damas, et un fin camocas d'outremer, pour faire deux doublés.*" At this period wadded defences were made in Paris by the *armuriers*, and the tailors were divided into two crafts, *pourpointiers* and *doubletters*; it was only in 1358 that the Regent Charles, on account of the use of the doublet becoming general, permitted the tailors to exercise also the craft of *doubletters*. See the *Reglemens sur les Métiers*, edited by Depping, p. 414. Shortly after, however, the doublet appears as a military defence; "25 doublettes, 24 jakkes," and other armours, are enumerated among the munitions of Hadleigh Castle granted in 1405 by Henry IV. to his son Humfrey. Rymer, viii. 384. The importance at this time attached to the manufacture of this kind of armour appears by the privileges conceded in 1407 to the "*armurariis linearum armaturarum civitatis Londonie.*" Pat. 9 Hen. IV. confirmed 18 Hen. VI. and 5 Edw. IV. It is related that the Duke of Suffolk, when murdered at sea in 1450, was attired in a "gown of russete, and dobllette of velvet mayled;" Paston Letters, i. 40; and in the curious inventories of the effects of Sir John Fastolf, at Caistor, in Norfolk, 1459, occur "j dowblettis of red felwet uppon felwet; j dowbelet of rede felwet, lynyd with linnen clothe." Archæol. xxi.

UG. *baltheus*, *diplois*, CATH. *anabatrum*.
 DOBELYÑ', or dublyñ'. *Duplico*.
 DOCERE of an halle (dosere, K. docere, H. P.)¹ *Dorsorium*, *auleum*, CATH. C. F.
 DODDYD, wythe-owte hornysse (wit owtyn hornys, K.)² *Decornutus*, *incornutus*.
 DODDYÑ' trees, or herbys, and oþer lyke. *Decomo*, *capulo*, CATH.
 DODDYD, as trees. *Decomatus*, *miculus* (*mutilus*, P.)
 DOGGE. *Canis*.
 DOGGE, shyppe-herdys hownde. *Gregarius*, CATH.

DOGGYD. *Caninus*.
 DOGGYDE, malycyowse. *Maliciosus*, *perversus*, *bilosus*.
 DORON'³ *Degener*.
 DOOKE, byrde (doke, K. fowle or birde, P.) *Anas*.
 DOOKELYNGE (birde, P.) *Anatinus*.
 DOCKEWEDE. *Padella* (*paradilla*, P.)
 DOKET, or dockyd by þe tayle. *Decaudatus*, *caudâ decurtus*.
 DOCKYD, lessyd or obryggyd. *Abbreviatus*, *minoratus*.
 DOKKYÑ', or smytyñ' a-wey the tayle. *Decaudo*.

253. See further Sir Samuel Meyrick's valuable observations on military garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. 228. At a later time the doublet seems again to have become a vestment of ordinary use, the military garment which resembled it being termed a coat of fence. "I wyll were a cote of defence for my surete, *loricâ lintheâ*." HORM. Caxton says "Donaas the doblet maker hath performed my doublet and my jaquet, *mon pourpainte, et mon paltocque*." Book for Travellers.

¹ DORCERE, MS.; but this reading is evidently erroneous, and the word is derived from the French, *dossier*, or Latin, *dosserium*. See DOSSE, and DORCERE, which occurs afterwards in its proper place. In a Latin-English Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 144, occur "*auleum*, *scannarium*, a dosure;" and another makes the following distinction: "*anabatum*, *hedosour*, *dorsorium*, *syd-dosour*." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. The term occurs in the Awntyrs of Arthure, 431, where a costly pavilion is described;

"Fighte was it prowdeley, withe purpure and paille,
 And dossours, and qweschyns, and bankowres fulle bryghte."

Sir F. Madden explains it as signifying here a cushion for the back, but in its usual sense it seems to denote the hangings or "hallyngs" of tapestry, which, before the use of wainscot, were generally used to cover and adorn the lower part of the wall of a chamber. Chaucer uses the word "dosser" in a different sense, speaking of sallow twigs, which men turn to various uses,

"Or maken of these paniers,
 Or else hutches and dossers." H. of Fame, iii. 850.

Panniers are still called, in many parts, dosses, dorsels, or dorsers. See Ray and Moore. Hollyband renders "*hotte*, a basket, a dosser."

² Dodded is used in the North in this sense; see Brockett, and the Craven Dialect. Jamieson gives doddy and dottit with a similar signification. In Norfolk doddy still means low in stature. Phillips has dodded, lopped as a tree, and in Suffolk scathed or withered trees are called dooted, in the North, doddered, words which appear to be derivable from the same source. Skinner suggests "Belg. *dodde*, *caulis*, *fustis*, *paxillus*."

³ This word does not occur in the other MSS.; the reading is probably corrupt, and from the place in which it occurs, DOGON' may be suggested as a correction. This term of contempt seems to be derived from the French "*Doguin*, *brutal*, *hargneux*." ROQUEF. See Dugon in Jamieson's Dictionary.

DOKKYŃ, or shortyŃ. *Decurto*,
abbrevio, *capulo*, C. F.
 DOLE, merke.¹ *Meta*, *tramaricia*.
 DOLE, or dolefulnesse. *Dolor*,
dolorositas (*lamentacio*, P.)
 DOLE, or almesse yevynge (doole
 of almesse, P.) *Roga*, CATH.
erogacio.
 DOLEFULLE. *Dolorosus*.
 DOLFYNE, fýsche. *Delphinus*.
 DOLLYD, sum what hotte (or
 sumdyl hot, K.)² *Tepefactus*.
 DOLLYŃ' ale, or oþer drynke.
Tepefacio.
 (DOLLYNGE, K. doolyngge, H. *Te-*
pefactio.)
 DOME. *Judicium*, *examen*.
 DOME HOWSE. *Pretorium*.
 DOMES MANNE (domysman, K.)
Judex, CATH.
 DOOŃ', or werkyŃ'. *Facio*, *ago*.
 DOON A-WEY. *Aufero*, *deleo*.
 DOON' AWKE (don amys, K. H. P.)

Sinistro, CATH. (*malefacio*,
protervio, P.)
 DO GYLE, *supra in* BEGYLE.
 DO GOODE. *Benefacio*.
 DO LECHERY. *Fornicor* (*luxu-*
rior, P.)
 DO MAWMENTRYE. *Ydolatro*.
 DOOŃ' of clothys. *Exuo*.
 DOO GLOTYNYE. *Crapulor*.
 DO OŃ CLOTHYS, or clothyn'.
Induo, *vestio*.
 DOON' OWTE, or qwenchyŃ' (lizth,
 K. lyth, H.) *Extinguo*.
 DO TO WETYŃ', or knowyŃ'. *In-*
timo, *innotesco*, *innoteo*.
 DO WRONGE a-þene resone (ayenst
 reason or lawe, P.) *Injurior*,
prejudico.
 DOOŃ' wykyddely. *Nequito*, CATH.
 DOON' or fulle wroste (done or full
 wrout, H. wrought, P.) *Factus*,
completus, *perfectus*.
 DONET.³ *Donatus*.

¹ Agnes Paston writes to her son Edmund, the lawyer, respecting the dispute as to a right of way, between his father and the Vicar of Paston, who had been "acordidde, and doolis sette howe broode the weye schuld ben, and nowe he hath pullid uppe the doolis, and seithe he wolle makyn a dyche ryght over the weye." Paston Letters, iii. 32. Forby gives this word as still used in Norfolk, the mark being often a low post, called a dool-post; it occurs also in Tusser. Bp. Kennett states that landmarks, or boundary-stones, are in some parts of Kent called "dowle-stones," and explains dole or doul as signifying "a bulk, or green narrow slip of ground left unplowed in arable land." See his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. Queen Elizabeth, in her Injunctions, 1559, directs that at the customary perambulations on the Rogation days, the admonition shall be given, "Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and dolles of his neighbor." Wilkins, Conc. IV. 184. Ang. Sax. *dælan*, *dividere*.

² "Dollyd, *defrutus*." CATH. ANG. The Medulla renders "*tepefacio*, to make leuke."

³ The grammar most universally used in the middle ages was that composed by Ælius Donatus in the IVth century, and the term Donet became generally expressive of a system of grammar. See Warton's Eng. Poet. i. 281, Clarke's Bibl. Dict. iii. 144. It was printed among Gramm. Vet. Putsch. p. 1735. The rich hall prepared for the education of the son of the Emperor was decorated with symbols of grammar, musick, astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, rhetoric, and physic.

"Therinne was paint of Donet thre pars,
 And eke alle the seven ars." Seuyn Sages, 181.

Allusions to Donet occur in Chaucer, and Piers Ploughman. In Sir John Howard's Household Book is a payment, 1466, "fore a donet for master Gorge, 12*d*." and

DONGE, matrasse.¹ *Culcitra, matracia, lodex* (*fultrum*, P.)
 DONGE, mucke. *Fimus, letamen*.
 DONGE CARTE. *Titubatorium*.
 DONGE HYLLE. *Sterquilinium, fimarium, forica*.
 DUNGEŃ, or mukkyŃ'londe. *Fimo, pastino*, BRIT.
 DOPPAR, or dydoppar, watyr byrde.² *Mergulus*.
 (DOPPYNGE, H. P.)³
 DORCERE.⁴ *Anabatrūm*.

DORE. *Ostium*.
 DORLOTT.⁵ *Trica, caliendrum*, C. F.
 DORMAWNTE tre (dormawntre, K.)⁶ *Trabes*.
 DORMOWSE, beste. *Glis*.
 DORTOWRE. *Dortorium*.
 DOSEYNE. *Duodena*.
 (DOSSE, K. P.)⁷ *Dossorium*.
 DOTARDE (or dosell, P.) *Desipio, deceptis*.
 DOTELLE, stoppynge of a vesselle

Caxton mentions it as one of the books in greatest demand, "George the booke-sellar hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our lady, Donettis, partis, accidents." Book for Travellers. "Donett, *Donatus*, a Donett lerner, *Donatista*." CATH. ANG.

¹ In the Inventory of Effects of Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, 1459, there appear the following items in his own chamber: "j fedderbedde, j donge of fyne blewe, i bolster, ij blankettys of fustians, j purpeynt," &c. Archæol. xxi. 268. A previous entry mentions a "donge of purle sylke."

² The little Grebe is still known by the names didapper, dipper, or dobchick, the *Mergulus fluviatilis* of the older naturalists, *Podiceps minor* of Temminck. Ang. Sax. dop fugel, *mergus*, dufedoppa, *pelicanus*, according to the sense in which the word occurs Ps. ci. 7, in the Lambeth Psalter; but its derivation from dufian, *immergere*, would make the appellation inappropriate to that bird.

³ Forby and Moore mention the word dop, as used in East Anglia at the present day to denote a short quick curtsy. Ang. Sax. doppetan, *mersare*.

⁴ "*Auleum, dorsarium, cortina, anabatrūm, anastrum, dosure* or curtayne; *colaterale, syd-dosour*." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A dorsure, *dorsorium*." CATH. ANG. "*Anabatrūm*, a cortyne. *Auleum*, an hangyn, *i. indumentum aule, cortina*, or a cortyne." ORTUS. M. Paris speaks of the "*dossale, sive tapesium in quo passio S. Albani figuratur*," given to St. Alban's by Abbot Richard, who died 1119. Among the cloths of arras and tapestry work belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, enumerated in the curious inventories taken about the year 1459, occur several "hallyngs" of tapestry and worsted, a term probably synonymous with dorsure. Archæol. xxi. 259. See above, DOCERE.

⁵ Dorlott is taken from the French *dorelot*, which signifies an ornament of female attire generally, but here seems to denote particularly the elegant network, frequently enriched with jewels, in which the hair was enclosed, termed a kelle, caul, or crepine; or the head dress called a volipere, which is mentioned by Chaucer. "*Trica, plicatura vel nexus capillorum*." ORTUS. "*Caliendrum*, a voliper." MED. GRAMM. In 1394 Johanna Laburn of York bequeaths "j kyngll, j dorlot, j armari . . . best volet yat se hat, and a red hude singill." Testam. Ebor. i. 196. Cotgrave gives "*dorlot*, a jewel or pretty trinket, as a chain, brooch, aglet, button, billement, &c. wherwith a woman sets out her apparel;" and by the Statutes of the trades of Paris in 1403 it appears that the craft of *doreloterie* consisted in making fringes and ribbons both of silk and thread. See Roquefort and Charpentier.

⁶ A dormant or sleeper is a main beam that, resting upon the side walls, serves to support the joists, or the rafters of the roof. It is called in Norfolk a dormer. "*Treine*, a dorman or great beame." COTGR.

⁷ Doss is at the present time the name given in Norfolk and Suffolk to a hassock,

(dottel, H. dossell, P.)¹ *Ducillus, ductildus*, C. F.
 DOTRELLE, byrde. *Fingus*.
 DOTRELLE, fowle, *idem quod*
 DOTARDE.²
 DOTYNGE. *Desipencia*.
 DOTONE. *Desipio*.
 DOTON', or dote for age. *Deliro*,
 CATH. *in lira*.
 DOWE, paste for brede. *Pasta*, C. F.
 DOWRE, wedowys parte (dowary,
 K. P.) *Dos (vel perdos*, P.)
 DOWCET mete, or swete cake mete
 (bake mete, P.)³ *Dulceum*,
 C. F. (*ductileus*, P.)

DOVE, culuyr byrde (dowe brid,
 K. dowue, P.) *Columba*.
 DOVE, yonge byrde. *Columbella*.
 DOWYS HOOLE, or dovys howse.
Columbar, CATH.
 DOWER yn the erthe (dowwere, H.
 douwir, P.) *Cuniculus*.
 DOWME, as a man or woman. *Mutus*.
 DOWNE (of, P.) federys.⁴ *Pluma*,
plumula, plumella, UG.
 DOWNE, or downewarde. *Deorsum*.
 DOWNE GATE, or downe goynge.
Descensus.
 DOWNE GATE of þe sunne (ormone,
 H.) or oþer planettyes. *Occasus*.

such as is used in church, and panniers are in some places called dosses. See DOCERE.

¹ This name for a faucet appears to be a corruption of *ductulus*, which in the Latin-English Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. is rendered "dosselle," as the word is more commonly written, from the French *dosil, doucil*, or according to Cotgrave, "*doisil*, a faucet." Among the *pertinencia promptuario*, in another Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1092, is given "*clipsidra*, a doselpyn." In the Seuyn Sages, it is related how Ypocras pierced a tun in a thousand places :

" And tho he hadde mad holes so fele,
 In ech he pelt a dosele." line 1150.

See dottle in Jamieson's Dictionary, dossel, Craven Dialect.

² This word appears here to signify a foolish person, not the stupid bird common in Lincolnshire and the neighbouring counties, the *Charadrius morinellus*, and the repetition caused by the word "fowle" is probably here an error. "A dotrelle, *desipa*." CATH. ANG.

³ In the Forme of Cury doucets are not named, but "daryols," p. 82, seem almost the same ; directions are given in the following recipe, which is taken from Harl. MS. 279, f. 41, b. under the head of "Bake metis, *vyaunde furnéz*. Doucetez. Take creme a gode cupfulle, and put it on a straynoure, þanne take 3olkys of eyroun, and put þer-to, and a lytel mylke ; þen strayne it þorw a straynoure in-to a bolle ; þen take sugre y-now and put þer-to, or ellys hony for defaute of sugre ; þan coloure it wit safroun ; þan take þin cofyns, and put in þe ovynne lere, and lat hem ben hardyð ; þan take a dyssche y-fastened on þe pelys ende, and pore þin comade in-to þe dyssche, and fro þe dyssche in-to þe cofyns, and whan þey don a-ryse wel, take hem out, and serue hem forthie." Among the election expenses of Sir John Howard at Ipswich, 1467, appears the item in his household book, "viij boshelles of flour for dowsetes ;" and in the first course at dinner in Sir John Nevile's account of the marriage of his daughter to Roger Rockley, in 1526, appear "dulcets, ten of dish." Palsgrave gives "dousette, a lytell flawne, *darriolle*."

⁴ DOWME, MS. and K. downe, P.

(DOWPAR, bryd, K. dooper, H. *Mergus*.)

DOWRYS, or dowryble (dowrybbe, K. dovrybbe, H.)¹ *Sarpa, costa pasthalis*, C. F. (*costapastalis*, P.)

DOWCE EGYR, or sowre an(d) swete menglyd to-gedyr (dowe soure and swete togedyr, K. dovseger, H. menkt togeder, P.)² *Mulsus*, C. F. *musus*, C. F. *dulce amarum*.

DOWTE. *Dubium*.

DOWTYN̄'. *Dubito*, CATH. (*hesito*, P.)

DOWTYN̄' bothe partyes a-lyke. *Ambigo*.

DOWTYNGE. *Dubitacio, dubietas*.

DOWTEFULLE. *Dubius, ambiguus*.

DOWTELES. *Indubius, sine dubio*.

DOWTELESLY. *Indubie, proculdubio*.

DOWSTY, bolde, or hardy (dowty, K. H. P.)³ *Audax*.

DOSTER (dowtyr, K. doughter, P.) *Filia*.

DOSTYR IN LAWE. *Nurus*.

DOWE TROWE (trowghe, P.) *Pistralla, alveus*, DICC.

DRAPLYD (drablyd, K.) *Paludosus*, CATH. (*lutulentus*, P.)

DRABELYN̄' (drakelyn, P.)⁴ *Paludo, traunlimo (sic)*

DRAFFE.⁵ *Segestarium, drascum*.

¹ A rybbe is an household implement, which probably received its name from its form, a kind of scraper or rasp used in making bread; thus Palsgrave renders "dowrybbe, *ratisseur à paste*." The term occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth.

"*Vostre paste dount pestrez*, (kned bi douw)
De vn rastuer (a douw ribbe) *le auge* (a trow) *moundez*,
Le rastel (a rake) *e le raster*
Sount diuerses en lour mester." Arund. MS. 220, f. 299, b.

Hence it appears to have served for scraping and cleansing the kneading trough. Another implement, termed likewise a rybbe, was used in the preparation of flax. See hereafter RYBBE, and RYBBYN̄ flax.

² In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 20, will be found recipes for egurdouce, a compound of the flesh of rabbits or kids with currants, onions, wine and spices; and for egurdouce of fysshe, pp. 63, 113. Directions are also given for concocting "an egge dows," which seems more to resemble the mixture alluded to in the Promptorium, being composed of almonds, milk, vinegar, and raisins. *Mulsus* signifies a kind of mead, and dowce egyr was probably much the same as oximel.

³ "Dugthy, *ubi* worthy." CATH. ANG. A. Saxon, dohtig, *instructus*.

⁴ This word is still used in Norfolk, in the sense of to draggle, and a slattern is called a drabble-tail. Ang. Sax. drabbe, *faeces*.

⁵ Draffe, or chaffe, is a word that occurs in Chaucer:

"Why shuld I sowen draf out of my fist,
 Whan I may sowen whete, if that me list." *Persone's Prol.*

In the *Reve's Tale* the scholar John complains of being left to lie in his bed "like a draf sak." So likewise in *Piers Ploughman's Vision*, where allusion is made to casting pearls to swine, it is said that

"Draf were hem levere,
 Than al the precious perree." line 5617.

In the *Vocabulary*, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occurs under the head "*ad brasorium pertinencia, dragium, draf*;" and in the Cath. Ang. "draf, *segisterium, acinatum, brasi-*

DRAFFE, or drosse, or mater stampyd. *Pilumen*.

DRAGAUNCE, herbe (dragans, P.)¹
Dragancia, C. F. *basilica*, *dracenta*, C. F.

DRAGGE (dragy, K. dradge, H. P.)²
Dragetum.

DRAGGE, menglyd corne (drage, or mestlyon, P.)³ *Mixtio* (*mixtilio*, P.)

DRAGGYN', or drawyn'. *Trajicio*, CATH.

DRAGGYNGE, or drawynge. *Tractus*.

DRAGONE. *Draco* (*vel drago*, P.)

DRAKE, byrde. *Ancer*, *vel ancer anatinus*.

DRAME, wyghte. *Drama*, *dragma*.

DRANE. *Fucus*, KYLW.

DRAPER. *Pannarius*, KYLW.

DRAWKE, wede.⁴ *Drauca*, C. F. *in lolium*.

DRAWYN', or drawe. *Traho*.

DRAWYN' a-longe. *Protraho*.

D(R)AWYN' a-wey. *Abstraho*.

DRAWYN' a-zene (agayne, P.)
Retraho.

DRAWE forthe owte of þe ovyne.
Effurno.

purgium." "Segisterium, Anglice, droffe." ORTUS. "Draffe, dracque." PAISG. Ang. Sax. drof, *sordidus*. Matt. Paris has given a charter of Guarin, Abbot of St. Alban's, dated 1194, in which the word *drascum* occurs, which appears to signify the grains that remain after brewing, called in French *drasche*, or *drague*. Compare CORALLE, or drasse of corne, and DROSSE.

¹ Numerous virtues are ascribed by Macer and other writers to the herb dragaunce or nedder's tongue, called also dragon wort, addyrwort, or serpentine, arum or aron. See Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 73. Macer says that "water of dragaunce ys gode to wasshe venome soris," and it appears to have been yearly distilled in the household of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511. See Antiqu. Rep. iv., 284. "Dragence, or nedder gryffe, *dragancia*, *basilisca*, *herba serpentina*." CATH. ANG.

² This word is taken from the French *dragée*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfits anciently much esteemed. Chaucer says of the Doctor of Phisike,

"Ful redy hadde he his apothecaries,
To send him dragges, and his lettuaries." Cant. Tales, Prol.

³ In the XIIIth century the grains chiefly cultivated in England, as appears by the accounts of the bailiff of the royal manor of Marlborough, Rot. Pip. 1 Edw. I., were wheat, "berecorn, dragg," or a mixture of vetches and oats, beans and pease. The regulations for the brewers of Paris, in 1254, prescribe that they shall brew only "*de grains, c'est à savoir, d'orge, de mestuel, et de dragée*;" *Réglemens sur les Arts*, ed. by Depping. Tusser speaks of dredge as commonly grown in the Eastern counties.

"Sow'barly and dredge with a plentiful hand."

"Thy dredge and thy barlie goe thresh out to malt."

Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, mentions "dredge mault, malt made of oats mixed with barley malt, of which they make an excellent fresh quick sort of drink," used in Staffordshire. "*Dragée aux chevaux*, provender of divers sorts of pulse mixed together." COTGR. See MESTLYONE, or monge corne.

⁴ "Drake, or darnylle, *zizaunia*." CATH. ANG. The gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth makes a distinction between these two weeds:

"*Le yueray* (darnel) *i crest, et le betel* (drauke)."

Gerard assigns the name to a species of *bromus sterilis*, which he calls small wild oats, in Brabant called drauch, and Skinner suggests that the name may be derived "*a Belg. droogh, siccus, quia et actu et potentia siccum est*." Drawke or drake is well known in Norfolk and Suffolk, and Forby says it is the common darnel grass, *lolium perenne*.

DRAWE fowlys, or dysbowaylyñ'.
Excaterizo, NECC. *eviscerō*, UG.
 (*exentero*, P.)

DRAWE lotte. *Sorcior*.

DRAWYÑ' owte. *Extraho*.

DRAWĒN' owt of the shethe (shede,
 K. P. schede, H.) *Evagino*.

DRAWE to. *Attraho*.

DRAWYÑ' or steryñ', entycyn' to
 goodenes, or badnes (styren or
 meuen, P.) *Allicio*.

DRAWE watur, or oper lyke.
Haurio.

DRAWE vp by þe rote. *Eradico*,
evello.

DRAWTE, or pulle. *Tractus*.

DRAWTE of drynke (draught, P.)
Haustus.

DRAWTE of watyr owte of a welle,
 or oper lycoure owte of a wes-
 selle, *idem est*.

DRAWE BRYGGE (drawte brydge,
 P.) *Superfossorium*, *pons trac-*
tilis, *pons tractativus*, *pons ver-*
satilis, COMM.

DRAWTE WELLE. *Ha(u)rium*, UG.
in haurio.

DREDE. *Timor*, *pavor*, *terror*.

DREDEFULLE. *Timidus*, *pavidus*.

DREDEFULLE and vgely (vggly,
 P.) *Terribilis*, *horribilis*.

DREDEFULNESSE, *idem est quod*
 DREDE.

DREDEFULNESSE, and horrybyl-
 nesse. *Horribilitas*, *terribilitas*.

DREDYN'. *Timeo*, *metuo*, *formido*,
vereor, *paveo*.

DREGGYS, or drestys. *Fex*.

DREGGY (dresty, P.) or fulle of
 drestys. *Feculentus*, C. F.

DREGGYS of oyle (drestis, P.)
Amurca, CATH.

DREGGYS, or lyys of wyne (drestis
 or lese, P.) *Tartarum*, C. F.

DREEME. *Somnium*.

DREMARE. *Somniator*.

DREMYÑ', or dretchyñ' yn slepe.
Sompnio.

DREMYNGE. *Sompniacio*.

DREME REDARE. *Solutor*, CATH.

DRESSYÑ'. *Dirigo*, *rictonnor* (*sic*)
 KYLW.

DRESSYNGE. *Directio*.

DRESSYNGE KNYFE. *Mensacula*,
 DICC.

DRESSURE, or dressynge boorde.
Dressorium, *directorium*.

(DRESTYS, drestys of oyle, drestys,
 or lyys of wyne, *supra in* DREG-
 GYS, K.)¹

(DRETCHYÑ' yn slepe, *supra in*
 DREMYÑ'.)²

¹ The Medulla renders "*fecula*, a little traist, *feculentus*, fulle of traiste," (Harl. MS. 2257); in the Ortus, "dregges." *Amurca* is explained by Elyot to mean "the mother or fome of all oyles," in Harl. MS. 1002, "drastus." Palsgrave gives "dresty, full of drest, *lieux*." Horman says "the drastys (*flores*) of the wyne be medicynable." Ang. Sax. dresten, *faeces*.

² This verb is used by Chaucer, and other writers, in the sense of being disturbed by dreams.

"This chaunteclere gan gronen in his throte,
 As man that in his dreams is dretched sore." Nonne's Priest's Tale.

"And if it so bytide this nyght,
 That the in slepe dreche ani wight,
 Or any dremis make the rad,
 Turn ogayn, and say I bad." Ywaine and Gawin, line 480.

It has also the sense of to delay or hinder, in several passages of Chaucer and Gower.

DRY fro moysture. *Siccus*.
 DRYE, or seere. *Aridus*.
 DRYE, as kyne (nete, P.) or bestys
 þat wylle gyfe no mylke (yeue,
 P.) *Exuberis*, UG.
 DRYFTE, or drywyng of bestys.¹
 Minatus.
 DRYYN'. *Sicco, desicco*.
 DRYLLE, or lytylle drafte of drynke
 (draught, P.) *Haustillus*.
 DRYNESSE. *Siccitas, ariditas*.
 DRYNKE. *Potus, poculum, pocio*.
 DRYNKARE. *Potator, bibax, bibo*.
 DRYNKYÑ'. *Bibo, poto*.
 DRYNKYÑ' a-zeēn' (ageyne, P.)
 Rebibo, repoto.
 DRYNKYÑ' a-bowte (drynkyn-
 alwt, K. all oute, P.) *Ebibo, epoto*.
 DRYNKELYÑ' (drynklyn, H.
 drenchyn, P.) *Mergo, submergo*.
 DRYPPE, or drope (drepe, P.)
 Gutta, stilla, cadula, C. F.

DRYPPYÑ', or droppyñ'. *Stillo,*
 gutto.
 DRYPPYNGE, or droppynge. *Stil-*
 lacio.
 DRYE SCABBE. *Impetigo*, UG.
 DRYTE (or, P.) doonge.² *Merda,*
 stercus (menda, P.)
 DRYVYLLE, serwawnte.³ *Ducti-*
 cus, ducticia.
 DRYVE bestys. *Mino*, C. F. CATH.
 DRYVYN, *supra in CONSTREYNYN*.
 DRYVYÑ', or constreynynd. *Co-*
 actus, constrictus, astrictus.
 DRYVYÑ', or ledde. *Ductus*.
 DRYVYNGE, or cathchyng (chas-
 inge, P.) *Minatus*.
 DRYVYNGE, or constreynyng.
 Compulsio, coactio, constrictio.
 DROBLY, or drubly (drobely, P.)⁴
 Turbulentus, turbidus.
 DROBLY, of drestys. *Feculentus*,
 C. F.

See also Piers Ploughman's Crede, where the baneful conduct of the Friars is exposed, who desert the rule of their order and "dreccheth the puple," lin. 924, 1004. Ang. Sax. dreccan, *turbare*. See Jamieson.

¹ The drift of the forest, *agitatio animalium in foresta*, is a legal term which implied a view taken of the cattle feeding in the chase, forest, or waste, at certain seasons when they were driven into an enclosure, in order to ascertain whose they were, and whether legally commonable. The Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 13, among various clauses, devised for the improvement of the breed of horses, directs the drift to be made at Michaelmas, and other convenient times, and under-sized horses to be destroyed. The word is used by Horman metaphorically, in its more ordinary acceptation, "subtylie dryftis (*callida consilia*) ought nat to sette a iudge out of the ryght wey." Elyot renders "*adpulsus*, the dryfte of shepe to the water."

² "To dryte, *cacare, egerere*." CATH. ANG. In the Wicliffite version, Phil. iii., 8, is thus rendered; "I deme alle thingis as drit;" and the word occurs also in Wicliffe's "Objections of Freres. Freres setten more by stinking dritt of worldly goods, then they don by virtues, and goods of bliss." See Jamieson's observations on the etymology of the verb to drite, *exonerare ventrem*. Ang. Sax. gedritan, *cacare*.

³ Horman speaks of "a dryuyl or a drudge: he is a very dryuell, *sterquilinium*." Junius gives in this sense "drivell or droile, *mastigia, qui ubique expulsus abactusque est*. Belg. drevel." See droile in Jamieson's Dictionary. Tusser, in his Points of Huswifery, speaks of an under servant in the dairy termed a droy, or droile, whose duties appear to have been similar to those of the DEYE, described in the note on that word.

"Good droy to serve hog, to help wash, and to milk,
 More needfull is truly, than some in their silk."

⁴ Chaucer, in the Person's Tale, says, "he is like to an hors, that seeketh rather

DROMEDARY, beste. *Dromedarius* (*dromedus*, C. F. P.)

DROPE, *supra in* DRYPPE.

DROPSYE, sekenesse. *Idropis*.

(DROPSY man or woman, P. *Ydropicus*.)

(DROPPYNG, *supra in* DRIPPYNG, K.)

DROPPYNGE of flesshe, or fyshe yn' þe rostynge. *Cadula*, CATH. C. F.

DROSSE of corne.¹ *Acus*, *cribillum*, *ruscum*, CATH.

DROSSE of metalle. *Scorium*, CATH.

DROSSE, or fylthe where of hyt be (qwat so it be, K.) *Ruscum*, *rusculum*, CATH.

DROTARE (droot, P.) *Traulus*, *traula*.

DROTYN' yn' speche.² *Traulo*.

DROTYNGE. *Traulatus*.

DROTYNGLY. *Traule*.

DROVE of bestys. *Armentum*, *polia*, CATH.

(DROWPYN', or prively to be hydde, *supra in* DARYN'.)³

DROWTE. *Siccitas*.

DRUBLY, *supra in* DROBELY.⁴

DRUBBLYN', or torblyñ' watur, or other lycoure. *Turbo*.

DRUBLYNESSE. *Turbulencia*, *feculencia*, CATH.

DRUNKŌN'. *Ebrius*, *temulentus*.

DRUNKELEW.⁵ *Ebriosus*.

to drink drovy or troubled water, then for to drink water of the clere well." "Drovy, *turbidus*, *turbulentus*." CATH. ANG. "*Turbidus*, troubli, drobli, or dark." MED. GRAMM. "*Turbulentus*, *i. non lucidus*, drouy." ORTUS. Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "dravy or druvy, Bor. druvy, Northumb. drevy, thick, muddy as the water is. Sax. drefend, *turbidus*." Forby mentions drovy, used in Norfolk as an epithet of loathing, on account of filthiness of the person. Ang. Sax. drof, *cænosus*.

¹ Higin, in his version of Junius's Nomenclator, renders "*vannus*, a van wherwith corne is clensed from chaffe and drosse against the wind." Ang. Sax. dros, *fæx*, *sordes*. At Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk, in 1604, is entered in account a delivery "for the swine, of dross wheat." Hist. of Hengrave, 207.

² This term, implying difficulty of speech, or stuttering, has not been met with elsewhere. The Ortus renders "*traulus*, a ratelere," a word equally unnoticed by Glossarists, which occurs also in Cath. Ang. "To ratylle, *traulare*; a ratyller, *traulus*."

³ In the Anturs of Arther, where a description occurs of the King and his court going forth to the chace, it is said,

"The dere in the dellun,

Thay droupun and daren." Ed. by Mr. Robson, p. 3.

⁴ "*Turbidus*, troubli, drubli, or darke." MED. In the Ortus and Cath. Angl. drouy occurs in the same sense; Jamieson gives droubly and drumbly; and the verb to drumble, signifying to be confused, is used by Shakespeare. See Nares.

⁵ This word is used repeatedly by Chaucer, and occurs in Piers Ploughman and the Wicliffite version.

"Irous Cambises was eke dronkelew,

And ay delighted him to ben a shrew." Sompnoure's Tale.

Horman uses the word "dronkleu, dronkeleu." In a curious treatise on Obstetrics of the later part of the XVth century, Add. MS. 12,195, are particular instructions for the selection of a nurse, among whose recommendations are "þat sche be wysse and well a-vyssyd, and þat sche lof þe chylde, and þat sche be not dronkeleche."

DRUNKESHEPE. ¹ <i>Ebrietas.</i>	DUDDE, clothe. ³ <i>Amphibalus</i> , C. F.
DWALE, herbe. ² <i>Morella sompnifera, vel morella mortifera.</i>	<i>birrus</i> , CATH. C. F. KYLW.
DUBBYLLE. <i>Duplex, duplex.</i>	DWELLARE. <i>Incola, mansionarius</i> , C. F.
(DUBLER, <i>supra</i> in DOBELER, K. H. <i>Parapsis</i> , P.)	DWELLYN̄'. <i>Maneo, commoror.</i>
(DUBLET, <i>supra</i> in DOBBELET, K. H. <i>Baltheus</i> .)	DWELLYN̄', or longe lettȳn' or taryyñ'. <i>Moror, pigritor.</i>
(DUBBYL garment, K. <i>Diplois</i> .)	DWELLYNGE, place. <i>Mancio, habitaculum.</i>
DUBBYLMAN, or false and deceivable. <i>Duplicarius</i> , DICC. CATH.	DWELLYNGE or (longe, P.) taryynge. <i>Mora.</i>
DUBBYLLE TONGYDE. <i>Bilinguis.</i>	DWEROWE (dwerwh, K. dwerwe, H. P. dwerfe, W.) ¹ <i>Nanus</i> , C. F.
DUBLYN̄', <i>supra</i> in DOBELYN̄', et <i>duplo</i> , CATH. <i>gemino.</i>	<i>sessillus</i> , CATH. et UG. <i>in sedeo.</i>
DUBBYN̄', or make knyghte. <i>Insignio.</i>	DWYNYN̄' a-wey (dwyne or vanysse away, P.) <i>Evaneo, evanesco.</i>

¹ Gower, speaking of the vices that spring from original sin, says,

“Wherof the first is dronkeship,
Whiche beareth the cuppe felauship.” Conf. Am. lib. vii.

“Drunkechepe, *ebrietas, vinolencia*, &c.” Harl. MS. 1002, f. 173, b.

² Chaucer makes repeated allusion to the somniferous qualities of the night-shade, or dwale, the *Atropa belladonna*.

“Arise (quod she) what haue ye dronken dwale?
Why slepen ye? it is no nitertale.” Court of Love.

A strange effect is attributed to this plant in a volume of miscellaneous collections, once belonging to William Worcestre, Sloane MS. 4, p. 2. “For to take alle maner of byrdys. Take whete, or other corne, and take guse of dwale, and menche þe corne þer yn, and ley yt þer þe byrdys hawntene, and when they have eten þer of, þey shalle slepe, þat ye may take þem with yowre handys.” Higin, in the Version of Junius's Nomenclator, gives “*Solanum letale*, banewoort, dwall, or great nightshade.”

³ “*Amphibalus*, a sclaveyn, a faldynge, or a dudd.” MED. GRAMM. “*Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum*, a coule, or a dudde, or a gowne.” Harl. MS. 2257. According to the explanation given of *birrus*, the garment called a DUDDE seems to have been a coarse wrapper or dread-nought, probably the same as the Irish mantle made of raw wool, which was in request in England as late as the time of Charles I., as appears by the Custom-house rates. “*Birrum, vestis pilosa seu grossa*, a schypper's mauntel.” ORTUS. Forby gives to duddle up, or wrap up with clothes; in the North, as well as other parts of England, rags or clothes in general are called dudds; and Grose mentions a square in Stourbridge fair, where linen cloth was sold, called the duddery. See Jamieson.

⁴ By early writers this word is written very variously, but approaching more or less to the Ang. Sax. *dweorg, dweorh, nanus*, which in the valuable fragment of Ælfric's Glossary, discovered by Sir Thomas Phillipps, in the Chapter Library, Worcester, is written “*dwæruh*.” Thus the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth, “*Ieo vey ester un petit neym* (dwerouh).” Arund. MS. 220. In Lybeaus Disconus “*dwerk*” occurs repeatedly, and in King Alisaunder we read of “*durwes*, the leynt of an elne.” In Synonym. Harl. MS. 1002, f. 173, occurs the word “*dwarof*,” and in Cath. Ang.

(DWFHOWUS, K. dufhows, P. *Columbaria*.)

DUKE. *Dux*.

DUCHESSE. *Ducissa*.

DULLE of egge. (*Obtusus*, K. P.)

(DULLE of wytte, K. P.) *Hebes*.

DULLARDE (dullare, K.) *Duribuccius*, CATH. *agrestis*, *Aristoteles in ethicis*.

DULLYÑ', or make dulle yn wytte. *Hebeto*.

DULLYÑ', or make dulle in egge toole. *Obtundo*.

DULLYÑ', or lesyñ' the egge. *Hebetesco*, C. F.

DULY. *Debite*.

DWLY, or trostyly. *Secure, firmiter*.

DULNESSE of egge. *Obtusitas*.

DULNESSE of wytte. *Hebetudo*.

(DUM, K. P. dovm, H. *Mutus*.)

DUMNESSE. *Mutitas, taciturnitas*.

DUNCHE, or lonche (lunche, H. P.) *Sonitus, strepitus (bundum, bombus, P.)*

DUNCHYÑ', or bunchyn'. *Tundo*.

(DVNCHE, K. (dunchinge, or lunchinge, P.) *Tuncio, percussio*.

DUNNYD of coloure. *Subniger*.

DUNNYN' in sownde (in songe, H.) *Bundo*, C. F.

DUNNYNGE of sownde. *Bunda*, C. F. *bombus*, C. F.

DEWE OFFYCE, or seruyce of dett (dv, K. due, P.) *Munium*, CATH.

(DUARY of wedowys, K. P. *Dos*.)

(DOWERE, or deen, H. dwer', P. duer, w. *Cuniculus*, CATH.

DWRESSE, or hardenese (duresse, P.) *Duricies*.

DURYÑ', or induryñ', or lastyñ'. *Duro, perduro*.

DURN, *supra, idem est quod DARN* (durn or dare, P. *Audeo*.)

DUSTE. *Pulvis*.

(DUSTY, P. *Pulverulentus*.)

DUSTYÑ'. *Pulverizo*.

DWTE, *supra in DETTE* (dvte or dette, K. dutye, P. *Debitum*.)

EBBE of the see. *Refluxus, salaria*, KYLW. *ledo*, CATH.

EBAN', tre. *Ebanus*.

EBBYÑ', as the see. *Refluio, salario*, CATH.

ECCO, sownde. *Ecco*.

EDGROW, gresse (edgrow, herbe, K. ete growe, gresse, H. P.)¹

Bigermen, regermen.

EDDYR, or neddyr, wyrme. *Serpens*.

"a dwarghe, *tantillus*." See duergh and droich in Jamieson's Dictionary. In the Catholicon is given the following explanation: "*Sessillus, i. parrus staturá, quia non videtur stare, sed sedere*;" and the Ortus gives "*Nanus, a dwarfe, or a lytell Turke*." Compare COONYONE, or drowtly. Bp. Kennett gives the word "dwerowe" as of local use, but in the Eastern counties it appears to be no longer known; in his Glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, is the term "durgan, of short or low stature, as, he is a durgan, a meer durgan, a durganly fellow. Isl. durgur, Kiliano, dwergh. Westm(orland) a dwarwh."

¹ The Medulla explains *bigermen* to be the mixed grain called in the Promptorium MESTLYONE, but it seems here to signify after-grass, or after-math, still called edgrow in some parts of England. Bp. Kennett mentions the word in his Glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Eddish, roughings or after-math in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields, from Sax. edisc, *quod post messem in campis relinquitur*. This word is in some southern parts corrupted into ersh, and in Surrey into

EFTE (or also, P.) *Eciam.*
 EGGE (edge, P.) *Acies.*
 EGGYD TOOLE on bothe sydys.
Anceps.
 EGGYD, as teethe for sowre frute.
Acidus, C. F. CATH. *stupefactus.*
 EGGYD, or steryd, or entycyd to
 doōn' a dede (steryd to gode or
 bad, P.) *Instigatus, incitatus.*
 EGGYÑ, as tepe for sowre mete.¹
Obstupeo.
 EGGYÑ, or entycyñ' to doōn'
 welle or yvele (eggen, or styre
 to gode or yll, P.)² *Incito,*
provoco.

EGYL, byrde. *Aquila.*
 EGYR, or egre.³ *Acer.*
 EGMEN, or sterynge. *Incitamentum, instigacio.*
 EGYRYMONYE, herbe. *Agrimonia*, C. F.
 EY (or egge, P.) *Ovum.*
 EYE. *Oculus, talmus.*
 EYE LEDE. *Supercilium, cilium, palpebra.*
 EYLDYNGE, or fowayle (fowaly,
 K. fewaly, P.)⁴ *Focale.*
 EYLYÑ'. (*Obsto*, P.)
 EYMBRE, hote aschys (eymery or
 synder, hote ashes, P.) *Pruna.*
 EY3THE (eyght, P.) *Octo.*

esh, as a wheat esh, a barley esh. In Cheshire eddgrew, eddgrow, eddgrowth, from the Saxon preposition *ed* (which in composition denotes allwaie again, as *re* in the Latin,) and *growan*, *germinare, crescere*." This word is not noticed by Mr. Wilbraham, and it does not appear in the East Anglian Glossaries; in Shropshire, according to Holway's Provincial Dictionary, the after-grass is called "edgrew," or as stated by Mr. Hartshorne, "headgrove, or headgrow." *Salopia Antiqua*. The common appellation both in Norfolk and Suffolk is *eddish*, Ang. Sax. *edisc*, *gramen serotinum*, but it is also termed *rawings*, *roughings*, or *rowen*, a word used by Tusser and noticed by Ray, which may be a corruption of the older appellation *edgrew*. See Forby and Moore. Tusser uses the words *eddish* and *etch* to signify a stubble, or land that has produced a crop. In a copy of the *Practica* of John Arderne, Sloane MS. 56, p. 3, are some names of plants in French and English, among which occurs "*weldillone*, i. *edgrowse*," possibly some herb of autumnal growth, abounding in the after-grass. The *Medulla* gives "*frutex*, a *styke*, a *yerde*, and *buske*, *vnderwode*, or *eddische*."

¹ Horman says, "my tethe edge with eating of these codlynges."

² The verb to egg, from Ang. Sax. *eggian*, *incitare*, occurs in this signification in R. Brunne, *Piers Ploughman*, and Chaucer, who uses also the substantive;

"Soth is it, that thurgh womannes eggement
 Mankind was lorne, and damned ay to die." *Man of Lawe's Tale*.

³ The old writers give to the word *eager* the significations of sour, and of fierce; the first from the French "*aigre*, eager, sharp, tart, biting." *COTGR.* "*Exacerbo*, to make eygre." *ORTUS*. Palsgrave gives "*Egernesne*, bytternesne. *Egar*, fiers or mody as a wild beest is, *fel*."

"He hente a spere with egre mode." *Octovian*, line 1653.

"And sclendre wives, feble as in bataille,
 Beth egre as is a tigre yond in Inde." *Clerke's Tale*.

⁴ In the dialects of the North, as observed by Ray, any kind of fuel is called *eldin*, and the term is applied to the brush-wood of which fences are made. See Brockett, the *Craven Glossary*, and Jamieson. Ang. Sax. *æld*, *ignis*, *ælan*, *accendere*. The word is given by Bp. Kennett among his valuable glossarial collections, *Lansd. MS.* 1033.

EYȝTENE (eyghtene, P.) *Octo-
decim, vel decem et octo, secun-
dum correcciones fratrum pre-
dicatorum.*

EYȝTHE HUNDRYD. *Octingenti.*

EYȝTY. *Octoginta.*

EYȝTHE TYMYS. *Octies.*

EYȝTYNDELE, measure (eyhtyndyl,
K. eyghtydell, J. W.)¹ *Satum,*
CATH.

EYAR, element (eyre, P.) *Aer,*
ether, ethera, CATH.

EYYR, or herytage (eyre, P.)
Heres.

EYTHER, or bothe. *Uterque.*

ELE, fysche. *Anguilla.*

ELBOWE. *Cubitus,* KYLW.

ELDE, or olde, for-weryde (eeld,
or worne, P.) *Vetustus, de-
tritus, inveteratus.*

EELDEN², agyñ² *supra in A, et ve-
terasco.*

EL(D)FADYR. *Socer.*

ELDYR, or hyldyr, or hillerne tre
(hillar, K. hyltre, or elerne, H.
elder, or hyltre, or elorne, P.)³
Sambucus.

ELDE MAN, or woman. *Senex,*
annosus, veteranus, grandevus,
longevus.

ELD MODYR (elmoder, K. P.)⁴
Socrus.

¹ Half a bushel is given hereafter as the same measure which is here intended; and the term EYȝTYNDELE seems to be derived from its being the eighth part of a coom, or half quarter, which has already occurred, COWME of corne, *cumba*. Compare DELE, and HALVUNDEL. Ang. Sax. *dæl, pars.* Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, mentions another local name for the same measure, "a tofet, the measure of half a bushel, Kent; some say two fats. Sax. fat, or fæt was the same measure as our peck."

² Agañ, MS. The word elde, still retained in the Northern dialect, occurs often as a substantive in old writers. Thus in the Wicliffite version, 3 Kings, xv., 23 is thus rendered, "Asa hadde ache in feet in þe tyme of his eelde;" and it is commonly used in Piers Ploughman. See Chaucer's description of "Elde" personified, Rom. of Rose. "*Senectus, helde; senex, haldman.*" Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "Elde, *senecta, senium, annositas.*" CATH. ANG. In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII., it is said that military exercises "must be vsede before in yongthe, or the body be made slewthefulle by age and elde." B. i, c. 4. Ang. Sax. *eld, senectus.*

³ In Norfolk, according to Forby, the elder tree is still called eldern; "*sambucus*, an eldrun," Harl. MS. 1002. Gautier de Bibelesworth says,

"*Mes de sueau* (of ellern, MS. Phill. hildertre, Arund. MS.) *lem fet suheaus,*
Vn manger ke est bons et beaus (wiþ milke.)"

In Worcestershire the elder is termed ellern, and Piers Ploughman speaks of it thus:

"Impe on an ellere,
And if thy appul be swete,
Muchel merueille me thinketh." Vision, line 5471.

"*Un sehu*, an ellir tree." Harl. MS. 219. Ang. Sax. *ellarn, ellen, sambucus.* In the North the alder is called an eller, whence several names of places, as Ellerbeck, Ellerburn, &c. in Yorkshire, are derived. Ang. Sax. *alr, alnus.* "An ellyrtre, *alnus; alnetum est locus ubi crescunt.*" CATH. ANG. In the Ortus is given another name of the elder, "*sambucus, burtre, or hydul tre.*"

⁴ "An elfadyr, *socer*; an elmoder, *socrus.*" CATH. ANG. In the North an ell-mother, or eld-moder, signifies a mother in law, or step-mother, but, as Jamieson observes, must
CAMD. SOC. T

ELDWOMANN'. *Anus, vetula.*
 ELEBRE, herbe (elebyr, K. P.)
Eleborus.
 ELEFAUNTE, or olyfaunt, beste.
Elephas, elephantus, CATH.
barrus.
 ELEMENT. *Elementum.*
 ELEUYÑ'. *Undecim.*
 ELFE, spryte.¹ *Lamia, CATH.*
et UG. in lanio.
 ELYER, or elger, fyscharys instru-
 ment.² *Anguillaris, fuscina,*
C. F. fragidica dentata, KYLW.

ELYCE, propyr name (Ely, K. P.)
Helias.
 ELM, tre. *Ulnus, C. F. (ulmus, K.)*
 ELMES, *supra in A, ALMES.*
 (ELMESFULMAN, P. *Elemosina-*
rius, elemosinaria, rogatarius.)
 (ELMES HOWS, P. *Proseuca,*
CATH.)
 ELNE, or elle (mesoure, P.) *Ulna,*
KYLW.
 ELOQUENT, or welle spoke man or
 woman. *Eloquens, dicosus, UG.*
 ELSYN' (elsyng, K.)³ *Sibula.*

have properly denoted a grandmother, from Ang.-Sax. ealde-moder, *avia*. John Heworth of Gateshead bequeathed, in 1571, his best horse to his father in law, and adds, "Item, I gyve vnto my eldmoder, his wyffe, my wyffes froke, and a read petticote." Wills and Inv. published by the Surtees Soc. i. 352.

¹ The Catholicon explains *lamia* to be a creature with a human face, and the body of a beast, or, according to a gloss on Isai. xxxiv, 14, a sort of female centaur, which entered houses when the doors were closed, as old wives' tales went, and cruelly used the children, whence the name, "*quasi lanina, a laniando pueros.*" The ancient leeches have given in their books numerous charms and nostrums for the relief of children "taken with elvys;" among which may be cited the following from a curious medical MS. of XVth cent. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps. "For a chylde that ys elfe y-take, and may nat broke hys mete, that hys mouthe ys donne (*sic.*) Sey iij tymes thys verse, *Beata mater munere, &c.* In the worchyppe of God, and of our Ladi, sey iij pater noster, and iij aueys, and a crede; and he schal be hole." In Sloane MS. 73, f. 125, it is directed to "take þe roote of gladen and make poudre þerof, and 3eue þe sike boþe in his metes, and in hise drynkis, and he schal be hool wiþinne ix dayes and ix nyztis, or be deed, for certeyn." William Langham, practitioner in physic, recommends this same remedy in his Garden of Health, 1579; and orders the root and seeds of the peony to be hung about children's necks, as a charm against the haunting of the fairies and goblins. The term elf is not, however, applied exclusively to mischievous spirits, but to fairies generally. See in Brand's Popular Antiquities detailed observations on the Fairy Mythology. "An elfe, *lamia, eumenis, dicta ab eu, quod est bonum, et mene, defectus.* Elfe lande," (no Latin word) CATH. ANG. Horman seems to speak of elves as a sort of vampires: "No man stryueþ with deed men but elfis, *laruæ*;" and Palsgrave give "elfe, or dwarfe, *nain.*" Ang.-Sax. elf, *lamia*.

² This instrument seems to be the same which in East Sussex and Kent is known by the appellation of an eel-shear, but in other parts better known as an eel-spear.

³ This word occurs in the gloss on Gautier de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, where a buckled girdle is described:

"Een isy doyt le hardiloun (þe tunnge)
Passer par tru de subiloun (a bore of an alsene)."

"An elsyne, *acus, subula.*" CATH. ANG. "*Sibula*, an elsyn, an alle, or a bodkyn." ORTUS. In the Inventory of the goods of a merchant at Newcastle, A.D. 1571, occur "vj doss' elsen heftes, 12*d.* j clowte and $\frac{1}{2}$ a c elson blades, viijs. viijs*d.* xiiij clowtes of talier nedles," &c. Wills and Inv. published by the Surtees Society, i., 361. The term

ELLE WANDE (elwonde, P.) *Ulna*.
EEM, faderys broper. *Patruus*,
CATH.

EEM, moderys brothere.¹ *Avunculus*, CATH.

EMBYRDAY (embyr, or embyrday,
H. P.) *Angarium, vel quatuor
temporum*.

EMME, propyr name. *Emma*.

EMERAWNTYS, or emerowdys.
Emorrois, CATH.

EMPEROWRE. *Imperator*.

EMTY. *Vacuus*.

EMTYNGE, or a-voydyng (voyd-
inge, P.) *Evacuacio*.

ENCHESONE, or cause (enchesyn,
K. H. enchesen, P.)² *Causa*.

ENCRECYN'. *Accresco, augmento,
augmentor*, CATH.

ENCRES, or incre. *Incrementum,
augmentum, augmentacio, ex-
crescencia*.

EENDE. *Finis*.

ENDE, dooke byrde.³ *Anas*.

EENDYD. *Finitus, terminatus*.

EENDYN', or makyn' a(n) ende.
Finio, consummo, desino, CATH.

ENDYNGE. *Finicio, terminacio*.

ENDYTYD, or indytyd for trespas
(of trespas, P.) *Indictatus*.

ENDYTYD (or indityd, K.) as scrip-
ture and speche.⁴ *Dictatus*.

ENDYTYN', or indytyñ' scripture
and feyre speche. *Dicto*.

ENDYTYN' or (inditen of, P.) tres-
pace. *Indicto*.

ENDYTYNGE, or indytyng of feyre
speche, or scripture. *Dictamen*.

is derived from the French *alène*; "elson for cordwayners, *alesne*." PALSG. In Yorkshire, and some other parts of England, an awl is still called an elsen.

¹ The Anglo-Saxon word eam, *avunculus*, is commonly used by Chaucer, Gower, and all the earlier writers, and is not yet obsolete in the North of England. It is related in the life of St. Peter of Melane, that "one his eme whiche was an heretyke demaunded of his lesson, and the chylde sayd to hym, credo;—his uncle sayd to hym that he sholde no more say so." *Legenda Aur.* "An eme, *avunculus, patruus*. *Versus, Patruus a patre pendet, avunculus ex genitrice*. An eme son or doghter, *patruelis, ex parte patris; consobrinus, ex parte matris*." CATH. ANG. Bp. Kennett gives in his Glossarial collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, the following use of the word eam, noticed likewise by Grose: "Eam, an unkle, Bor. This term in the North is familiarly applied to a gossip, and indeed to any friend or neighbour; so is the word unkle in Worcestershire, and adjoining parts, where mine unkle or my nunkle is a common appellation, as mine eam in the North. *Ex ore viri doctissimi G. H.*"

² This word is derived from the French "*acheison, encheison; occasion heureuse, loisir, cause de bonheur, dessein*," &c. ROQUEF. "Enchesun, *causa, occasio, accio, eventus, casus, racio*." Synonym. Harl. MS. 1002. See CHESUN, and CAWSE, or enchesone. It is used by Wicliffe, and many early writers. Occleve says of St. Margaret,

"But understandeth this, I onely commend her nought,
By encheson of her virginite." Letter of Cupide.

³ This appellation of a duck, which now seems to be quite obsolete, is the Ang. Saxon ened, *anas*, in Dutch, eend; it occurs in the glosses on Gautier de Bibelesworth.

"*Zlusi a il ane (enede) et plounczoun, (douke)
Qen riuere ont lour mansioun (woning)*." MS. at Middle Hill.

And in another passage, "*de naturell noyse des oyseaus*, it is said,

"*En marreis ane iaroille (enede queketh)*."

⁴ ENDYTYD, or yid MS. The scribe has left a blank on account of a defect

ENDYTYNGE (or indytinge, K.) of trespass. *Indictacio*.
 ENDYVE, herbe. *Endivia*.
 ENDLES. *Infinitus, interminabilis*.
 ENDE METE, for dookelyngys (endmete, H. P. edmette, J. enmotte, W.) *Lenticula*, KYLW.
 ENGYNNE, or ingyne. *Machina*.
 ENGLYSSHE speche. *Anglicum*, (*ydioma*, P.)
 ENGLYSHEMAN, or woman. *Anglicus*.
 ENGLONDE. *Anglia*.
 ENHAWNCYÑ', or ynhawnsyñ' (inhaunten, P.) *Extollo, exalto*.
 ENYOYĒN', or make ioyn (enioyn, K. enioyen, P.) *Exulto, gaudeo*.
 ENYYNTYSCHEN, or wastyñ' (enyntyschyn, H.) *Attenuo, exinanio*.
 ENYÑ', or brynge forthe kyndelyngys.¹ *Feto*.
 ENMY. *Inimicus, hostis, emulus*. (ENMYTE, P. *Inimicitia, hostilitas*.)
 ENOYNTYD. *Inunctus*.
 ENOYNTYÑ', (or innoyntyn, K.) *supra in ANOYNTYÑ'*.
 ENOYNTYÑ', or gresyñ', or ley yn' to a thyngesofte matere. *Linio*.
 ENOYNTYNGE. *Inunctio*.

ENTYRFERYÑ'. *Intermisceo*.
 ENTYRYD, or intyryd, as dedemen. *Funeratus*.
 ENTYRYÑ' (or intyryn, P.) dedemēn'. *Funero*, C. F. *infunero*, C. F.
 ENTYREMENT, or yntyrmment. *Funerale*.
 ENTYRME(N)TYÑ' (entermentyn, K. P.) *Intromitto (vel intermitto, K.)*
 ENTYRMENTYNGE. *Intromissio*.
 ENTYRMENTOWRE (entermetoure, P.) *Intromissor, intromissatrix*.
 ENTRE. *Introitus, ingressus*.
 ENTRYD, or browzte yñ'. *Inductus, introductus*.
 ENTRYÑ' yn to a place. *Introio, intro*.
 ENVYE, or invye. *Invidia, invidencia*.
 ENVYOWS, or invyowse. *Invidus*.
 ERANYE, or spyde(r), or spynnare.² *Aranea*.
 ERBE. *Herba*.
 ERBE IÖN', or Seynt Ionys worte. *Perforata, fuga demonum, ypericon*.
 ERBARE.³ *Herbarium, viridarium, viridale*.

in the MS. from which his transcript was made; this appears to be supplied by the reading of the King's MS.

¹ The verb to ean or yean, which is commonly applied only to the bringing forth of lambs, here appears to have had anciently the more general signification of the word from which it is derived, Ang. Sax. eanian, *eniti, parturire*. See Somner, Nares, and Richardson.

² In the Latin-English Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occurs among "*nomina vermium, aranea, nerane*;" the Medulla gives "*muscaraneus*, a litelle beste that sleethe the flye, the erayne;" and the Catholicon Angl. "Erane, a spyder or an attercopp, *aranea*." Ray mentions arayn as the name given to the larger sorts of spiders in Nottinghamshire, and the word aran, or arain, is still in use in Yorkshire. See ARAYNYE and SPYNNARE.

³ A garden was termed an ERBARE, or herber, from the French *herbier*, and the appellation must not be here confounded with arbour, the derivation of which is probably from Ang.-Sax. herberga, *mansio*. Chaucer, however, seems to use the word

ERCHEBUSCHOPPE. *Archiepiscopus, archipresul.*
 ERCHEDKEENE. *Archidiaconus.*
 ERCHEPRESTE. *Archipresbyter.*
 ERYE, or erthe (erde, K.)¹ *Terra, humus, tellus.*
 ERYYN', or of the erthe. *Terrenus.*
 ERTHE QWAKE, or erþe dene (erdyn, or erde qwave, K. erthdyn, P.)² *Terremotus, sisimus, C. F.*
 ERNDE, or massage (erdyn, K. H. erden, P.) *Negocium, nuncium.*
 ERE of a beste (man, K.) *Auris, auricula.*
 ERE of corne. *Spica.*
 ERE of a vesselle. *Ansa.*
 ERYSY. *Herisis.*

ERYTYKE. *Hereticus, heretica.*
 ERYAR of londe. *Arator, glebo, C. F. georgicus, C. F.*
 ERYDAY, or eueryday. *Quotidie.*
 ERYYN' londe.³ *Aro.*
 ERYNGE of londe. *Aracio.*
 ERYTAGE. *Hereditas.*
 ERLE, lorde. *Comes.*
 ERLDĀM. *Comitatus.*
 ERLY, or by-tymys yn þe morn-y(n)ge. *Mane (tempestive, P.)*
 EERLONDE (Erlond, K.) *Hibernia, Tanatos, C. F.*
 ERMINE for forowrys (ermyns or furre, P.) *Erminius, C. F.*
 ERMYTAGE. *Her(e)mitorium.*
 ERMYTE (eremyte, P.)⁴ *Heremita.*

herber in both significations. "*Viretum, locus pascualis virens*, a greszerd, or an herber." MED. "An herber, *herbarium*." CATH. ANG. "*Herbarium*, an herber, *ubi crescunt herbe, vel ubi habundant*, or a gardyn." ORTUS. Caxton says, "Richer the carter shall lede dong on my land whan it shall be ered, and on my herber (*courtill*) whan it shall be doluen." Book for Travellers. Hall describes a curious pageant exhibited at the entry of the Emperor Charles Vth into London, A.D. 1522, part of which was "a quadrant stage where on was an herber full of roses, lyllyes, and all other flowers curiously wrought, and byrdes, beastes, and all other thynges of pleasure." Chron. 14 Hen. VIII.

¹ It has been observed under the word BLO ERYE, that the reading of the MS. may perhaps be considered as corrupt, by an error of the scribe, who wrote y for þ; but it must be observed that similar errors are of very rare occurrence in this MS. and that the words are here placed in their proper order, as written with a y, whilst ERTHELY will be found in its place afterwards, the letter þ being in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet usually placed at the end, and in the Promptorium next after w. In an early MS. of the Medulla Grammaticæ, in the Editor's possession, which is equally free from the use of the character y instead of þ, which towards the later part of the XVth century became very general, occurs the word "*gliteus, eryen*."

² "An erthe dyne, *terremotus*, or an erthe qvake." CATH. ANG. Mention occurs of "erthequaues" in the Legenda Aur. f. xxv. Ang.-Sax. eorð-dyn, *terræ motus*, cwacung, *tremor*. Robert of Gloucester uses the words erþgryþe, and erthegrine, signifying an earthquake.

³ "To ere, *ubi* to plughe." CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives the verbs to ere, or to erye land, in the sense of ploughing; "he hath eared his lande, God send hym good innyng. To erye the yerthe, *labourer*." Harrison, in his description of Britain, B. ii., c. 24, speaking of the numerous antiquities turned up by the plough, says that "in the beginning of the same Kings daies (Henry VIII.) also at Killeie a man found as he eared, an arming girdle harnesssed with pure gold," with spurs of gold, and other precious things, of which part were in the possession of one Dr. Ruthall. Holinsh. Chron. i., 217. Ang.-Sax. erian, *arare*.

⁴ From the Anglo-Saxon times until the Reformation, hermits, as well as anchorites

ERNEST, *supra* in ARNEST, hansale;
et a(r)ra, arabo, strena.
 ERNEST, ceryowste (or arnest, K.)
Seriositas.
 ERNESTLY. *Seriose.*

ERNYN̄, as horse (eerne, P.)¹
Cursito.
 ERTARE. *Irritator, irritatrix.*
 ERTYN'. *Irrito.*
 ERTYNGE. *Irritacio.*

or recluses, were a numerous class in England; many curious particulars regarding them have been brought together by Fosbroke, in his *British Monachism*, p. 503. The essential difference between the hermit and the ANKYR, or recluse, the terms occurring in the Promptorium, appears to be defined by Giraldus in his epistle to Abp. Langton, where he makes use of the following expression: "*Heremitæ solivagi—Anachoritæ conclusi.*" Ang. Sacra, ii., 436. They had both, however, a fixed dwelling-place, although differing in certain conditions; the establishment of an hermitage was among those acts which in former times served to testify, in a signal manner, of the piety of the founder, or his gratitude for divine protection. Thus it appears by Pat. 1 Hen. IV. that, having landed in Holderness, on his return after many years of banishment, and been seated on the throne, one of the first acts of that sovereign was the precept "*de heremitagio edificando apud quendam locum vocatum Ravenescrobsbourne, in quo Rex ultimo suo adventu applicuit.*" A curious evidence of the high respect and estimation in which recluses and hermits were held at this period, is afforded by the will of Henry, Lord de Scrop, A.D. 1415, whose bequests in their favour are singularly numerous and detailed. Rymer, ix, 275.

¹ The verb to erne or yerne, signifying to hasten, or run as an animal, Ang.-Sax. *yrnan, currere*, has not been sufficiently distinguished from the verb to yearn, Ang.-Sax. *geornian, desiderare*, expressive of anxious longing or deep affection. The former occurs in several of the old romances; thus it is related of the wonderful long-legged race that Alexander found running bare-foot in the Indian forest,

"Every wilde dere astore,
 Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore." K. Alis. line 5003.

So also of the King of Navarre, when he charged forward to meet the Soudan's champion,

"Vpon a stede he gan yerne
 With sper and scheld." Octouian, line 965.

See also line 1934, where it is written "erne." It expresses also the strenuous movement of the sailor.

"The maryners away gonne skylle,
 And yorne away, with good wylle
 Well hastily." Ibid. line 561.

In Piers Ploughman's Vision it is used to signify the flow of water, or running of tears.

"And then welled water for wicked workes,
 Egrelly ernyng out of men's eyen." Passus 20.

Laneham, in his curious account of the reception of Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, uses the word in describing the eager course of the stag-hound; "the earning of the hounds in continuauns of their crie, y^e swiftnes of the deer, the running of footmen, the galloping of horsez . . . mooued pastyme delectabyl." Bishop Kennett, in his Glossarial Coll. notices the sense of the word to earn, as used in the North, which is given also by Brockett and Jamieson; "to earn, to run as chees doth. Earning, chees rennet, Bor. from Sax. *yrnen, currere.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

ERWYGLE (erewygyll, P.)¹ *Au-
realis*, UG. *in auris*.

ERTHELY. *Terrene*.

ERTHLY (or of erthe made, P.)
Terrenus, terrestris.

EES, fyschys mete on a hoke (or
boyght for fisshes, P.)² *Esca*,
escarium, KYLW.

ESCHE, tre. *Fractinus* (*fraxinus*, P.)

ESCH KEY, frute. *Clava*, C. F.
in fractinus.

ESE, or cowmfort. *Levamen*,
consolamen.

ESE, or reste. *Quies* (*requies*, P.)

ESY. *Quietus*.

ESY, or soft, as wedyr. *Tranquillus*.

ESY, or softe yn' sterynge. *Lentus*.

ESYLLE.³ *Acetum*.

ESYLY. *Quiete, tranquille*.

ESYLY, or sokyngly. *Sensim*,
paulatim.

ESYN' of charge, or grevowsnesse.
Allevio.

ESYN', or cukkyn', or schytyñ' (or
voydyn as man at priuy place,
K. cuckyn, H. kackyn, P.) *Ster-
coriso, merdo, egero*, CATH.

ESYN' yn herte, of hevynesse.
Quieto, delinio.

ESPE, tre. *Tremulus*.

EST. *Oriens*.

EESTERNE. *Pascha*.

ESTWARDE. *Orientalis* (*orien-
taliter*, P.)

EST WYNDE. *Eurus*.

ETYÑ'. *Manduco, comedo, ves-
cor*, CATH. *mando, prandeo*,
edo.

ETYNGE. *Manducacio, commestio*.

ETYNGE HOWSE. *Pransorium*,
CATH.

ETYNGE appulle tre. *Esculus*.

EWARE.⁴ *Aquarius vel (aqua)ria*.

EVENYN', or make evyñ'. *Equo*,
coequo, adequo.

(EUEEN in menynges, or clothynge,
P. *Uniformis, et inde uni-
formiter*.)

EVYN', a-lyke. *Equus, equalis*.

EVYNHOODE (evynhede, P.) *Equa-
litas, equitas*.

EVENEHOLDE, or euenelde (even-
olde, K. euyñ olde, P.)⁵ *Coevus*,
coetaneus.

¹ The earwig is still, according to Forby, called eriwiggle in Norfolk, but it appears to be only a local corruption, as the word is usually written more conformably to its Ang. Saxon original, ear-wigga, *vermis auricularis*. Thus in a Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, is found "*auriolus, Anglice a 3erwygge*;" and Palsgrave gives "Erwygge, a worme." See ARWYGYLL.

² This curious word appears to be a Latinism; but is, perhaps, more directly taken from the old French, "*Esche; appât, amorce; esca*." ROQUEF.

³ This word is used by Chaucer and Lydgate, who in the Troy Book speaks

"Of bitter eysell, and of eager wine."

"*Acetum*, ayselle or bytter wyne." MED. GRAMM. "*Acetum*, aysyl, or vinegre." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Acetum*, ayesell; *Oxigalus*, aysell menged." ORTUS. It occurs also in the *Forme of Cury*. Ang.-Sax. *eisile, aisil, acetum*.

⁴ This word usually signifies a vessel for water; "ewer to wasshe with, *aiguier*," PALSgrave; its meaning seems here to be transferred from the ewer to the person by whom it is carried. The *Medulla* gives "*aquarius, aquaria*, a waturberere." Ang. Sax. *hwer, huer, cacabus*. Among the domestics of the Earl of Essex, mentioned in his will, 1361, occurs "*Davy, q'est Barber et Ewer*." Nichols' Roy. Wills, 53.

⁵ "Evyn eldes, *coetaneus, coevus, colectaneus, equerus*." CATH. ANG. "*Coetaneus*,

EVENYNGE, þe laste parte of þe day. *Vesper, vespera*, CATH. *sero*, UG. *in sereno*.

EVESE, or evesynge of a howse.¹ *Stillicidium, imbrex, imbricium*, CATH. *domicilium*.

EVERY DAY. *Quotidie*.

EVESTERRE. *Esperus, vesper*, CATH.

EVYDENS. *Evidencia*.

EVYL. *Malus*.

EVYL, or sekenesse. *Infirmetas*.

EVYL HAPPE, or evyl chefe.² *Infortunium, diffortunium*.

EUER LASTYNGE. *Sempiternus, perpetuus, perhennis, eternus*.

EVYRLASTYNGNESSE. *Eternitas, perpetuitas, perhennitas*.

EUERMORE *Eternaliter, perpetue, perhenniter* (*semper*, K.)

Ex, instrument. *Securis*.

EXAMYÑ', or apposyn', or a-sayyn' (posyn, H. posen, P.)³ *Examino*.

EXAWMPLE. *Exemplum*.

EXAWMPLERE. *Exemplar*.

EXAWMPLYÑ'. *Exemplifico, exemplo*, CATH.

EXECUTOWRE. *Executor, executrix*.

EXCESSE, or owterage. *Excessus*.

EXCESSE of drynke. *Bibera*, UG.

EXCESSE of etynge. *Peredia*, UG.

EXCLUDYD, or put owte. *Exclusus*.

EXCLUDYNGE, or puttynge owte. *Exclusio*.

unius et ejusdem etatis, euen olde." ORTUS. Horman says, "lyke as I se my son do for his frende and euenzelde (*equalis*) and help hym in his maters, so it is right that we olde men shuld help and do eche for oder." Ang.-Sax. *efen-eald, coevus*.

¹ The term evesynge, from the Ang.-Sax. *evesung, tonsura*, *evese, margo*, occurs in the Gloss on G. de Bibelesworth; MS. at Middle Hill.

"*Et ceueroundel* (sparewe net) *à la ceuerounde* (at þe euesinge) *Prent le musshoun et le arounde* (swalewe)."

"*Seuerunder à la severunde* (a serundel at þe eueses)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 301, b. It would seem hence that it was usual to take small birds, as the *muskeron*, or sparrow, and the swallow, by means of a net adjusted to the house eaves; they probably served, as they do still in Italy and Southern Europe, as articles of food. In Piers Ploughman's Vision are mentioned "Isykles in evesynges;" and in the Creed "Orcheyarde and erbers evesed wel clene;" in which instance the word seems to be used precisely in the sense of the Ang.-Saxon verb *efesian, tondere*, unless it may signify that the erber, or garden of herbs, was neatly hedged in. The Medulla renders "*intonsus, vnevesed. Antipophara*, an evesynge." In the North of England the eaves are called easings. "*Severonde*, the eaue, eaving, or easing of a house." COTGR.

² The word chefe, signifying chance or fortune, has occurred already, but in the MS. is written, as it would seem erroneously, *CHEP*. It appears to be taken from the French, *chef, chief*, which, according to Roquefort, implies not only the head, or the commencement of a thing, but the end, issue, or extremity. Chaucer, in the Merchant's second Tale, speaks of "the boncheff and the myscheff;" and in the account of William Thorpe's examination by Abp. Arundel in 1407, published by Fox from a contemporary authority, it is related that he said, "if I consented to you to doo heere after your will for boncheffe or mischeffe that may befall me in this life, I deme in my conscience that I were worthy herefore to be cursed of God."

³ The verb *apposyn'*, which does not occur in the Harl. MS. in its proper place

EXCUSABLE. *Excusabilis*.
 EXCUSACYON'. *Excusacio*.
 EXCUSYD. *Excusatus*.
 EXCUSYÑ'. *Excuso*.
 EXEMPTYDE (exempt, P.) *Ex-emptus*.
 (EXEMPCION, K. P. *Exempcio*.)
 EXYLYD. *Extorris*, C. F. UG.
 EXYLYÑ', or banyshēn'. *Bannio*, *relego*, UG. (*exulo*, K.)
 EXPERYMENT. *Experimentum*.
 EXPERTFULLE, be dede knowynge (expert full knowen, K. P.) *Expertus*.
 EXPOSYCYON', or expownynge. *Exposicio*.
 EXPRESSYN', or spekyn' owte opynly (shewen openly, P.) *Ex-primo*.
 EXTORCYON'. *Extorcio*, *exactio*, *angaria*.
 EXTORCYONERE. *Extortor*, *ex-actor*, *predator*, *angarius*, BRIT.
 EXULTRE, or ex tre, *supra in A*,
 AXILTRE.

FABLE, or tale (fabyll, P.) *Fabula*.
 FACE. *Facies*.
 FACEET, booke (facet, K. faucet, P.) *Facetus*.
 FACYN', or shewyñ' boolde face. *Effrono*, CATH.
 FACULTE. *Facultas*.
 FACUNDE, or fayrnesse of speche.¹ *Facundia*, *eloquencia*.
 FADYN', or lese the colowre. *Marceo*.
 FADYR. *Pater*, *genitor*.
 FADYR YN LAWE. *Socer*.
 FADYR and modyr yn' one worde. *Parens*.
 FADYRKYN', or modyrkyñ' (fadyrs or moderys kin, K.) *Parentela*.
 FADYRLESSE chylde. *Orphanus*, C. F.
 FADER QWELLARE. *Patricida*.
 FADME, or fadyme.² *Ulna*, CATH. *in brachium*, *lacerta*.
 FADMYN' (fadomyn, P.) *Ulna*, CATH. *in brachium*.
 FADEMYNGE. *Ulnacio*.

alphabetically, has here the same signification as that in which it is used by Chaucer, and many of the old writers, namely, of putting to the question, or examining judicially.

“ May I not axe a libel, Sire Sompnour,
 And answer ther by my procuratour,
 To swiche thing as men wold apposen me ?” Frere's Tale.

“ I appose one, make a tryall of his lernyng, or laye a thyng to his charge. I am nat to lerne now to appose a felow, *aposer*.” PALSG.

¹ Chaucer, in the Assembly of Fowls, uses the word *facond* both as a substantive and an adjective, as in French, “*Facond, éloquent ; faconde, éloquence*.” ROQUEF. So also he says of Virginia,

“ Tho she were wise as Pallas, dare I saine,
 (Her facond eke full womanly and plaine)
 No counterfeited termes at all had shee
 To seeme wise.” Doctor of Physic's Tale.

In the Golden Legend it is said that “ Martha was ryght faconde of speche, and curteys.”

² The ancient Anglo-Saxon measure of six feet, *fæðem*, *ulna*, the space of both arms extended, was, at the time the Promptorium was compiled, still used as a measure of length, and subsequently more exclusively applied to depth. Horman says, that “ in a

FAGYÑ', or flateryñ'.¹ *Adulor.*
 FAGYNGE, or flaterynge. *Adulacio.*
 FAGOTT. *Fassis, strues, CATH.*
 FAYNARE, or flaterere. *Adulator.*
 FAYNE, or fayne (*sic.*)² *Libens.*
 FAYRE yn' bewte. *Pulcher, venustus, decorus, bellus, C. F.*
 FAYRE CHYLDE.³ *Ephebus, epheba, CATH.*
 FAYRE, mery wedur or tyme (fayir as wedyr, K.) *Amenus.*
 FAYRE SPEKAR. *Orator, retor.*

FAYRE SPECHE. *Lepos, CATH. C. F. rethorica.*
 (FAYIRNESSE of speche, K. *Facundia.*)
 FAYRNESSE of bewte. *Decor, venustas, pulcritudo, species.*
 FAYRNESSE of wedur, and tyme. *Amenitas.*
 FAYTOWRE.⁴ *Fictor, simulator, simulatrix.*
 FAYTOWRYS gresse, or tytymal (faytours grees, P.) *Titimallus.*

man that is of lafull stature, the lengthe fro the toppe of his heed to his hele, and fro the both toppys of his myddell fyngers, whan he makethe a vadome, is all one."

¹ "To fage, *adulari, assentari, blandiri, blandificare, delinire, palpare.* A fagyng, *blandicia.* Fagyng, *blandus.*" CATH. ANG. This word is derived from the Ang.-Sax. *fægnian, fægenian, gaudere*, which has also the signification of flattering. Hardyng, relating the guileful practices of Vortigern on the weak King Constance, says,

"Such subtile meane to fage the Kyng he fand." Chron. c. lxvi.

Coles gives "fage, a merry tale." Palsgrave gives the verb "I fagge from the trouthe (Lydgate); this terme is nat in our comen use." It may be questioned whether Drayton does not use the verb to fadge in this sense; but it is explained by the Glossarists as signifying only to agree, or accord; Ang.-Sax. *fegan, jungere.*

"With flattery my muse could neuer fadge." Pastorals, Ecl. 3.

² It would at first sight appear from this reading of the MS. as also from a word that occurs subsequently, FORȜETYÑ, or forȜetyñ, that the initial ff must have some special power of its own, and not merely represent the capital F. None such, however, can be assigned, and the readings are, probably, in both instances corrupted by the scribe. In the present case the correction appears to be FAYNE, or fawne, and in the second the true reading may be FORȜETYÑ, or forgetyñ. "Fayne, *ubi mery. Alacer, apricus, dilectabilis, hilaris, letus.*" CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. *fægen, letus.* See FAWN'.

³ The appellation fair child, *bel fils*, or BEFYCE, which has occurred previously, was one of endearment or courtesy, afterwards used only to signify a son-in-law. Instances of its use are not infrequent; thus in Piers Ploughman's Vision, when Joseph relates to his father his dream that the sun, moon, and stars "hailsed hym all,"

"Beau fitz, quod his fader,
 For defaute we shullen,
 I myself and my sones,
 Seche thee for neede." line 4819.

⁴ A FAYTOWRE was, as it seems, a conjuror, or a quack-salver, so called from the French *faiteor*, or *faiturier*, a sorcerer; and thence the name was applied to itinerant pretenders to such skill, to mendicants, and generally to idle livers. "*Faitard, faiteor, un parresseux.*" LACOMBE. The plant called quack-salver's turbith or spurge, the *Tithymalus* or *Esula* of the old botanists, *Euphorbia*, Linn. was much employed in homely physic, as also by the empirics in former times. Its virtues are detailed by Gerarde and Parkinson. See TITYMALLE. The MS. has *similator*, as also *similacio*.

FAYTERYE (faytre, H. P.) *Fictio*,
simulacio, ficticium.

FAYTOWRE, þat feynythe sekenesse
for trowantyse (trowandyse, P.)
Vagius, UG.

FAL. *Casus, lapsus, ruina*.

FALLARE, or he þat oftyn' tyme
fallythe. *Cadax*, CATH. *ca-*
ducus, cadabundus, UG.

FALDYNGE, clothe.¹ *Falinge*,
amphibalus, C. F. *birrus*, C. F.

FALYŃ, or faylyŃ. *Deficio*.

FAYLYNGE, or fawte (falyngge, P.)
Defectus.

FALLE, or mows trappe.² *Musci-*
pula, decipula.

FALLYŃ, or ovyr throwyŃ. *Cado*,
ruo, CATH.

¹ Compare ROW CLOTHE, as faldyngge and other lyke, which occurs hereafter. The term faldyng, signifying a kind of frieze, or rough-napped cloth, is derived by Skinner from Ang.-Sax. *feald*, *plica*, because coarse wrappers or mantles were usually made of it. Chaucer describes the West Country shipman as clad

“In a gounne of falding to the knee.” Cant. Tales, Prol.

Nicholas, the Oxford clerk, had his books, and appliances of science,

“On shelues all couched at his bed's hed;
His presse icouered with a faldyng red,
And all aboute there lay a gay Sautrie.” Miller's Tale.

Nich. de Schirburn, an ecclesiastic of York, bequeathed, in 1392, “*tunicam de nigro faldyng lineatam* ;” and Ric. Bridesall, merchant of the same city, makes this devise ; “*lego patri meo meam armilausam, videlicet faldyng klok*.” Testam. Ebor. i. 173, 174. “*Amphibalus*, a slaveyn, a faldyngge or a dudd.” MED. GRAMM. “A faldyngge, *amphibalus*. A faldyngge, *plicacio, convolucio*.” CATH. ANG. This kind of cloth was supplied, probably, from the North of Europe, and identical with the woollen wrappers of which Hermoldus speaks, “*quos nos appellamus Faldones* ;” Chron. Slav. i. c. 1 ; called by Adam Bremensis “*Paldones*.” Frieze received its name from Friesland, and the rough garments of that country are called by Andrew Borde “dagswaynes,” as has been noticed above in the note on that word. The Polonie of Scotland may have received its name from its Polish origin ; see the curious observations on that word in the Supplement to Jamieson's Dictionary. These garments, as also the Irish mantles, much in request so late as the reign of Charles I. as appears by the Custom-house rates, were, probably, the same as the faldyng ; the last were usually imported in pairs, upon which the duty, as rated in 1553, was 5s. and by the Kytson Household Book it appears that in 1573 the price of “a coople of Irish mantells” was 43s. History of Hengrave. “*Endromis, vestis villosa de arietis pellibus facta, vel pallium forte villosum*, &c. an yrysshe mantell.” ORTUS. “*Bracca*, that kynde of a mantell whiche nowe commeth out of Ireland, or a longe garment made of roughe frise.” ELYOT, 1542. Fallin signifies in Irish, according to Llyud, a mantle, and the term appears to be identical with that used by Giraldus Camb. in his description of the Irish, composed in 1185 ; “*caputiis modicis assueti sunt et arctis, trans humeros deorsum, cubito tenus protensis, . . . sub quibus phalingis laneis quoque, palliorum vice, utuntur*.” Topog. Hibern. l. iii. c. 10. The fashion of the *phalingus* is exhibited in marginal drawings in a valuable contemporary MS. of Giraldus, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps ; and it is described by the appellation *coccula* in the Life of St. Cadoc, MS. Landav. Eccl. as cited by Spelman, under that word. See further Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, and Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland, 267.

² See hereafter MOWSFALLE. “A felle for myse, *decipula*. A mowse felle, *muscipula*.” CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. *mus-fealle, muscipula*.

FALLE DOWNE to þe grownde, to
dōn' worschyppe. *Procido*.

FALLYN', or happyn'. *Accidit*,
evenit.

FALLYNGE downe, *idem est quod*
FALLYNGE evylle, or londe
yvelle.¹ *Epilencia, vel morbus*
caducus.

FALSE. *Falsus*.

FALSE, and vntrosty. *Perfidus*.

FALSE, and deceyvable, and yvel
menynge. *Versutus, versipellis*,
UG. *in verto*.

FALSHEED. *Falsitas*.

FALSHEED yn' boke, for yvel wryt-
ynge. *Menda*, CATH. C. F. UG.

FALSYN', or make false. *Falsifico*.

FALSE MODDER, or wenche.² *Ca-*
risia, CATH.

FALSE WRYTER. *Plastographus*,
CATH.

FALSE WRYTYNGE. *Plastogra-*
phia, CATH.

FALTRYN' yn þe tunge. *Cespito*,
vel linguâ cespitare.

FALWE LONDE (falowen, P.)
Novo, CATH.

FALOW, londe eryd. *Novale, vel*
novalis, CATH. (UG. *in neos*, P.)

FAME, or loos of name.³ *Fama*.

FANN to clense wythe cornē.⁴
Vannus, CATH.

FANE of a stepylle, or oþer lyke.⁵
Cherucus, ventilogium.

¹ "þe falland euylle, *epilencia, comicius vel comicialis, morbus caducus, noxa, gerenoxa*." CATH. ANG. Epilepsy, or the falling sickness, appears to have been in former times a very prevalent disorder, and had numerous appellations; Cotgrave and Sherwood give the following, in French, "*le mal caduque, mal de terre, le mal S. Jean, le gros mal, le haut mal, mal d'Alcide, mal des comices, mal de Mahomet, mal de S. Valentin, maladie de S. Jean, maulubec, malubec*." See LONDE IVYL.

² Mawther, in the East Anglian dialect, still signifies a girl, according to Forby and Moore; the explanation of the word *carisia* given in the Catholicon, has been adopted in the Ortus, "*Carisia dicitur lena vetus et litigiosa, unde et fallaces ancille, quia veritate carent, Anglice, false seruauntes*." See MODER, *seruaunte*.

³ See LOOS, or fame.

⁴ "A fanne, *capisterium, pala, vannus, ventilabrum*." CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. *fann, ventilabrum*. The ancient form of this implement, explained in the Catholicon to be "*instrumentum de vimine factum, in modum scuti, cribrum*," has undergone little change during several centuries, as exhibited on the sepulchral brass at Chartham, in Kent, representing Sir Robert de Setvans, or de Septem Vannis, who died in 1306. The fan, or van, here appears both on the armorial surcoat, and the ailettes; the bearing, which is a curious example of the *arma cantantia*, or *armes parlantes*, appears to have been, not seven vans, but three, as given in the Roll of Arms, t. Edw. II. Cott. MS. Calig. A. xviii. A faithful representation of this curious memorial has been given by Messrs. Waller in their valuable Series of Monumental Brasses.

⁵ "A fayne of a schipe, *cheruchus, et cetera ubi a wedercoke*." CATH. ANG. Ang. Sax. *fana, vexillum*. Chaucer uses this word repeatedly,

"O stormy peple, unsad and euer untrewē,
And undiscrete, and changing as a fane!" Clerke's Tale.

Among the costs of the construction of a dormitory, at Burcester Priory, in 1424, is a charge for "*truncis de ferro, cum ij ventilogiis, viz. Vanys de tyn, ponendis super utrumque finem dormitorii*;" Kennett's Paroch. Ant. ii., 254; and in the accounts of Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-Gen. to Henry VII. for the building of Little Saxham Hall,

FANGYŃ, or latchyŃ (lachyn or hentyn, K. H.)¹ *Apprehendo*.
FANNE corne, or oþer lyke. *Van-*
no, CATH.

FANTASY, or fantaŃ. *Fantasma*,
fantasia, CATH.
FANVN', or fanēn' (fanoŃ, P.)²
Fanula, DICC. *manipulus*, CATH.

in 1507, is the entry, "a vane for my vise (winding stairs); iv vanys for my bruce." Rokewode's Hist of Suff. 151. Chaucer, in the Manciple's Prologue, alludes to the rural sport of justing "at the fan," in some MSS. "van;" which has been explained as signifying a kind of quintain, so termed from its revolving like the fane of a weather-cock. In the curious version of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. a passage occurs, however, which would lead to the supposition that Chaucer's allusion refers to a rural conflict, with the winnowing fan, by way of shield; it declares "how olde werriours were wont to iuste with fannes, and pley with the pil, or the pale;" and that tyros or young soldiers ought to have "a shelde made of twigges sumwhat rounde, in maner of a gredryn, the whiche is clepede a fanne—and therwith they sholde haue maces of tree." B. 1, c. xi. See QUYNTE hereafter.

¹ To fang or seize, Ang.-Sax. fang, *captura*, fangen, *captus*, is a verb used by R. Brunne, and various writers, as late as Shakespeare. See UNDERFONGYŃ, and LATCHYŃ hereafter.

² The etymology of this appellation of the sacred vestment, termed also the maniple, is uncertain; the Latin *pannus* has been suggested, the German Fahne, or the Ang. Saxon word of the like signification, fana, *vexillum*. The resemblance of the maniple to the penon on the lance, called in France *fanon*, or *phanon*, is obvious. The word can hardly, however, be of Ang.-Saxon derivation, as in Ælfric's Glossary, written towards the close of the Xth cent. the maniple is termed "*manualis*, handlin;" and among the gifts of Bishop Leofric to Exeter Cathedral, about 1050, are mentioned "iv subdiacones handlin." MS. Bodl. Auct. D. 2, 16. Leo IV. P.P. towards the middle of the IXth cent. ordained thus, "*nullus cantet sine amictu, sine albá, stolá, fanone et casulá*;" and a contemporary writer, Rabanus Maurus, says, "*quantum sacerdotis indumentum mappula sive mantile est, quod vulgo fanonem vocant*." Inst. Cler. c. 18. The original intention and use of the maniple is explained by Alcuin and Amalarius, writers of the same period, as follows: "*Mappula, que in sinistrá parte gestatur, quá pituitam oculorum et narium detergimus*." Shortly after, however, the rich and massy ornament bestowed upon the fanon rendered it unsuitable for its original purpose. A specimen discovered at Durham, in the tomb attributed to St. Cuthbert, is still preserved there; it is elaborately ornamented with needle-work, on a ground woven with gold, and was wrought, as appears by inscriptions upon it, by direction of Ælfleda, Queen of Edward the Elder, for Frithelstan, consecrated Bp. Winchester A.D. 905. It was probably brought to Durham, with other precious gifts, by Athelstan, the successor of Edward, in 934. This fanon measures 32¼ in. exclusively of a fringe at the ends, 1¾ in. deep; and its breadth is 2¼ in. Elaborate drawings of this interesting relic, and of the stole discovered with it in 1827, are in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. They are both ornamented with figures of saints, by which, and other representations, it appears that the fanon was at that period worn loosely thrown over the back of the hand, as on the Bayeux Tapestry in the representation of Abp. Stigant; but subsequently it was attached closely round the wrist. In a few instances the fanon appears carried on the right, instead of the left hand, an example of which occurs in the Bible of Charles the Bald, MS. of the IXth cent. See Montf. Mon. Franc. 1, pl. xxvi. The fanon was usually of the same suit, *de eádem sectá*, as the stole, and the parures of the amice and the alb; the material of which they were formed was most costly. Among the gifts of Will. de Elintune to Rochester, it is recorded,

FARDELLE, or trusse. *Fardellus*.

FARE, or boost. *Jactancia, arrogancia*.

FARE, or ledynge of lyfe. *Valitudo*.

FARE, of schepemeñ be þe see. *Navigium*.

FARE MAKERE, or bostowre. *Jac-tator, philocompus*, C. F.

(FARE WELL, P. *Vale, valetē*.)

FARE WELLE, or elle mōn' (*sic*) (badly, K. P.) *Valeo*, C. F.

FARYN' owte of þe cuntre. *Depatrio*.

FARYN' ovyr þe see, or watur (on the see, P.)¹ *Meo, transmeo, navigo*.

FARCYD, as metys. *Farcitus*.

FAARCE mete (farsen, P.) *Farcio, farcino*, CATH.

FARSURE. *Farsura, farsumen*.

FART. *Trulla, bombus*, CATH.

FARTARE. *Pedo*.

FARTON'. *Pedo*, CATH.

FARTYNGE. *Peditura, bombizacio*.

FACELYN', as clothys (faselyn, P.)² *Villo*.

FASYLLE of a clothe (or other lyke, P.) *Fractillus*, C. F. (*villus*, CATH. P.)

FASSYONE, or knowlechyng (facyon, P.) *Fassio, confessio*.

FASSYONE, or factyone, forme of

"*dedit stolam et fanum de nigrā purpurā—de viride ciclade—de albā purpurā*," &c. Reg. Roff. 119. They were ornamented with gems, pearls, and goldsmith's work, as appears by the inventories of the treasures at Old St. Paul's and Lincoln, printed by Dugdale. It must be observed that some distinction seems to have been made in Italy in the XIth cent. between the fanon and the maniple, but its precise nature has not been ascertained. See the account of the gifts of Abbot Desiderius, Chron. Monast. Casin. Murat. iv. 429, 487. "Fannell for a preeste's arme, *fanon*." PALSG. "*Fanon*, a fannell or maniple, a scarfe-like ornament worne on the left arme of a sacrificing Priest." COTG.

¹ To fare, Ang.-Sax. *faran*, *ire*, is a verb frequently used by the earlier writers, as R. Brunne, Rob. of Gloucester, Langtoft, and Chaucer.

"Ten thousand prest and yare,
Into batail for to fare." K. Alisaunder, line 1188.

Sir Thomas de la More, in his Life of Edward II. relates that at Bristol, on the way to Berkeley Castle, Thomas de Gorney put upon his head a crown made of hay, and the soldiers "*ironiā nimis acerbā dixerunt*, fare forth Syr Kynge." Ed. Camden, p. 602. Minot, speaking of the journey of Edward III. into Brabant, in 1338, says,

"Unto France fast will he fare,
To confort hym with grapes."

Various significations of this verb are given by Palsgrave, "I fare, I go a iourney. I fare with one, or entreate hym well or yuell. I fare, I playe at a game so named at the dyse. I fare, I resemble another thyng in my dealing. I fare, I take on, as one doth y^t is in sorowe." Occasionally it is used in the sense of compelling to go; thus, in the Towneley Mysteries, Herod, enraged at the birth of Christ, declares,

"Under my feete I shalle thaym fare,
Those ladys that wille (not) lere my lare." p. 120.

² Palsgrave gives the verb "I fasyll out, as sylke or veluet dothe, *Ie raule*; my sleve is fasyllled, *rauelée*. Fasyll of clothe, *cassure*." ? Ang.-Sax. *fæs*, *fimbria*. The term to ravel, now generally used in this sense, thus appears to be derived, not from the verb to reave, or tear away, as it has been supposed, but from the French.

makynge. *Forma, formefactura, formefactio.*
 FAST, or bowndyn', or festyd.
Vinctus, ligatus.
 FAST, or festyd be clevyng to, or
 naylyng. *Fixus, confixus.*
 FASTE of abstynence (or fastynge,
 K.) *Jejunium.*
 FASTARE. *Jejunator, jejunatrix.*
 FAST GONGE, or schroffetyde, or
 gowtyde (fastyngon, P.)¹ *Carni-*
privium (et carnibrevium, P.)
 FASTYÑ'. *Jejuno.*

FASTYNGE. *Jejunus, impransus,*
 C. F.
 FASTYNGE, *idem quod FASTE.*
 FATE, vesselle.² *Cuva, C. F. cupa*
vel cupus, C. F. DICC.
 FAT, or fet. *Pinguis.*
 FAT FOWLE, or beste, mestyde
 to be slayne (masted, P.)³ *Al-*
tile, UG. in alo.
 (FATYN, or lesyn colour, K. *Mar-*
ceo.)
 FATNESSE. *Pinguedo, crassitudo,*
adepts.

¹ "Fastyngange, *carniprivium.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives "at fastyns, at Fastyngonge, à *Quaresme prenant.*" Blount, in his Dictionary of Hard Words, 1680, gives "faguntide" as a Norfolk word, which Forby considers as now obsolete. In the statement made by the citizens of Norwich respecting a riot that occurred in 1441, termed Gladman's Insurrection, they declare that it originated in the circumstance that the said Thomas Gladman "on Tuesday, in the last ende of Cristemesse, viz. Fastyngonge Tuesday, made a disport with his neyghbours, coronned as Kyng of Cristemesse." Blomf. Hist. ii. 111. A detailed account of such local usages at Shrove-tide will be found in Brand's Popular Antiqu. vol. i. Hardyng, relating the conflict between the Yorkists and Queen Margaret, which closed with the battle of St. Alban's, Shrove Tuesday, Febr. 17, 1461, says,

"And southward came thei then therfore

To Sainct Albones, vpon the fastyngange eue (*al. fastirne.*)" Chron. c. 237.

The term is compounded from Ang.-Sax. *fæsten*, *jejunium*, and *gong*, *iter*, or going, the commencement of Lent. "*Caresme prenant*, Fastnes, or Shrove Tuesday." COTG.

² "A fatte, *cupa, cuva.* A fattmaker, *cuparius.*" CATH. ANG. "*Cupa*, a coupe, or a fatte, or stope." ORTUS. "Fatte, a vessel, *quevue.* Fatte to dye in, *cruier à taindre.*" PALSG. "*Cuve*, an open tub, a fat, or vat." COTG. Ang.-Sax. *fæt*, fat, *vas.* Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, enumerates "thinges that ben vsed after the hous, —platers, disshes, saussers, sallyers, trenchours; these thinges shall ye fynde of tree, and of erthe. Now after, a disshe fat (*esculier*) where me leyeth therin the forsaid thinges, and the spones of tree." There was a local measure of grain, called a fat, identical with the *cupa*, *cupus*, or *cuva*, and which contained a quarter, or 8 bushels. The Stat. 1 Hen. V. c. 10, recites that it had been ordained that there should be only one measure, namely 8 bushels to the quarter; but that the purveyors of the Crown were accustomed to take 9, and the merchants and citizens of London take of all sellers the same quantity, as a quarter of wheat, "*par un mesure usé deins la dicte Citée, appelé le faat, ove un bussell mys sur le dit faat.*" The word coupe does not occur in the Promptorium, in the same sense as FATE, but is so given in the Ortus and the Cath. Ang. "A cowpe, *cupa.* A cowper, *cuparius.*" Caxton says in the Book for Travellers, "Paule the couper maketh and formaketh the keupis (*refaict les cuues.*)"

³ See MASTYÑ beestys, hereafter. Ang.-Sax. *mæstan*, *saginare.*

FAWCETT.¹ *Clepsidra*.
 FAWCHUN, knyfe or swerde.²
Machera, C. F. et CATH. *semis-*
pata, UG.
 FAWKENERE (fawconer, P.) *Fal-*
conarius.
 FAWKŌN', hawke. *Falco*.
 FAWN', *supra*, *idem quod* FAYNE.
 FAWNYN' as howndys. *Applaudo*,
blandior.
 FAWNYNGE of howndys. *Plausus*,
applausus.
 FAVORYN'. *Faveo*.
 FAVOWRE. *Favor*.
 FAWTE, or defawte. *Defectus*.
 FAWTY, or defawty. *Defectivus*.
 FAWTOUR, or meyntynore. *Fautor*.
 FEE. *Feodus*.
 FEBYLLE, or weyke. *Debilis*, *im-*
becillus, BRIT.
 FEBYLLE, or lytylle worthe. *Exilis*.

FEBYLNESSE, or weykenesse. *De-*
bilitas.
 FEBYLNESSE, or lytylle of valure.
Exilitas, *invalidudo*.
 FEBLYN', or make feble (febelyn,
 P.) *Debilito*.
 FEDDE wythe mete. *Pransus*,
pastus.
 FEDYN' wythe mete. *Cibo*, *pasco*,
esco, CATH.
 FEDYNGE, or fode. *Pastum*, *ali-*
mentum, *alimonia*, *victus*.
 FEEDDE chyldryn' wythe pappe
 mete. *Papo*, C. F.
 FEDYR. *Penna*, *pluma*.
 FEDYRFU, or fedyrfoy, herbe.
Febriffuga.
 FEDERYN', or feteryn'. *Compe-*
dio, CATH.
 FEDERYS, or feterys of prysōn'
 (fettirs, P.) *Compes*.

¹ *Clepsidra* is explained in the Ortus to be the same as "*docillus*, Anglice a perser or a spygote." See DOTTELL, dossell, above. "Faucet, to drawe wyne, *faucet*, *broche* à *estorper le vin*." PALSgrave. This word is derived from the French, *faulcet*.

² "A fawchone, *rumphea*, *framea*, *spata*." CATH. ANG. This appellation of a sword with a curved blade is taken from the French *fauchon*, a diminutive of *faux*, from the Latin *falx*. The *fauchon* is frequently mentioned by Guiart, who wrote at the close of the XIIIth cent. and seems to have been identical with the *falso*, often named at that period, and the *falcio*, which is included among weapons that monks were forbidden to bear by the Stat. Cistert. Ord. A.D. 1202. An early instance of the use of this weapon occurs in the curious designs of t. Edward I. discovered in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, given in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. When Launfal is assailed by the lords of Lombardy, in unequal conflict,

"Sir Launfal brayde out hys fochon,
 And, as lyzt as dewe, he layde hem donne."

Launfal Miles. Cott. MS. Calig. A. 11.

It must be observed, however, that the *fauchon* and *falso* seem occasionally to be named with long-handled weapons, and that the *falchion* may occasionally have been a kind of bill, with the curved or scythe-shaped blade, whence the name was taken. Chaucer uses the word as signifying a sword, and in *Piers Ploughman's* Vision allusion occurs to St. Paul, keeping the gate of heaven with his "fawchon." Palsgrave gives "Fawchyon, a wepen, *marguy baston de ivif*;" and Cotgrave, "*Malcus*, a *faulchion*, hangar, wood-knife."

FEFFYD. *Feofatus* (*feofactus*, P.)
 FEFEMENT. *Feofamentum*.
 FEFOWRE. *Feofatus*.
 FETCHE, corne, or tare (fehche, K.) *Vicia*, UG. *in vincio*, *crobus*, C. F.
 FETCHYN, or fettyñ'. *Affero*.
 FETCHYNGE, or fettynge. *Allatura*.
 (FEYAR, or fowar, *infra in* GOONGE FYRMAR.)¹
 FEYNARE (feynour, P.) *Fictor*, *simulator*.
 FEYNYD. *Fictus*.
 FEYNYD thyng. *Ficticium*.
 FEYNYD sleythe of falshede (feynyng, sleithe, H. feyned sleyte, P.) *Com(m)entum*, CATH. C. F.
 FEYNYÑ'. *Fingo*.
 FEYNYÑ' yn syngyng, or syngelowe.² *Succino*, CATH.
 FEYNYNGE. *Fictio*, *simulacio*.
 FEYNT. *Segnis*.
 FEYNT HERTYD. *Vecors*.
 FEYNTNES of herte, or cowardnesse (feyntyse of herte, or cowardyse, K. P.) *Vecordia*.
 (FEYNTYN, K. H. feynten, P. feôte, J. feyte, W.)³ *Fatesco*.

FEYNTENESSE, or feyntyse (febleness, P.) *Segnicies*.
 FEYNTLY. *Segniter*.
 FEYYR, or feyre. *Nundine*.
 FEYGHTE, or fyghtyng (feyt, or feytyng, K.) *Pugna*, *certamen*.
 FEYGHtare. *Pugnator*, *certor*, *certator*.
 FEGHTARE, or baratowre (feyter, P.) *Pugnax*, C. F.
 FEYGH̄TYÑ' (feytyn, K. feythtyn, H.) *Pugno*, CATH. *bello*, *dimico*.
 FEYTHE. *Fides*.
 FEYTHE BREKE(R), or comnant (breker.) *Fidifragus*, *fidifraga*.
 FEYTHEFULLE and trusty. *Fidelis*.
 FEYTHEFULNESSE. *Fidelitas*.
 FELLE, or fers.⁴ *Severus*, *ferus*, *fellitus*, *ferox* (*bilosus*, *felleus*, *atrox*, P.)
 FELA, or felowe (felawe, P.) *Socius* (*consors*, P.)
 FELA, or fellow at mete. *Sodalis*.
 FELA, or fellow yn' travayle. *Socius*.
 FELA, or fellow yn offyce. *Collega*, CATH.

¹ The word FEYAR, introduced here on the authority of Pynson's edition, is derived from the verb to fie or fey, used by Tusser, and still known in the East Anglian dialect. "*Escureur*, a scowrer, cleanser, feyer." COTG. See FYIÑ, and FOWAR.

² Palsgrave says, "I feyne in syngyng, *Ie chante à basse voyx*. We may nat syngelowe, we are to nere my lorde, but lette us fayne this songe."

³ In the version of Vegetius attributed to Trevisa, it is recommended that the host in marches "be not highly fayntede with iourneyeng of weyes in the hete of the day," but in summer should rest from "vndren' to myde ouernone." B. iii. c. 2.

⁴ "Felle, *acer*, *acerbus*, *asper*, *atrox*, *austerus*, *ferox*, &c. To be felle, *barbarizare*, *sevire*. To make felle, *ferare*. Felly, *acriter*. A fellnes, *atrocitas*, *rigor*, &c." CATH. ANG. "Fell or fierse, as a person is for modynesse. Fyers, fell, *rigoreux*, *fier*. Fell, or felonyshe, *felonieux*. Felnesse, *despiterie*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. fell, *crudelis*, *felnys*, *crudelitas*.

FELLOW yn' walkynge by þe way
(in iourney, P.) *Comes*.
FELA, or fellow in scole. *Consors*.
Socius in periculo, collega in
officio, comes in itinere, consors
in premio, sodalis in mensâ, vel
in sede; hec UG. *in sagio*.
FELLOWYS, y-knytte to-gedyr in
wykydnesse. *Complices*, C. F.
complex, UG. *in plico*.
FELLOWLY. *Socialiter, sodaliter*.
FELYSCHPE (felowshepe, P.) *So-*
cialitas, societas, contubernium.
FEELDE. *Ager, campus, rus,*
arvum.
FELDEFARE, byrde (felfare, P.)
Ruriscus.
FELEABLE. *Socialis*.
(FEELABYLL, P. *Sensibilis*.)
FELYN'. *Sencio*.

FELYN' wythe handys, or gropyn.
Palpo.
FELLYN', or castyn' downe (fallen,
P.) *Prosterno, dejicio*.
FELONE, soore.¹ *Anthrax*, C. F.
carbunculus, C. F.
FELONE, thef. *Scelustus*.
FELONYE. *Scelus*.
FEELTE, or qwylte.² *Filtrum*,
CATH. C. F. *fultrum*, KYLW.
FELTRYKE, herbe.³ *Fistra, fel*
terre, centaurea.
FELWE of a qwele (whele, P.)
Cantus, C. F. CATH. *timpanum*,
CATH. *circumferenciâ*.
FEMEL, no male. *Femella*.
FEMELLE. *Feminus*.
FEMYNNE, or woman lyke. *Mu-*
liebris (femininus, P.)
FENNE.⁴ *Labina, palus*, CATH. UG.

¹ "Carbunculus, the felone." ORTUS. "Felon, a sore, *entracq.*" PALSG. "*Furunculus*, a soore called a felon; also a soore callid a cattles hear, whiche breketh out in the fingers with great wheales and moche payne. *Tagax*, a felon, whiche happeneth on a mann's fynger." ELYOT. Baret gives "A fellow, vncomme, or catte's haire; a bile or sore that riseth in man's bodie, *furunculus*; *Bossette dure, ou fronce, vng clou*. A fellow, or impostumation vnder the rootes of the nailes, *paronychia*;" and Cotgrave, "*Furuncule*, a fellow, or whitlaw; *Panary*, a felon, or whitlaw, at the end of a finger." Gerard recommends as a remedy the *Persicaria hydropiper*, or arsmart, which, "bruised and bound upon an imposthume in the ioyns of the fingers (called among the vulgar sort a fellow or vncome,) taketh away the paine." Elyot explains the term uncome as follows: "*adventitius morbus*, syckenes that cometh without our defaute, and of some men is callyd an vncome."

² The Catholicon explains *filtrum* to be so called "*quia ex filis, i. pilis animalium fiat*;" and the Ortus renders "*fultrum, illud quod ornat lectum, sive lecti apodiamantum*." The term felt appears to have signified, at a very early period, a material formed of wool, not woven, but compacted together, suitable even for a garment of defence, so that the gambeson is sometimes termed *feltrum*. "*Centrum vel filtrum, felt*." Gloss. Ælfrici. In Norfolk a thickly matted growth of weeds spreading by their roots, as couch-grass, is termed a felt.

³ This herb is the small centaury, which was called *fel terre*, and in Dutch Eerdegall, from the excessive bitterness, and possibly the deep yellow colour of its juice, which in some countries was used by women to dye their hair, when yellow hair was the prevalent fashion. By modern botanists it is known as the *Erythræa centaureum*. FELTRYKE appears to be merely a corruption of the Latin name; Cotgrave gives "*Sacotin*, feaver-wort, earth-gall, common centory."

⁴ FENNE has occasionally, as the Ang.-Sax. fenn, the abstract signification of mire.

FENCE, or defence of closynge
(clothinge, P.) *Defensio, muni-*
cio, defensaculum, UG. *in fenso*.
FENCE, defence fro enmyes. *Pro-*
teccio, defensio.
FENCYD, or defencyd. *Defensus,*
munitus, defensatus, UG.
FENSYN', *supra in DEFENCYN'*.

FEENDE. *Diabolus, demon*.
FENDOWRE, or defendowre. *De-*
fensor, protector.
FENESTRALLE.¹ *Fenestrella, fe-*
nestrale.
FENKYLLE, or fenelle.² *Feni-*
culum, C. F. *vel feniculus*,
DICC. (*maratrum*, P.)

Thus in the version of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is related that Scipio bid his Spanish prisoners cleanse and dig ditches, "with this reprouable scorne; ye ben worthy, he saide, to be blotteded and spotteded, foulede and defoulede with fenne and with drit of water (*luto inquinari*) and of blode, þat in tyme of werre ne were not, ne wolde nat be bespreynt ne be wette with ennemyes blode." B. iii. c. 10.

¹ Before the general introduction of glazed windows, their place was supplied by framed blinds of cloth or canvas, termed fenestralls, which are mentioned in the accounts of the executors of Queen Eleanor, A.D. 1291, as follows: "*pro canabo ad fenestrallas, ad scaccarium Reginæ apud Westmonasterium, iijd.*" Household Expenses, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 135. "Fenestrall, *chassis de toile, ou de paupier (papier.)*" PALS. Horman says that "glasen wyndowis let in the lyght, and kepe out the winde; paper or lyn clothe straked acrosse with losyngys make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. I wyll have a latesse (*clathrum*) before the glasse for brekyng. I have many prety wyndowes shette with leuys goynge up and downe (*canestellæ quæ attolli et demitti possunt*)." Not long subsequently to the time when Horman wrote, glazed windows became so generally in use that the fenestrall was laid aside. Harrison, who wrote his description of England about 1579, speaks of "lattice made of wicker, or fine rifts of oke in chekerwise," formerly much used in country houses instead of glass, as being then obsolete. He speaks of the use of horn, selenite, and berill, for glazing windows, observing that of the last "an example is yet to be seene in Sudleie castell;" and states that glass had become so cheap and plentiful, being imported from Burgundy, Normandy, and Flanders, as well as made in England, of good quality, that every one who chose might have abundance. B. ii. c. 12. Holinsh. Chron. i. 187. Leland noticed "the Hawle of Sudley Castle glased with rownd Beralls." Itin. iv. f. 170, a; viii. f. 74, b.

² "Fenelle, or fenelle, *feniculum, maratrum*." CATH. ANG. The numerous virtues of this herb are thus summed up in the King's Coll. MS. of the Promptorium:

"*Bis duo dat maratrum, febres fugat atque venenum,*
Et purgat stomachum, sic reddit lumen acutum."

Macer gives a detailed account, in which the following remarkable passages occur: "þe edderes wole ete fenel, when her yen dasnyþ, and so she getiþ a-yene her clere sighte; and þer þoroghe it is founde and preved þat fenel doþ profit to mannis yene: þe yen þat ben dusked, and dasniþ, shul be anoynted wit þe ius of fenelle rotis medeled wit hony; and þis oynement shalle put a-way alle þe dasewenesse of hem, and make hem bryzt." The virtue of fennel, in restoring youth, was a discovery attributed likewise by Macer to serpents; "þis prouiþ auctours and filisoferis, for serpentis whan men (*sic*) olde, and willeth to wexe stronge, myghty, and yongly a-yeen, þei gon and eten ofte fenel, and þei become yongliche and myghty." MS. in the possession of H. W. Diamond, Esq. FENKYLLE is obviously a corruption of the Latin name; this herb is still called in German Fenchel, and in Dutch Venckel. In Piers Ploughman's Vision mention occurs of

"A ferthing worth of fynkel-sede for fastynge daies."

FENKYLLE, or fenelle seede. *Maratrum*, C. F.

FENTE of a clothe.¹ *Fibulatorium*, C. F. *fimbria*.

FEER, or ferdenesse. *Timor*, *terror*, *et cetera* in D, drede, dredefulle.

(FERDFULL thinge, quat so it be, K. P. *Terribilum*, C. F.)

FER, or fer a-way. *Alonge*, *procul*, *eminus*, *longe*.

FERSSE (feers, P.) *idem quod* FELLE, *supra*.

FERCEHEDE. *Ferocitas*, *severitas*.

FERY over a watyr. *Pormeus*, CATH. UG. *in neo*.

FERYAGE. *Feriagium*, *naulum*, *potomium*, C. F. CATH.

FERYALLE. *Ferialis*.

FERYARE. *Pormeus*, CATH.

FERYBOOT. *Portemia*, C. F.

FERYN', or make a-ferde.² *Terreo*, *perterreo*.

FERY PLACE, *idem quod* FERY.

FEERME, a rent. *Firma*.

FERME, and stabylle. *Firmus*,

¹ In the Assembly of Ladies, a poem attributed to Chaucer, Attemperaunce is described as arrayed in a blue gown of cloth of gold, in tabard-wise, purfled, or trimmed with fur, and set with pearls and diamonds.

“ After a sort, the coller and the vent,
Like as armine is made in purfeling,
With great pearles full fine and orient,
They were couched all after one worching.”

The glossarist interprets vent as signifying “the fore-part;” but this does not sufficiently explain the term. In the XIIIth Cent. the fent or vent appears at the collar of the robe, both in male and female costume, being a short slit closed by a brooch, and which served for greater convenience in putting on a dress so fashioned as to fit closely round the throat. This is shown by the effigies at Fontevrault, engraved by Stothard, and especially by those of Queen Berengaria, at the abbey of l'Espan, and of Richard I., recently discovered at Rouen. Archæol. xxix. pl. xxi. In these instances it is sufficiently apparent why the fent should be termed, as in the Promptorium, *fibulatorium*; but at a later period being considerably prolonged, the opening of the robe in front extending often much below the waist, a brooch was no longer sufficient to close it. At the period when Chaucer wrote, the fent was trimmed with rich furs, and the fastenings were ornaments of chased work, jewelled, of a very splendid description. They are termed in inventories “*attaches*,” and exhibited on the effigies of Lady Mohun, and of Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV., at Canterbury. The less richly decorated effigy of Queen Philippa, at Westminster, presents an example of the fent, simply closed by a lace; and the combination of furs and jewels in this part of costume appears in many MSS. which have furnished Strutt with examples, among which may particularly be mentioned Roy. MS. 16 G. V. See Strutt's Dresses, pl. xciv. The propriety of applying to the fent thus purfled and adorned, the term *fimbria*, as in the Promptorium, is evident, as likewise *limbus*, which is given by Ducange, on an ancient authority, as synonymous with *fibulatorium*. In the Wardrobe of Sir John Fastolf, A.D. 1459, there was “j jakket of red felwet, the ventis bounde with red lether.” Archæol. xxi. 253. “Fente of a gowne, *fente*.” PALS. G.

² The use of the verb to fear, in an active sense, is not uncommon.

“ That rybaude fered me with his loke,
That confort to me coude I none take.” Castell of Labour, 1506.

“ *Absterrere*, *i. penitus terrere*, Anglice, to fayr. *Terreo*, *i. terrorem inferre*, to feere.” ORTUS. “I feare one, I make hym afrayde. I feare awaye, skarre away, as we do beestes or byrdes, *dechasser*.” PALS. G. Ang.-Sax. *færan*, *terrere*. See FESYN'.

ratus, unde dicitur in literâ
attornatus, ratum et gratum,
ferme and stabylle, CATH.

FERMERYE. *Infirmaria, infir-*
mitorium.

FERMYN', or take a þynge to
ferme. *Firmo, vel ad firmam*
accipio.

FERMOWRE. *Firmarius.*

FERROWRE, smythe.¹ *Ferrarius,*
CATH. *ferrator*, COMM.

FEERTYR (fertyr, K. fert', P.
fertur, J.)² *Feretrum.*

FERVENTE. *Fervens, fervidus.*

FERUENTLY. *Ferventer.*

FERUOWRE. *Fervor.*

¹ In the will of the Earl of Essex, 1361, occur bequests "*à Mestre Thomas le ferour, v. marcs; à un garson pur le ferour, xxs.; à un garson feurer, i. marc.*" Royal Wills, p. 50. Elyot renders "*veterinarius medicus*, a horseleche, or ferror," now called corruptedly a farrier. In the version of Pliny, by Hoiland, it is related that the Empress Poppæa "was knowne to cause her ferrers ordinarily to shoe her coach horses, and other palfries, &c. with cleane gold." B. xxxij. c. 11. In the order of the Pageants of the Play of Corpus Christi, at York, 1415, are enumerated among the various trades, "smythes, fevers." Sharpe's Coventry Mysteries, p. 137. This last appellation is taken directly from the old French, *fèvre, fevre*, or *ferre*, a blacksmith.

² Among the appliances of a sacred nature, there were *feretra* of two kinds; first, the bier for carrying the corpse to the grave, "*feretrum, bære*," Gloss. Ælfric., thus mentioned in the laws of Henry I., "*amici extrahant mortuum, deferentes in feretrum, et portantes eum ad ecclesiam.*" By the Constitutions of Will. de Bleys, 1229, and Walter de Cantilupe, 1240, Bishops of Worcester, as also of Abp. Peckham, 1280, among the ornaments and requisites to be provided in every church, at the charge of the parishioners, was included "*feretrum competens ad sepulturam mortuorum.*" Wilkins, i. 623, 666; ii. 49. In its secondary sense *feretrum* signified a portable shrine, containing the relics of saints, and carried in processions on a frame similar to the ordinary bier; and also stationary shrines of similar fashion, but which it was not customary to display as gestatory ornaments, such as those of St. Cuthbert at Durham, or St. Thomas of Hereford, in the cathedral there. It is recorded in Reg. Roff. 120, that "*Willielmus Rex Anglie magnus, in articulo mortis (1087) dedit—feretrum, cum altari gestatorio deargentato, et pallium cum leonibus.*" In 1355, Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, made the following bequest: "*Je devise à Seint Thomas de Hereford un ymage de n're dame, d'argent surorré, d'estre taché sur son fiertre.*" Roy. Wills, p. 31. In the ancient documents relating to the shrine of St. Cuthbert the term *feretrum* implies, as Mr. Raine states, not the shrine itself, but the quadrangular space or oratory wherein it stood: the keeper had the title of *feretrarius*. See Raine's Saint Cuthbert. Amongst numerous representations of the *feretrum* may be mentioned the procession of St. Alban's shrine, in the MS. of M. Paris, with drawings, supposed to be by his own hand, Cott. MS. Nero, D. i.; Strutt's Manners and Customs, i. pl. lxiv. One occasion on which it was customary to carry the *feretra* in procession, was at the parochial perambulations in Rogation week, a full account of which will be found in Brand's Popular Antiqu. vol. i. Horman, in his chapter of sacred matters, says, "We two muste beare the feretrum (*tensam gestare*) a procession in the gange dayes." The term "ferte" occurs in Langtoft's Chronicle; and in the Golden Legend mention is made of the "fyerte," or shrine of St. Alphey, f. 117, b. "*Fierte, fiertre, fietre: Châsse, reliquaire, brancard.*" ROQUEF. The term *feretrum* in the MS. Ordinar. Ecc. Rotom. signifies the *pyxis*, wherein the consecrated Eucharist is deposited.

FERTHYN', or ferthyngge. *Quadrans*.

FESAWNT, byrde.¹ *Fasianus, ornix*, CATH.

FESYN', *idem quod* FERYN', *supra*.²

FEST, or teyyngge (festnyngge, P.) *Ligamen*.

FEST, or teyyngge of a schyppe, or bootys (festnyngge, P.) *Scalamus*, CATH. *pronexium*, C. F. *restis*, C. F.

FEESTE of mete and drynke. *Festum, convivium*.

FEEST, or fedynge of mete and drynke in holy chyrche.³ *Agapes. Nota, de Agape in Jure, distinctione xliij., Si quis; et Raymundus, lib. 3, tit. 4.*

FESTYD, or fed wythe goode mete and drynke. *Convivatus*, CATH.

FESTYD, or teyyd fast to a thyngge. *Fixus, confixus*.

FESTYN', or cleve to. *Figo, affigo, configo*.

FESTYN', or byynd to-gedyr. *Ligo, alligo (colligo, P.)*

FESTYN' (within a thinge, P.) or knyttyñ' yn' to a thyngge, or gryffyñ', or oþer lyke. *Insero*.

FESTYN', or make feestys, and feede mēn'. *Convivor*, CATH.

FESTYNGE to a thyngge (festnyng to, P.) *Confixio, fixura*.

FESTYNGE wythe mete and drynke. *Convivatus, convivatorium*, CATH.

FEESTRYD, as wowndys (as sores, P.) *Cicatricus*.

FEESTRYD wownde. *Cicatrix*.

FEESTRYN', as wowndys, or sorys. *Sanio*.

FEESTRYNGE of wowndys. *Cicatricatio, cicatricatus*.

(FESTU, *infra* in FYSHELLE.)⁴

¹ The pheasant was brought into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, in Colchis, according to Martial, by the Argonauts; it was highly esteemed by the Romans, and possibly introduced by them into England. In default of positive evidence as to its existence here in early times, it can only be stated that about the time when the Promptorium was compiled, it had become sufficiently abundant in East Anglia. Thus in the Howard Household Book, amongst the costs incurred at Ipswich, in 1467, "whane Syr John Howard and Mastyr Thomas Brewse were chosen knyghtes of the shyre," occurs the item, "xij fesawntes, pryse xijs." Household Expenses, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 399. "*Ornix est gallus vel gallina silvestris, Anglice a fesande or a werkok.*" ORTUS. "A fesande, *fasianus*." CATH. ANG.

² R. Brunne uses the word "fesid," which Hearne explains as meaning whipped or beaten (p. 192.) Ang.-Sax. *fcisian, fugare*.

³ The love-feasts, or *ἀγάπαι* of the primitive Christians, were held in the churches; but this usage was suppressed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 691, and discountenanced by Gregory the Great, in his Letter to the British converts. It is probable that the author here refers solely to the primitive custom. There is no evidence that the practice of feasting in churches had been retained in any part of England; but it appears probable that the *agape* of the earlier times gave rise to the church-ale, of which, and of wakes, frequently celebrated near the precinct of the church, a full account will be found in Brand's Popular Antiqu. See the Hierolexicon D. Macri, Ducange, and Spelman, v. *Agape*.

⁴ In Piers Ploughman's Vision, line 6183, where allusion is made to Matth. vii. 3, the mote in the eye, *festuca*, is termed "festu." The Medulla likewise renders "*festuca*, a festu, or a lytul mote." The name was applied to the straw, or stick

FET, or fatte, as flesshe and oper lyke. *Pinguis, crassus, obesus.*

FETERYD. *Compeditus.*

FETERYN̄', *supra* (in FEDERYN̄'.)

FETYCE, or praty.¹ *Parvunculus, elegantulus.*

FETTYNGE, *supra* in FETCHYNGE.

FETYR (of prison, P.) *supra* in FETHYR (*sic, sed rectius federys*) *et pedica*, C. F. *pedux*, CATH.

FETYRLOKKE. *Sera compeditalis (sera compedita, P.)*

FETTNESE, *supra* in FATTENES, *et popa, sagina.*

FEWE. *Paucus, pauculus.*

FEWENESSE (or scassenes, K.) *Paucitas, paucedo.*

FEWTE. *Vestigium.*

(FEWTE, or omage, H. fewtye, or homage, P.² *Omagium.*)

(FEWTE, K. *Fidelitas.*)

FY.³ *Vath, racha (vaa, P.)*

FY(A)L, or fyolle (fyall, or cruet, H. P.) *Fiala*, CATH.

FYDYLL, or fyuele (fyyl, K.)

Viella, fidicina, vitula, CATH. in *vitulus, et* DICC. *vidula*, KYLW.

FYDELARE. *Fidicen*, CATH. *vitulator*, UG.

FYDELIÑ, or fyielyn' (fetelyn, K.)

Vitolor, DICC. CATH. in *vitulus.*

FYFTENE. *Quindecim.*

FYFTY. *Quinquaginta.*

FYGGE, or fyge tre. *Ficus.*

FYFIGURE, or lykenesse. *Figura.*

FYIÑ, or defyiñ mete and drynke (fyyn, K. H. P.)⁴ *Digero.*

used for pointing, in the early instruction of children: thus Palsgrave gives "festue to spell with, *festev.*" Occasionally the word is written with c or k, instead of t, but it is apparently a corruption. "*Festu*, a feskue, a straw, rush, little stalk, or stick, used for a fescue. *Touche*, a fescue; also, a pen, or a pin for a pair of writing tables." COTG.

¹ Chaucer uses the word fetise, and fetisely, in this sense; it is apparently derived from the old French *fetis*, or *faiteis*. Palsgrave gives "featysshnesse, propernesse, *feactise*;" as also the synonymous word "feate, or proper of makynge, *godin, godinet, coint, mignon*; fetly, nycely, *cōyntement*. I haue apted them together the fetlyest (*le plus gentiment*) that euer you sawe. Feted, fetered, or well shapen of the lymmes, *aligné*. It is as well fetered a chylde as euer you sawe. You neuer set your eye upon a fayrer fetered woman, *mieulx alignée.*" Horman likewise speaks of "the feat conueyans of a speche that soundeth well to the eare, *argutia plausibilis sermonis*. She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet."

² "*Homagium, idem est quod fidelitas*, a feaute." ORTUS. William Paston writes, in 1454, of Thomas Bouchier, Bp. of Ely, who was translated in that year to Canterbury, "My lord of Ely hathe do hys fewthe." Paston Lett. iii. 222. The word is taken from the French "*féaulté, féauté; fidélité, foi, constance.*" ROQUEF. It is commonly taken for the oath of allegiance in the feudal system:

"When thise Bretons tuo were fled out of this lond,
Ine toke his feaute of alle that lond helde." R. Brunne.

³ In the Wicliffite version occur the following passages: "he that seith to his brother, Fy (*al. fugh*) schal be gilty to the counsell." Matt. v. 22. "And as thei passiden forth, thei blasfemed him, movynge her heddis, and seiynge, *Vath*, thou that distriest the temple," &c. Mark xv. 29.

⁴ This word, in the MSS. and in Pynson's edition, occurs among the verbs between FYISTYÑ and FLAPPYN, which is perhaps an indication that it had been originally

FYKIN̄ a-bowte, *infra in* FYSKIń.
 FYKYNGE a-bowte in ydylnes. *Dis-*
cursus, vagatus.

FYLBERDE, notte. *Fillum*, DICC.
 (FILBERDE, tree, P. *Phillis.*)

FYLE. *Lima.*

FYLIń wythe a fyle. *Limo.*

FYLYN̄', *idem quod* FOWLYN, *su-*
pra in D.

FYLL wythe mete. *Sacio, sa-*
turo.

FYLLE, or fylly(n)ge of mete, or
 drynke. *Sacietas, saturatio.*

FYLLYN̄'. *Impleo, repleo.*

FYLLYNGE. *Implecio, replecio.*

FYLZOFYR (fillosofere, K.) *Phi-*
losophus.

FYLETTE.¹ *Victa*, UG. *in vincio,*
philacterium.

FYLME of a notte, or oþer lyke.
Folliculus, gallicula, C. F.

FYLOWRE, of barbowrs crafte (fil-
 lour of barborys crafte, K.)²
Acutecula, filarium, KYLW.
(acutella, K.)

FYLTHE. *Sordes, spurcicia, lino,*
 CATH. *turpitudine, labes, putre-*
do, pus.

written FY3IN. To fie or fey now signifies in East Anglia, as in Craven and Hallamshire, to clean out, as ponds or ditches; it is thus used by Tusser, and also to express the cleansing of grain.

“ Choiced seed to be picked, and trimly well fy'd,

For seed may no longer from threshing abide.” August's Husbandry.

“ *Escurer*, to scowre, fey, rinse, cleanse.” COTG. Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Coll. gives “to fea, fey, feigh or fow, to cleanse or empty, as to fea a pond, a privy, &c. Dunelm. Isl. *fægia, mundare, eluere*; whence to feag, by metaphor, applied to whipping or correcting, as, He feag'd him off.” Lansd. MS. 1033. In the Wicliffite version, Deut. xxiii. 13 is thus rendered, “þou schalt bere a litil stake in þe girdil, and whanne þou hast sete, þou schalt digge bi cumpas, and þou schalt hile wiþ erþe þingis defied out, where þou art releuyd;” in the Vulgate, “*egesta humo operies.*” See DEFYYN', and FEYAR.

¹ Johanna domina de Roos bequeaths, in 1394, “*unam longam feletam de rosis de per'*, &c.” Testam. Ebor. i. 203. “*Nimbus, fasciola transversa ex auro insuta in lintheo, quod est in fronte feminarum*, a felet.” ORTUS. “Fyllet for a mayden's heed, *fronteau.*” PALSg. “*Fronteau*, a fillet, frontlet, forehead cloth.” COTG. In a letter written about 1465 to Sir John Paston occurs the request of a lady, who “wuld fayne have a new felet.” Paston Lett. iv. 176.

² FYLOWRE, or barbowrs crafte. MS. “A filoure, *affilatorium*; to filoure, *affilare.*” CATH. ANG. The term *affilatorium* occurs with the signification of a hone, in the Usus Ant. Ord. Cisterc. c. 85. The implement so called seems to have been identical with that now called a steel, in French *fusil*, which is rendered by Cotgrave “the steele, wherewith a butcher whets his knives.” A resemblance in form to the spindle or spoole used in spinning was probably the origin of the appellations FYLOWRE, *filarium*, and *fusil*. In the Boke of Curtasye a “fylour” appears to signify a rod, as that upon which a curtain may be hung, moveably, by means of rings. The word occurs in the directions for the grooms of the chambers, regarding making the pallets, and two beds of greater state, for lords,

“ That henget shalle be with hole sylour,
 With crochettes and loupys sett on lyour,
 Tho valance on fylour shalle henge with wyn,
 iij curteyns streȝt drawen withinne.” Sloane MS. 1986.

FYLTHE of mannys nose, snotte.

Polipus.

FYLTHE of mannys fete. *Petor.*

FYMTERRE, herbe. *Fumus terre.*

FYNCHÉ, byrde. *Furfurio, C. F.*

FYYNDARE of thyngge loste. *In-ventor, inventrix.*

FYNDE thingys loste. *Invenio, reperio, comperio.*

FYNDE COSTE. *Exhibeo.*

FYNDIÑ, helpyn', and susteinyñ' hem þat be nedy (fynde theym that ar nedy, p.) *Sustento.*

FYYNDYNGE of thyngge loste. *In-vencio, repericio.*

FYYNDYNGE, or helpynge in bo-dyly goodys at nede.¹ *Exhibicio, subvencio.*

FYNE, or ryght goode (fyyn, p.) *Egregius, excellens.*

FYNE WYNE.² *Falernum, CATH.*

FYNE, of bondage. *Finum.*

FYNNE of a fysche. *Pinna.*

FYNGYR. *Digitus.*

FYNGYRLYNGE of a glove. *Digitabulum, CATH.*

FYR, tree. *Abies.*

FYYR. *Ignis, rokus, focus, pir.*

FYYR FORKE. *Ticionarium, CATH. pala, arpagio; hec in historiâ scolasticâ de vasis templi.*

FYYR HERTHE. *Focarium, CATH. ignearium, C. F.*

FYYRE YRYÑ', to smyte wythe fyre. *Fugillus, CATH. piricidium, DICC. KYLW.*

FYYR STOK, *infra in* HERTHE STOK.

FYYR STONE, for to smyte wythe fyre. *Focaris, UG. in laos, vel focare, CATH. ignarium, C. F.*

FIRBOME, *supra in* BEKENE.³

¹ The Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII. comprise an entry in 1493, "to Dr. May for th' exebucon of Thos. Phepo," who appears to have been King's scholar at Oxford; and the allowance is subsequently termed "the finding, 2 li." Exc. Hist. The term exhibition, or allowance of money, taken from the Latin, which in medieval times had the same signification, is used in this sense by Shakespeare and B. Jonson, as likewise still retained at the Universities.

² The Medulla renders "*Falernum*, wyn alpurbest." MS. in the Editor's possession.

³ The practice of maintaining beacons, to give warning of approaching invasion, is one that may be traced in Britain to the most remote times. The term itself is Anglo-Saxon, beacen, *signum*, beacne torr, *specula*. The right of erecting beacons was one of the exclusive privileges of the Crown; and a tax for their maintenance, termed *beconayium*, was levied upon every hundred. At an early time, as Coke observes, the beacon was merely a stack of combustibles prepared on an elevated spot, or a rock; Ang.-Sax. beacenstan, *pharus*; subsequently to the time of Edward III. as he states, "pitch-boxes, as now they be, were, instead of those stacks, set up;" that is, a kind of large cresset, raised on an upright pole or beam: hence the appellation FIRBOME, Ang.-Sax. beom, *trabs*. Blount cites the "*Ordinatio pro vigiliis observandis a Lynne usque Yarmouth, t. Edw. II. Quod levare et reparare faciat signa et firebares super montes altiores in quolibet hundredo, ita quod tota patria, per illa signa, quotiescunque necesse fuerit, premuniri potest*;" which is rendered by Stowe, "He ordained bikenings or beacons to be set up." A.D. 1326. The care with which these signals were at all periods provided, appears by numerous evidences in the public records. In 1415 Henry V. on his departure for France, provides for the safety of the realm, and directs the provision of "*signa vocata bekyns in locis consuetis*." Rymer, ix. 255. Hall relates that when Richard III. with false confidence, disbanded his forces, he issued

FYRIÑ, or sette on a fyre, or brin-
nyn. *Ignio*, CATH. *comburo*.

FYRMAMENT, or walkyn'. *Fir-
mamentum*.

FYRRYS, or qwyce tre, or gorstys
tre.¹ *Ruscus*.

FYRSTE of alle. *Primus*.

FYRSTE, or be-forne. *Primo*.

FYRSTE BE-GOTŌN'. *Primogenitus*.

FYRSTE BE-GETYNGE. *Primoge-
nitura*.

FYYRE, sharpe brusche (firre,

whynne, K. fyir or qwynne, P.
whynne, J.)² *Saliunca*.

FYSCARE a-bowte ydyly. *Dis-
cursor, discursatrix, vagulus
vel vagator, vagatrix*.

FISKIÑ a-bowte yn ydilnesse.³
Vagor, giro, girovago.

FYSCHÉ. *Piscis*.

FYSCHARE. *Piscator, favissor*,
CATH. *et nota ibi bonam causam*.

FYSCHARYS BOOTE. *Phaselus*,
COMM. *oria*, C. F.

strict commands that on the coast, and the frontiers of Wales, strong ward should be kept according to usage; "for the custome of the countreyes adjoyning nere to y^e see is (especially in the tyme of war) on euery hill or high place to erect a bekon with a greate lanterne in the toppe, whyche maie be sene and discerned a great space of. And when the noyes is once bruted that the enemies approche nere y^e land, they so- deinely put fyer in the lanthornes, and make showtes and outrages from toune to toune, and from village to village." 3 Rich. III. This kind of signal, of which representations will be found in Archæol. i. pl. i. xv. pl. xii. was likewise termed a standard: "A bekyn or a standarde, *statela*." CATH. ANG. It was taken by Hen. V. as a badge, and appears among the sculptures of his chantry at Westminster. "Beakyn, *feu au guet*." PALSG. The elevation whereon it was placed was sometimes termed a tote-hill; see that word hereafter.

¹ *Ruscus* is properly the plant with sharply-pointed leaves, called butcher's-broom, but that which is here intended appears to be the *Ulex Europæus*, Linn. called commonly furze or gorse. In the Wicliffite version, Isai. lv. 13 is thus rendered: "A fir tre schal stie for a gorst (eþer firse) and a myrte tre schal wexe for a nettil." Claud. E. II. In 15 Hen. VI. 1436, licence was given to Humfrey Duke of Gloucester to inclose 200 acres of land, "pasture, wode, hethe, virses, and gorste (*bruere et jump-
norum*)," and to form thereof a park at Greenwich. Rot. Parl. iv. 498. "*Ruscus*, *Anglice*, firsun." Harl. MS. 1002. "Fyrsbusshe, *ionmarin*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. fyrs, *genista*, *rhamnus*.

² *Saliunca* has occurred already, as the name of an herb called CALTRAP. Cotgrave renders "*chaussetrape*, the starre thistle, called also the calthrop;" but although the name may have occasionally been so assigned, from its being hurtful to the foot, yet according to Parkinson the herb called land caltrops, *tribulus terrestris*, was not of the thistle species. The *saliunca* again is, according to the same author, a kind of spike-nard, whereas in the Medulla it is stated, "*Saliunca dicitur vulgariter in Gallico carr-
kerepe*, (? *carchiofe*, an artichoke,) a qwynne." Harl. MS. 2257. In the Ortus it is rendered "a wyne or grost."

³ This word does not appear, by the East-Anglican Glossaries, to be still in use; it occurs, however, in Tusser's lessons for waiting servants.

"Such serviture, also, deserveth a check,
That runneth out fisking with meat in his beck."

"I fyske, *ie fretille*. I praye you se howe she fysketh aboute." PALSG. "*Trotière*, a raumpe, fisgig, fisking huswife, raunging damsell." COTG. Compare FYKIÑ a-bowte, and see Jamieson's remarks on that word. It occurs in R. Coer de Lion, 4749.

FYSCH SELLARE. *Piscarius, piscaria*, UG. *in pasco*.

FYSHELLE of fyschew, or festu.¹
Festuca.

FYSCHYÑ'. *Piscor*, CATH.

FYSCHYNGE. *Piscacio, piscatus*.

FYSCH LEEP.² *Nassa*, C. F.

FISSHE PONDE. *Vivarium*, CATH.

FYSYCIAN', or leche. *Medicus, fisicus*.

FYSNOMYE. *Phisonomia*.

FYTE of an hande. *Pugnus*,
CATH. (*pugillus*, P.)

FYST, stynk. *Lirida*.

FYSTYÑ' (fyen, W.) *Cacco*, C. F.
lirido.

FYSTYNGE. *Liridacio*.

FYT, or mete. *Equus, congruus*,
UG. *in grus*.

FYTŌN', or lesynge (fycōn', K.
fyttyn, S. fyty, P.)³ *Mendacium*,
mendaciolum, CATH.

FYVE.⁴ *Quinque*.

FYVE HUNDRYD. *Quingenti*.

FYVERE (sekenesse, P.) *Febris*.

FYVERE, agu. *Querquera*, CATH.
et UG. *in quero*.

FYTHIL, *supra in FEDYLLE*.

FLAGGE of þe erthe, *vide in T. in*
TURFE.⁵ *Terricidium (cespes,*
CATH. *et* C. F. S. *gleba*, P.)

FLAYNE, or flawyñ'. *Excoriatus*.

FLAKE (or hame, K.) *Floctus*,
UG. *in flo (squama*, P.)

FLAKETTE, botelle.⁶ *Flasco, flasca*.

FLANKE, or leske. *Ylium*, KYLW.
inguen, CATH.

FLAPPE, or stroke. *Ictus (fla-*
gellum, K.)

FLAPPE, or buffett (flap bofet, P.)
Alapa.

FLAPPE, instrument to smyte
wythe flyys. *Flabellum*, DICC.
muscarium, C. F.

¹ According to the Medulla the term FYSHELLE is synonymous with FYSCH LEEP ; "*Nassa, quoddam instrumentum ex viminibus et cirpis, tanquam rhete, contextum, ad capiendos pisces, a psyche or a fysshelle.*" So also it is related in the Golden Legend, "Than they put hym in to a lytell fysshell or basket well pytched, and set it in y^e see, and abandouned hym to dryue wyder it wolde." f. 99, b. "*Fiscelle, petit panier de jonc, fiscella.*" ROQUEF. Fyschew signifies a reed, or supple rod, as osiers, &c.

² See hereafter LEEP for fysche kepynge. Ang.-Sax. leap, *corbis*.

³ "Fyten, *mensonge.*" PALSG. In Wiltshire fitten signifies a pretence.

⁴ FEVE, MS.

⁵ In Norfolk, according to Kennett, Ray, and Forby, the upper turf pared off to serve as fuel, is termed flaks or flags. The repetition of this word below, FLAGGE, drye wythe þe gresse, is apparently a corrupt reading. In the North such sods of turf are called also flags, or flaws, or flaughter. See Jamieson and Brockett. "A flaghte, *ubi a turfe.* A flaghte (or flyghte) of snawe, *floccus.*" CATH. ANG. Dan. flager, Teut. vlaeghen, *deglubere*; Isl. flaga, *exscindere glebam*.

⁶ This word, as also Ang.-Sax. flaxe, the French *flac*, or *flache*, &c. appear to be directly taken from the low Latin *flacta*, adopted probably from the Greek. In William and the Werwolf a certain clerk is mentioned who came to Rome "wip two flaketes of ful fine wyne," written also "flagetes," p. 68. "*Flacta, a flakette. Obba, genus calicis, a bottell, a flaket.*" ORTUS. "A costrelle, *oneferum*, &c. *ubi a flakett.* A flaket, *flacta, obba, uter*, &c. *ubi a potte.*" CATH. ANG. "A flaget, *flacon.*" PALSG. The term does not appear to be retained in Norfolk, as in the North. "A flacket, flasket, or flask; bottle made in fashion of a barrel. Bor. Flaskin, a wooden bottle, or little barrel which labourers use for beer. Yorkshire." Kennett's Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033.

FLAPPYN' wythe a flappe. *Flabello*.

FLASSHE, watyr.¹ *Lacuna*, CATH.

FLATT. *Bassus, vel planus*.

FLAGGE, drye wythe þe gresse.²

Globa, UG. *in globus*.

FLATERARE, *supra, idem quod*
FEYNARE.

FLATERYD. *Adulatus*.

FLATERYN'. *Adulor*.

FLATERYNGE. *Adulacio*.

FLATNESSE. *Planicies*.

FLAWE, *supra in FLAKE*.

FLAWYN', *supra in FLAYN'*.

FLAWME, or lowe. *Flamma*.

FLAWNE, mete.³ *Flamicia*, DICC.
flato, DICC. COMM. *opacus, ar-*
tocasius (apacus, s.)

FLAX. *Linum*.

FLATHE, or flathe, fysche (flay, or
flacch, fysch, s.)⁴ (*R*)*agadies*.

¹ The term flash, signifying a shallow pool, does not appear to be now retained in Norfolk; but it occurs in names of places, as Flash-pit, near Aylsham. In low Latin *flachia, flasca*, and *flaco*, in old French *flache* or *flesque*, have the like signification. A supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges, is termed a flash, and in Sussex loose water-soaked ground is called flashy. Plot speaks of the "flashy over-watery taste" of some white fruits. Hist. Oxf. 156. See PLASCHE, or flasche where reyne watyr stondythe, and PYT, or flasche.

² This word, placed here out of its proper alphabetical order, whereas FLAGGE of þe erthe has occurred already, has been retained as found in the MS., on account of the uncertainty whether it is an interpolation, or a vitiated reading. Possibly the correct reading may be flawe, a term synonymous with flagge, a sod of turf. Blount, in his Law. Dict. v. Turbary, cites a charter in which "*turbaria bruaria*—a flaw-turf, or heath-turf," is mentioned. In the North the words flaw and flaughter are still commonly used in this sense. See Jamieson and Brockett.

³ "A flawne, *opacum*." CATH. ANG. "*Flaton*, a flawne. *Artocira*, a flawne, *i. cibus factus ex pastâ et caseo. Laganum est latus panis et tenuis oleo linitus, quasi oleo frixus*, a pancake, a flawne." ORTUS. "Flaune meate, *flanet, flan, flaon*. I loue well a flawne, but and it be well sugred I loue it the better." PALSG. Caxton says in the Boke for Travellers, "Of mylke and of egges men make flawnes (*flans*), of mylke soden with the flour men make printed cakes (*rastons*)."⁴ Recipes for making flawnes will be found in the Forme of Cury; "Flawnes for Lentyn," Harl. MS. 5401, f. 193, 202; and "flathons," under the head of "*Vyaunde furnez*," Harl. MS. 279, f. 42, b. The following directions "for flaunes" are found in the poem entitled "the slyztes of cure."

"Take new chese, and grynde hyt fayre
In mortar wyth egges, wyth out dyswayre;
Put powder þerto of suger I say,
Coloure hyt wyth safrone ful wele þou may;
Put hyt in cofyns þat bene fayre,
And bake hyt forthe y the pray." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 87.

In the North the word is still in use, as Bp. Kennett noticed in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Flaun or flawn, a custard. Bor. As flat as a flawn, prov. Sax. *flyna, flæna, artologanum*."

⁴ This must not be confounded with the general appellation of flat fish; the ray or scate was formerly called FLATHE, or, according to Willughby and Ray, *flaire*, still retained in the name of the sting-ray, called in some places the fire-flaire. In N. Britain it is known as the fire-flaw, according to Jamieson. Harrison, in his description of England, uses the name flath, evidently as denoting the ray or scate. In the account

FLEE. *Pulex*.
 FLEAR of beest. *Excoriator*.
 FLEARE, or rennare a-wey. *Fugitivus, fugitiva*.
 FLED, or mevyd. *Amotus*.
 FLEGGE, *infra in S. idem quod*
 SEDGE.
 FLECCHERE (fletcher, H. P.) *Petularius, flectarius*.
 FLEYKE, or hyrdylle (fleke, s. hirdell, P.)¹ *Plecta, flecta, cratis*,
 C. F.
 FLEYL. *Flagellum*, COMM. UG. *v. in T. (tribulum, CATH. P.)*
 FLEYL CAPPE. *Cappa*, DICC. *meditentum*, COMM. UG. *v. in T.*

FLEYL STAFFE, or honde staffe
 (handyll, H. P.) *Manutentum*,
 CATH.
 FLEYLE SWYNGYL.² *Virga*, DICC.
 CATH. *tribulum*, CATH. COMM.
 FLEYNGE a-way. *Fuga*.
 FLEYNGE of beestys. *Excoriatio*.
 FLEKERYN', as ionge byrdis. *Volito, nideo*.
 FLEKERYN', or waveryn' yn vnstabyll herte (flyker, P.) *Nuto*,
 CATH.
 FLEKERYNGE of byrdys. *Volitacio*.
 FLEKERYNGE, or wauerynge yn an vnstable hert. *Nutatus, vacillacio*.

of fish usually taken upon our coasts, he observes that "the flat are divided into the smooth, the scaled, and the tailed.—Of the third (are) our chaits, maidens, kingsons, flath, and thornbacke;" and the larger species, as he states, were dried, and formed a kind of export into other countries. B. iii. c. 8, Holinsh. i. 224. The correct reading of the word above is probably FLAPE, or flaye, fysche.

¹ "Crates est instrumentum ex virgis, a fleke." MED. "A fleke, cratis, craticula." CATH. ANG. This word is used by R. Brunne, as also the verb to fleke, or cover with hurdles, which occurs in his account of the construction of a temporary bridge.

"Botes he toke and barges, þe sides togidere knytte,—
 þei fleked þam ouerthuert, justely for to ligge." p. 241.

"Botes and barges ilkon, with flekes mak þam tighte." p. 321.

Hardyng relates the singular escape of Sir James Douglas, who had been hemmed in by Edward III. in Stanhope Park, and by means of hurdles, which, to prevent pursuit, his men drew after them as they went, passed over a quaking and miry moss.

"But James Douglas their flekes fell dyd make,
 Which ouer the mosse, echeone at others ende,
 He layde anon, with fagottes fell ouer the lake." Chron. c. 178.

In a satirical poem, put forth in 1550 against the liberty of religious discussion, the services and preachers of the Reformed Church, entitled "An old Song of John Nobody," printed in the Appendix to Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, it is said of those who with ignorant assurance set themselves up as expounders of the Gospel,

"More meet it were for them to mylk kye at a fleyke." p. 138.

Horman says, "Ley this meate in trayes and flekis, *conchas sive aludos*," (? *alucos*) where the term may signify a shallow wicker basket, in some parts termed a flasket. "*Alucus, vas factum ad modum alvei*, a trough." ORTUS. In the North hurdles are still called flaiks; see Jamieson.

¹ Swyngyl fleyle, ms. "A flayle, *flagellum, tribulus, tribulum*. *Versus. Tres tribulo partes, manutentum, cappa, flagellum*. *Manutentum*, a hand staffe, *cappa*, a cape, *flagellum*, a swewelle. A swevyll, *tribulum*." CATH. ANG. See hereafter SWENGYL.

FLEMMYNGE. *Flandricus, Flandrica (Flamingus, P.)*
 FLEEN, or flee bestys. *Excorio.*
 FLEEN enmyes, or grevowsnesse. *Fugio, CATH. affugio, confugio.*
 FLEESE of wulle. *Vellus.*
 FLESCHY. *Caro.*
 FLESCHY FLYE. *Musco, CATH.*
 FLESCHY HOOKE. *Creagra, fuscina, CATH. tridens, CATH. fuscina.*
 FLESCHY, or made alle wythe flesche. *Carneus.*
 FLESCHY, or sum dele made wythe flesche. *Carneatus.*

FLESCHLY. *Carnaliter.*
 FLESHLY, or fulle of flesshe. *Carnosus, carnulentus, CATH.*
 FLESCHLYNESSE. *Carnalitas.*
 FLET, as mylke or oper lyke (oper licour, K. flett of mylke, H. P.)¹ *Despumatus.*
 FLEET, þe watyr of þe see comythe and goythe (flete, there water cometh and goth, H. P.)² *Fleta, fossa, estuarium, C. F.*
 FLETE of schyppys yn þe see. *Classis, C. F.*
 FLETYN' a-boviñ (fletyn, or hovyn, H. houen, P.)³ *Supernato.*

¹ To fleet, or skim the cream, is a verb still commonly used in East Anglia, and the utensil which serves for the purpose is termed a fleeting-dish. "I flete mylke, take away the creame that lyeth above it whan it hath rested." PALSG. "*Esburrer*, to fleet the creame potte; *laict esburré*, fleeted milke; *maigne*, fleeted milke, or whaye." Hollyband's *Treasurie*. "*Escremé*, fleeted, as milke, uncreamed." COTG. Ang.-Sax. *flet, flos lactis*. A celebrated Suffolk cheese, made of skimmed milk, is called flet-cheese. Tusser, in his lesson for the dairy maid Cisley, on bad qualities of cheese, says,

"Gehazi his sickness was whitish and dry,
Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye floted too nigh."

² The term fleet, signifying a channel, an arm of the sea, or water-course, occurs not infrequently in several parts of England, as Northfleet and Southfleet on the Thames, the Fleet-ditch, London, Holt-Fleet on the Severn, near Worcester, Fladbury, anciently Fleotbury, and Twining Fleet, on the Avon. On the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk the name is common, and properly, according to Forby, though not invariably, implies a channel filled by the tide, and left at low water very shallow and narrow. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, there are several channels so called, as White Friars' Fleet, and Purfleet. The grant of the possessions of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, Lynn, by Edward VI. A.D. 1548, alludes to rents laid out in "repairing of banks, walls, fletes, and water-courses in Lenn." Blomf. IV. 598. "Flete where water cometh, *breche*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. *fleot, sinus*. In the North, as Bishop Kennett notices in his *Glossarial Collections*, fleet signifies water, as in the ancient song over a corpse.

"This ean night, this ean night,
Every night and awle,
Fire and fleet, and candle light,
And Christ receive thy sawl." Lansd. MS. 1033.

³ "To flete above ye water; his cappe fleteth above the water yonder a farre hence." PALSG. "*Naviger*, to saile, to fleete." Hollyband's *Treasurie*. Harrison, in his description of England, speaking of Lyme Regis, Dorset, says, "the Lime water, which the townsmen call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hils, fleting upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea." Holinsh. Chron. i. 58. Ang.-Sax. *fleotan, fluctuare*. See HOVYN, which has a like signification.

FLETYÑ', or skomyn' ale, or pottys, or oper lycoure that hoythe. *Despumo, exspumo*, CATH.

FLETE mylke only. *Dequacco, exquacco*.

FLETYNGE of lycowre. *Spumacio, despumacio*, CATH.

FLEW, or scholde, as vessell, or oper lyke (scold, s. flwe, or sholde of vessels, p.)¹ *Bassus*.

FLEW, complexyōn' (flewme of compleccyon, k. flwe, p.) *Flegma*, CATH. *et* C. F. *in ventriculus*.

FLEWEMATYKE. *Flegmaticus*, UG.

FLEWME, *idem quod* FLEW, *supra*, *et sperma*.

FLYARE. *Volator*.

FLYE. *Musca*.

FLY FLAPPE, *supra*, *idem quod* FLAPPE. *Muscarium*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG.

FLYGGE, as bryddys.² *Maturus, volatilis*.

FLYGNESSE. *Maturitas*.

FLYÑ', as birdys. *Volo*.

FLYÑ' A-WEY. *Avolo, evolo*.

(FLIKERYNGE, *supra* in FLEKERYNGE, K.)

FLYKKE of bacōn'. *Perna, petaso, baco*.

FLYNT, stone. *Silex*.

FLYGHTTE, fleynge a-way. *Fuga, effugium*, C. F.

FLYGHTTE of byrdys. *Avolatus, evolatus*.

(FLYTERE, *supra* in CUKSTOKE.)

FLYTIN, or chydiñ.³ *Contendo*, CATH.

FLYTTIN, or remevyñ (away, p.) *Amoveo, transfero*.

FLYX, or flux, sekenesse. *Fluxus, dissenteries*.

FLODE. *Flumen, fluvius, diluvium, fluctus*.

FLODEGATE of a mylle. *Sinoglocitorium*, DICC.

FLOKE of bestys. *Grex*.

FLOKE, or heerde of bestys, what so they be. *Polia*, CATH.

FLOKKYÑ', or gadyr to-gedyr. *Aggrego, congrego*.

FLOKKYS of wulle or oper lyke. *Floccus*, CATH. (*fultrum*, p.)

FLORE (or grownde, *infra*.) *Area*.

FLORSCHARE (florissher, p.) *Florator*.

FLORSCHYÑ' (florisshen, p.) *Floro*, CATH. *floresco*.

FLORYSCHYÑ' bokys. *Floro*, KYLW.

FLORSCHYNGE. *Floratus*.

¹ According to Forby, flue, as well as fleet, has in Norfolk the signification of shallow, as a dish, or a pond. In the North, a flaw peat or flow signifies a watery moss; Isl. flaa, *palus*. See SCHOLD, or schalowe.

² Margaret Paston in a letter to her husband in 1460, describing the vain hopes excited amongst the partizans of Henry VI. says, "Now he and alle his olde felaweship put owte their fynnes, and arn ryght flygge and mery, hoping alle thyng is and schalbe as they wole haue it." Paston Letters, iv. 412. "Flyggenesse of byrdes, *plumevseté*." PALS. In Norfolk birds ready to fly are still said to be fligged, and in some parts of England are called fliggurs. Ang.-Sax. *fliogan, volare, flyge, fuga*.

³ "To flytte, *altercari, certare, litigare, abjurgare, catatizare*." CATH. ANG. "Litigo, Anglice to stryff or flyte." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. *flitan, certare*.

"In peese thou ete, and ever eschewe
To flyte at borde, that may the rewe."

Boke of Curtasye, Sloane MS. 1986.

FLOTYSE, or flotyce of a pott or other lyke. *Spuma*, CATH. C. F.
 FLOT GRESE.¹ *Ulvā*, C. F.
 FLOWYN̄', as the see. *Fluo*, CATH. (*venilio*, CATH. S.)
 FLOWYNGE of þe watur (see, P.) *Fluxus*, *venilia*, CATH. KYLW.
 FLOWRE of tre, or herbe. *Flos*.
 FLOWRE of mele. *Farina*, *simila*, UG. *in similis*, *pollen*, CATH. C. F.
 FLOWRYN̄', *idem quod* FLORSCHYN, *supra*, *et floro*, CATH.
 FLOWTE, pype. *Cambucus*, KYLW. *ydraula*, *calamaula*. *Versus*. *Pastor sub caulā bene cantat cum calamaulā*. The scheperd vndyr þe folde syngythe well wythe hys gwgawe þe pype. (*Flatorium*, K. P.)
 FLOWTYN̄', or pypyn'. *Calamiso*, *flo*.
 FLWE, nette (flw, K. flewe, P. flowe, W.)² *Tragum*, C. F. CATH.
 FODE. *Alimentum*, *alimonia*, *victus*.

FODYNGE, or norschyng (fodinyng, P.) *Fomentum*.
 FODDUR, bestys mete, or forage (foodyr, P.) *Farrago*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in frugo*, *pabulum*.
 FOOYNE, furrure. *Loero*, NECC. *et* DICC. *bacre*, NECC. *et* DICC.³
 FOOLE. *Stultus*, *fatuus*, *baburrus*, *babiger*, C. F.
 FOO(L)DE of shepe. *Ovile*, *caula*.
 FOLDE clothys, or other lyke. *Plico*, CATH.
 FOLDYN̄' a-bowtiñ (abowtyn, K. abowte, P.) *Circumplecto*.
 FOLDYN̄' in armys. *Amplector*.
 FOOLDYN̄', or put beestys in a folde. *Caulo*, *incaulo*, *inovilo*.
 FOLDYN' VP. *Complico*.
 FOLDYNGE of cloþys, and oþer lyke. *Plicacio*, *plicatura*.
 FOLDYNGE (of shepe, P.) or puttyng in felde (*sic.*) *Incaulacio*.
 FOLE, yonge horse. *Pullus*.
 FOLETT (*idem quod* FOLTE, *infra*,

¹ Gerard describes the *Gramen fluviatile*, flote-grasse, or floter-grasse, which grows in waters; and Skinner supposes the name to be derived, "*q. d.* flood grass." It appears to have been also called wreke, or reke. See WREK of a dyke, or a fenne, or stondyng watyr, *ulva*.

² The Catholicon explains *tragum* to be "*genus retis piscatorii, quod aliter verriculum a verrendo dicitur*;" according to the Ortus, "*tragum*, a draught nette." In 1391 Robert de Rylyngton, of Scarborough, bequeathed to his servant "*j flew, cum warrap et flot*," directing his two boats to be sold, and the price bestowed for the welfare of his soul. Testam. Ebor. i. 157. "*Flewe, a nette, retz à pecher*." PALS. See TRAMAYLE, grete nette for fyschyng. *Tragum*.

³ The FOOYNE appears to have been the same as the polecat or fitchet, or according to Ray the martin was sometimes so called. "*Fowyng, beast, foyne*. Foyns, a furre, *foynnes*." PALS. "*Fouinne, foyenne*, a foyne or polecat." COTG. *Loero* is the name of a small animal, called in old French *lairon* or *lerot*, the fur of which was highly esteemed. John de Garlandiā says in his Dictionary, "*Pelliparii—carius vendunt urlas de sabellino et laierone*," rendered in the gloss "*laierone, Gallice lairons*." In the Inventory of the wardrobe and jewels of Henry V. taken in 1423, at his decease, are mentioned "*gounes de noier damask furrez de sides de foynes et marterons*," and the value of this kind of fur is ascertained by the following entry: "*ij panes de foynes, chascun cont' c. bestes, pris le pec' xd. xij li. xs.*;" the *marteron* being more costly, "*pris le beste xij d.*" Rot. Parl. iv. 236.

et FOPPE.) *Fatuellus, stolidus, follus*, UG. in *foveo* (*bardus*, P.) FOOLE HARDY, or to be bolde (foole herdy, or to bolde, s.) *Temerarius*, CATH. et UG. in *audax*. FOLE HARDYNESSE. *Temeritas*, CATH.

FOLY. *Fatuitas, stoliditas, stulticia*.

FOLKE. *Gens, plebs, populus*.

FOLTE, *idem quod* FOLET, *supra* (et FOPPE, *infra*).¹

FOLTYN̄', or doōn as a foole (folyn, K. fooltyn, H.) *Stulliso*, CATH. *infatuor*.

FOLTRYE. *Fatuitas, stoliditas, follicia*, UG. in *foveo*, *insipientia, baburra*, C. F.

FOLWARE, or he that folwythe (folower in steppys of anothir, K.) *Sequax, secutor*.

FOLWARE, or serwānte folowyng

hys mastyr, or souereyne. *Pedissequus, vel pedissequa, assecla*, C. F.

FOLWARE, yn' manerys, or condycyons. *Imitator*, CATH.

FOLWYN̄'. *Sequor*.

FOLWYN̄', in felaschyppe. *Comitor*.

FOLWYN̄', in maners and condyciōns. *Imitor, sector*.

FOLWYN̄', or suyñ' yn' purpose. *Prosequor*.

FOLWYNGE of steppys. *Sequela*.

FOLWYNGE of manerys, or condycyons. *Imitacio*.

FOOME of lycoure. *Spuma*, CATH.

FOMAN, or enmy (foo, P.) *Inimicus, inimica, emulus, hostis*.

FOMEREL of an halle.² *Fumarium*.

FOMYN̄'. *Spumo*.

FONDYN̄', or a-sayyñ'.³ *Attempto*.

¹ "A folte, blas, baburris, blatus, bardus, nugator, garro, ineptus, morio." CATH. ANG. Roquefort gives "*foleté, foleton, &c. extravagant, fou, sot, étourdi; volaticus*." TOTTE occurs hereafter as synonymous with FOLTE. See also AMSOTTE, and SOTTE.

² In the Medulla *fumarium* is rendered "a chymene or fymrel." The term is derived from the Latin, "*Fumerale, Anglice a fumerell. Fumeralis, idem est*." ORTUS. "A chymney, caminus, epicasterium, fumerium, fumerale." CATH. ANG. The term chimney seems, however, not to have been originally synonymous with fomerel, but to have signified an open fire-place, or chafer, such as the "chymneye with charecole" in the pavilion prepared for the conflict of Syr Galleroune with Gawayne. See the Awntyrs of Arthure. Thus also in the will of Cecilia de Homeldon, 1407, is the bequest, "*lego unum magnum caminum de ferro Abbathie de Durham*." Wills and Invent. Surtees Soc. i. 45. In Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, however, composed about the same period, "chalk whyt chymnees" are described as appearing upon the roof of the castle. The FOMEREL was a kind of lantern, or turret open at the sides, which rose out of the roof of the hall, and permitted the escape of the smoke; it had sometimes the appellation of the lover, a word which occurs hereafter; thus Withal, in his Dictionary, mentions the "lovir or fomerill, where the smoake passeth out." Among the disbursements of Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-General to Henry VII., for the erection of Little Saxham Hall, in 1507, occurs a payment "to the plommer for casting and working my fummerel of lede;" and it appears to have been glazed like a lantern, for there is a payment to the glazier "for 50 fete glas in my fummerelle." Rokewode's Hist. of Suff. pp. 149, 150. In the Book of Wolsey's Expenses at Christ Church, Oxford, is an entry relating to the "femerell of the new kitchen." Gutch, Coll. Cur. i. 204.

³ The Medulla gives "*Conor, to streyne or fonde*," rendered in the Ortus, "to CAMD. SOC.

FONDYNGE, or a-saynge. *Attemp-
tacio.*

FONEL, or tonowre.¹ *Fusorium,
infusorium, C. F.*

FOPPE, *supra, idem quod FOLET.*

FORBEDYÑ' (or forfendyñ'.) *Pro-
hibeo, inhihero, veto, interdicto.*

FORBEDYNGE (or forbode, or fore-
fendynge, *infra.*) *Prohibicio,
inhibicio.*

FOR-BY a place, or oþer þyngys. *Per.*

FOORBYSCHOWRE. *Eruginator,
DICC.*

FORBYSCHYD. *Furbitus, BRIT.
in luna, ut patet ejus versus.*

FORBYSCHYÑ'. *Erugino, CATH.*

FORBODE, *idem quod FORBYD-
DYNGE, supra.*

FORCELET, stronge place (forslet,
H. P.) *Fortalicium, municipi-
um.*

FOORCERE (forcer, K. P.)² *Cis-
tella, teca, clitella, scrinium,
DICC. forcerium, COMM.*

FOORCYD, as mennys beerdys (or
pollyd, *infra.*) *Capitonsus.*

FOORCYD, as wulle. *Tonsus.*

FOORCYÑ', or clyppyn'.³ *Ton-
deo.*

FOORCYNGE. *Tonsura.*

constrayne or fande." "To fande, *conari, niti, et cetera ubi* to be a-bowte warde." CATH. ANG. Minot relates that David Bruce

"Said he sulde fonde

To ride thurgh all England." Poems, viii. p. 39.

The word is used by Rob. Brunne and Rob. of Gloucester in the same sense. Ang.-Sax. *fandian, tentare.*

¹ Conowre, MS. See hereafter TONOWRE of fonel. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the term in ordinary use is tunnel, Ang.-Sax. *tænel, canistrum*. The word funnel appears to be derived from *fundulus*, "*quasi fundle*," as Junius observes. "*Infusorium est quoddam vasculum per quod liquor infunditur in aliud vas; vel est vas in quo est oleum quod ponitur in lucernis, a fonell dyshe (al. tonnell dysshe.)*" ORTUS.

² Junius thinks that this term was borrowed from the Italian *forciera*, which is rendered by W. Thomas, in his Italian Grammar, 1548, "a forsette, or a little cofer;" and by Florio, "a forcet, a coffin, a casket, a cabinet, &c." It may be remarked that the most elegant caskets of the Middle Ages, usually of bone or ivory, curiously carved and painted, are, with few exceptions, of Italian workmanship; but as Flanders also furnished these and numerous other ornamental appliances, the origin of the name forcere may perhaps be sought in the Belg. *fortsier*, a banded coffer. The importation of "*ascune manere ware depeinte, forcers, caskettes, &c.*" was forbidden by stat. 3 Edw. IV. c. 4, A.D. 1463. In William and the Werwolf it is related that the Queen sought by means of a ring to charm the monster.

"Seþe feibli of a forcer a fair bok sche rauzt,
And radde þer on redli riht a long while."

Chaucer says in "*La belle Dame sans Mercie*,"

"Fortune by strength the forcer hath vnshete,
Wherein was sperde all my worldly richesse." v. 65.

Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, says, "The joyner made a forcer for my loue, her cheste, her scyrne, *un forcier, sa luytel, son eserin*. Set your jewellis in your forcier, that they be not stolen." Palsgrave gives "*fo(r)sar, or casket, escrain; fo(r)cer, a little cofer, cofret*," and *coffret* is rendered by Cotgrave "a casket, cabinet, forset, (*sic*) &c."

³ This word is taken from the French *forces*, shears for clipping wool or cloth.

FORSYGHTE (forsyzt, k. forsythz, h.) *Previsio, previsus*.
 FORCLYD (or fvrelyd, *infra*; forkelyd, p.) *Furcatus*.
 FORDŌN', or dystroyñ'.¹ *Destruo*.
 FORDERYÑ', or fortheryñ', to increas, or a-vantage (fordryn, or forthyn, k.) *Promoveo, proveho*.
 FORDERYÑ', in spedynge (forthren, p.) *Expedio, accelero*.
 FORE, or forowe of a londe. *Sulcus*, CATH. *lira*.

FORELLE, to kepe yn a boke.² *Forulus*, CATH. BRIT. *in forus*.
 FORESTE. *Foresta, indago*, c. f.
 FORETTE, or ferette, lytyll beste. *Furo*, c. f. *furetus, vel furunculus*, c. f.
 FOR EVYR. *Semper, eternaliter, perpetue*.
 FORFENDYÑ', *idem quod FORBEDYÑ'*, *supra*.³
 FORFENDYNGE, *idem quod FORBEDYNGE*.

Fourceler, to clip or shear. See ROQUEF. The stat. 8 Henry VI. c. 20, forbids the fraudulent practice termed forcing wool, reciting the loss in the customs arising from those who "*clakkent et forcent les bones lains du roialme, pur eux carier dehors dicelle en estraunges paiis; ordinez est que nulle estraunger ne face forcer clakker ne barder nulle maner des leins, pur carier hors du roialme*," upon pain of forfeiture, with a penalty of double the value, and imprisonment. Stat. of Realm, ii. 256.

¹ This verb, Ang.-Sax. *for-don, perdere*, occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughman.

"Allas! that drynke shal for-do
 That God deere boughte." line 5284.

In the Golden Legend it is said in the Life of Becket, that Henry II. "wolde fordoo suche lawes as his oldres hadde vsed to-fore hym." Palsgrave says, "What so euer he do on the one day, on the morowe I wyll fordo it, *defaire*."

² Jocelyn de Brakelonda relates in his Chronicle, p. 84, that Abbot Samson examined the relics of St. Edmund in 1198, and when the shrine was closed up, "*positus est super loculum forulus quidam sericus, in quo deposita fuit scedula Anglice scripta, continens quasdam salutaciones Ailwini Monachi*," with a memorial of the opening of the shrine, which was subscribed by all who had been present. *Foruli*, according to Papias, are "*thecæ vel cistæ librorum, tabularum, vel aliarum rerum, ut spatæ; dictæ, quod de foris tegant*;" in French, *fourreau*, or *fourel*, has the like meaning. Horman says, "I hadde leuer haue my boke sowed in a forel (*consuatur in cuculli involucro*) than bounde in bourdis, and couerede, and clapsed, and garnyssed with bolyens." Jennings, in his Observations on the Dialects of the West, states that the cover of a book is still termed a forrel. Palsgrave gives "coueryng for a book, *chemisette*," a term which appears to be synonymous with forelle, and which has been explained by Charpentier, v. *Camisia libri*. In an Inventory taken at Notre Dame, Paris, in 1492, is mentioned "*ung petit messel, couvert de cuir rouge, garni d'une chemisette de chevrotin rouge*." Two of the mourners, whose figures are seen around the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, at Warwick, hold each a book, wrapped in the forelle, or *chemisette*; see Stothard's Monumental Effigies. Its fashion is more clearly exhibited in a picture at Munich, by Schorel, which has furnished the subject of a plate in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations.

³ This verb is derived from the Ang.-Sax. *for*, which often gives in composition the sense of privation or deterioration, and *fandian, tentare*. "God forfende it!" PALSG. To forhinder, signifying to prevent, is retained in the East-Anglian dialect, according to Forby. Many other words similarly compounded have become wholly obsolete, se-

FORFETYÑ'.¹ *Forefacio, delinquo.*
 FORFETYNGE, or forfeiture. *Forefaccio, forefactura.*
 FORFETOWRE. *Forefactor.*
 FOORGE of smythys. *Fabrateria, CATH. fabrica, CATH. COMM.*
 FORGYÑ'. *Fabrefacio.*
 FORHED. *Frons, sinciput.*
 (FORHELYN, K. H. P. for-hyllyn' cowncel, s.² *Celo.*)
 FOR-HUNGRYD, and an-hungryd.³ *Famelicus.*
 FORKE. *Furca, pala.*
 FOR-LATYÑ', or leve desolate. *Desolo.*
 FORLATYÑ'. *Desolatus.*
 FORLATE PLACE. *Absoletus, C. F.*
 FORME. *Forma.*
 FOORME, long stole. *Sponda, DICC.*
 FOORME of an hare, or oper lyke. *Lustrum, KYLW.*
 FOORMYD. *Formatus.*
 FOORMYÑ', or makyñ'. *Formo.*

FOORMYNGE, or makyng. *Formacio.*
 FOORMYNGE, or techyng, or in-formyng (or infourmyng of techyng, P.) *Instruccio, in-formacio.*
 FORMOWRE, or grubbyng yrñ' of gravowrys.⁴ *Scrofina, CATH. runcina, C. F.*
 FORNE parte of a thyng (fore part, P.) *Anterior pars.*
 FORNE parte of a schyppe, or forschyppe. *Prora.*
 FOR-SAKYÑ'. *Desero, relinquo, derelinquo, renuo.*
 FORSAKYÑ', and denyñ'. *Abnego.*
 FORSAKYÑ', and refusyñ'. *Abrenuncio, refuto, recuso.*
 FORSAKYÑ', or refusyð. *Refutatus.*
 FOR-SAKYÑ', or lefte. *Derelictus, relictus, dimissus.*
 FORSAKYNGE, or refusyng. *Refutacio, C. F. derelictio, desercio, dimissus.*

veral of which are given by Palsgrave, as the following; "To forbreake, Lydgate; to forderke, make derke; to fordewe, sprinkle with dewe; to fordreynt, Lydgate, drowne; to fordull, make one dull of wyt; to forlye, as a nouryce dothe her chyld whan she kylleth it in the nyght; to forwaye, go out of the waye, Lydgate; to forwery, &c."

¹ Chaucer, Gower, and the early writers generally, use the verb to forfeit in its primary sense of committing a transgression; in French *forfaire* has the same signification. "*Forisfacio, id est offendere vel nocere, to forfeyte.*" ORTUS. "What have I forfayted against you?" PALSG.

² Ang.-Sax. forhelan, *celare*. See HYLLYÑ.

³ Hardyng relates the honours that were falsely paid to the remains of Richard II.

"Fro Poumfret brought with great solempnyte,
 (Men sayde forhungered he was) and lapped in lede,
 At Poules his masse was done and diryge." Chron. c. 200.

⁴ The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*A scrobs dicitur scrofina, quoddam instrumentum carpentarii, quia herendo scrobem faciat.*" "*Runcina est quoddam artificium fabri lignarii gracile et recurvum, quo cavantur tabule ut una altera alteri connectatur; Anglice, a gryppyng yron.*" ORTUS. Palsgrave gives the term "formowr, or grublyng yron," which appears to signify a gouge. See GROWPYÑ' wythe an yryn, as gravowrys, *runco*.

FORSOTHE. *Vere, utique, quinimo, profecto, siquidem, Amen.*

FOR-SPEKYŃ', or charmyŃ'.¹ *Fascino, CATH.*

FORSTERE, or fostere. *Forestarius, indagarius, indago, vel indagator (viridarius, P.)*

FORSWERERE, or he þat ys oft forsworoŃ'. *Labro, C. F.*

FORSWERYŃ'. *Perjuro.*

FORSWERYNGE. *Perjuriū, perjuracio, objuracio.*

FORSWORNE. *Perjurus.*

FORTHYNKYNGE of dede done. *Penitudo, CATH.*

FORTHYNKYŃ'.² *Penitet, luo, UG.*

FORTHEGATE. *Transitus, profectio.*

FORTHEGONE. *Profectus.*

FORTHYRST. *Sitibundus, siciens.*

FORTOPPPE. *Aqualium, CATH. et C. F. calvaria, CATH. et C. F.*

FORTUNE, or happe. *Fortuna, eventus, casus.*

FORWARDE, or cumnawnt.³ *Convencio, pactum.*

FORWARDE, or more vttyr. *Ultra, ulterius.*

FORWHY (forqwhy, H.) *Quin (quia, quoniam, P.)*

FOR THE NONYS (nones, W.)⁴ *Idcirco, ex proposito.*

¹ “*Facina*, a forspekere, or a tylstere (*al. tylyere*). *Fascino*, to forspeke or ouersee.” MED. GRAMM. “To forspeke, *fascinare, incantare*: a forspekyng, *fascinacio, facinus*.” CATH. ANG. Palsgrave says, “I forspeake a thyng by enchauntementes. Some witche hath forspoken hym, *quelque vaudoyse la enchanté*.” W. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, says that “there are sum date trees in whose fruite is a stone bowyng after y^e fasshon of an half moon, and thys sum polyshe with a toothe, with a certayn religion agaynst forspekyng and bewitchyng.” The Ang.-Sax. *for-spæc* has merely the signification of a preface, fore-speca, *prolocutor*; by Shakespeare and other writers to forespeak is used with the sense of forbidding. The use of the word in the sense of fascinating or charming arose probably from a superstitious belief, which is not extinct at the present time in North Britain, that certain persons had the power of injuring or bewitching others by immoderate praise. See Jamieson’s observations upon this word.

² Richard Earl of Arundel, having made in Parliament certain complaints against John of Gaunt, which were answered by Richard II., the Earl was obliged to make before the House an apology which was enrolled, wherein he thus expresses himself: “Hit forthynketh me, and byseche yowe of your gode Lordship to remyt me your mau-talent.” Rot. Parl. III. 314, A.D. 1393. “To rewe, *penitere, &c. ubi* to forthynke. A forthynkyng, *compunccio, contricio, penitencia*.” CATH. ANG.

³ In the romance of Richard Coer de Lion it is related that Saladin made a treaty with him that for three years pilgrims should have free access to the holy city.

“The next day he made forewarde
Of trewes to the Kyng Richard.” line 7115.

In Sir Amadace the White Knight makes an agreement in these terms;

“Butte a forwart make I with the, or that thou goe,
That euyn to part be-twene vs toe,
The godus thou hase wonun and spedde.” Stanza 42.

See also the Avowyng of King Arther, stanza 35; Cant. Tales, Prologue, 831, 854. Ang.-Sax. fore-weard, *pactum*.

⁴ “For y^e naynste, *abintento*.” CATH. ANG. Various are the conjectures that have been made with regard to the derivation of this phrase. See Tyrwhitt’s note on Cant.

FORȝETARE (forgeter, P.) *Im-
memor, oblitō.*

FORȝETYLLE, or fretefulle (forget-
full, P.)¹ *Obliviosus (letenus, P.)*

FORȝETYŃ'. *Obliviscor, negligo.*

FORȝETYŃ' lessonys, or other loore
and techyngys. *Dedisco, CATH.
in disco.*

FORȝETYŃ' or forȝetyŃ' (sic.)²
Oblitus.

FORȝETYNGE. *Oblivio.*

FOR-YEVYŃ' trespase, or dette
(forgeuen, P.) *Indulgeo, re-
mitto, condono.*

FOR-YEVENESSE (forgyuenesse, P.)
Venia, remissio.

FORȝEYNGE, *idem quod FOR-
YEVENESSE, supra.*

FOORDE, passage ouer a water
(forthe or water passinge, P.)
Vadum, CATH.

FORTHERYNGE, or promocyon
(forthe, or fortheringe, P.) *Pro-
mocio.*

FOSTERE, *supra, idem quod FOR-
STERE.*

FOOT. *Pes.*

FOOT BE FOOT. *Pedetetim.*

FOOTE, mesure. *Pedalis, CATH.*

FOTYNGE. *Peditacio.*

FOTYNGE, or fundament. *Fun-
damentum.*

FOT MANN, or he þat goythe on
foote. *Pedester, pedes, C. F.*

FOOT STAPPE. *Vestigium.*

FOTE STEPPE, of a mann only.
Peda, CATH. et KYLW.

FOWAYLE (or fowaly, P.)³ *Fo-
cale.*

FOWAR, or clensare.⁴ *Mundator,
emundator, purgator, munda-
trix, purificatrix.*

FOWARE, or clensare of donge, as
gongys, and oper lyke. *Fi-
marius, oblitō, C. F.*

FOWER, or fewelere, or fyrr maker
(fovwer, H.)⁵ *Focarius, vel fo-
caria, focularius.*

Tales, v. 381; Jamieson's Dict. v. Nanes; and Sir Frederick Madden's glossaries appended to William and the Werwolf, and Syr Gawayn. In the last he retracts the opinion previously expressed, and is disposed to conclude that the original form of the phrase was the Saxon "for than anes." It implies occasion, purpose, or use; thus Palsgrave gives "for the nonest, *de mesmes*; for the nones, *à propos, à escient*. *C'est un gallant de mesmes, et de fait apence*. This dagger is sharpened for the nones, *affillé tout à esciant*." Horman says, "he fayned or made hymselfe sicke for the nonis, *deditā operā*. He delayeth the matter for the nonys, *de industria*. It is a false mater deuysed for the nonys, *deditā operā conficta*." Occasionally, as in the following instance, it is used ironically: "You are a cooke for the nones, wyll you sethe these roches, or you haue scaled them? *vous estes ung cuisinier de mesmes*," &c. PALSG. "He is a popete fole, or a starke fole, for the nonys, *homo fatuitate monstrabilis*." HORM.

¹ The word fretefulle seems here evidently a corrupt reading, which is corrected by Pynson. For *letenus* should probably be read *letheus*, "*i. obliviosus*." ORTUS.

² The correct reading, probably, is here either FORȝETYŃ, or forȝetyŃ; or possibly forȝetyŃ. See the note on the word FAYNE.

³ See EYLDYNGE, or fowayle. In the Romance of Richard Coer de Lion this word seems to have the more general sense of provisions, or needful supplies. When Richard arrived at Cologne the heads of the city issued the command,

"No man selle hem no fowayle." line 1471.

⁴ See FEYAR, FYIŃ, and GOONGE FYRMAR. The appellation Fowar occurs as a surname in the Issue Roll of the Exch. 44 Edw. III. "Will. Fowar, falconer."

⁵ "*Focarius*, a fuelere, or makere of fyre." MEDULLA. See Nares, v. fueler.

FOWYD, or clensyd. *Mundatus, purgatus, purificatus, emundatus.*
 FOWYÑ', or make clene.¹ *Mundo, emundo, purgo, purifico.*
 FOWYNGE, or clensynge. *Emundacio, purgacio, purificacio.*
 FOWYR. *Quatuor.*
 FOWRE TYMES. *Quater.*
 FOWLE, bryd. *Avis, volucer.*
 FOWLE, of fylthe. *Turpis, vilis, sordidus.*
 FOWL, on-thende, or owte caste (vnthende, P.) *Abiectus.*
 FOWLARE. *Auceps, avicularius.*
 FOWLYÑ', or take byrdys. *Aucupor, COMM.*
 FOWLYN', or defowlyñ' (defylen, P.) *Turpo, deturpo, maculo, coinquino, fedo, polluo.*
 FOWLYNGE, of fylthe. *Deturpacio, pollucio, sordidacio.*
 FOWLYNGE, or takynge of byrdys. *Aucupium, UG. in aueo.*
 FOOWNE, beeste (fown, K. H.) *Hinnulus, vel innulus, CATH.*
 FOWNDER of a place. *Fundator.*
 FOWNDOWRS (fowndowresse, H. foundresse, P.) *Fundatrix.*
 FOWNDRYD, as horse.

FOWNDERYÑ' (fowundryn, P.)²
 FOWNDRYNGE.
 FOWRE, *supra* (in FOWYR.)
 FOWRE CORNERYD. *Quadrangulus, quadrangularis.*
 FOWRE FOLDE. *Quadruplus.*
 FOWRE FETYD (fotyð, K. foted, P.) *Quadrupes.*
 FOWRE HUNDRYD. *Quadringinti.*
 FOWRE SQUARE (fowre scware, or fowre sware, H.) *Quadrus.*
 FOWRE SQUARE STONE. *Tesselum, C. F. (peretalum, P.)*
 FOWRTHE, or the fowrte. *Quartus.*
 FOWRETENE. *Quatuordecim.*
 FOWRE TYMES. *Quater.*
 (FOURTY, P. *Quadraginta.*)
 FOWRTY TYMES. *Quadragesies.*
 FOWRTNYGHT. *Quindena.*
 FOX, beeste. *Vulpes, CATH.*
 FOXYSHE (foxich, K.) *Vulpinus.*
 (FRACCHYÑ', *supra* in cherkyñ', as newe cartys; frashin, S.)³
 FRAYLE of frute (frayil, K.) *Palata, CATH. carica, CATH. et UG. in copos.*⁴
 FRAYYÑ', *idem quod* FERYÑ', *supra* (fraiyn, or afrayn, K. afrayin, P.)

¹ "I fowe a gonge, *ie cure un retraict*, or *ortrait*. Thou shalte eate no buttered fysshe with me, tyll thou wasshe thy handes, for thou hast fowed a gonge late." PALSG. Forby gives the verb to fie, fey or fay, as still used in Norfolk in this sense. See FYIÑ.

² Palsgrave gives the verb "to fownder as a horse, *trébucher*." Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, makes use of the term in allusion to ailments of the human body, where he says that *Pyrethrum* "is excellently good for any parte of the body y^e is fundied or foundered." In his treatise of baths and mineral waters, he says that the baths of Baden, in High Germany, "heate muche membres that are foundre or fretished wyth cold, and bringe them to theyr naturall heate agayne;" and that the Pepper bath has virtues to restore "limbs fretished, foundered and made numme wyth colde."

³ This word appears to be now only retained in the North Country expression to fratch, signifying to scold or quarrel. It seems to be derived from A.S. *freoðan, fricare*. Compare Jamieson, v. Frate.

⁴ The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*A palus dicitur palata, quia fit de palis, et palate sunt masse que de recentibus ficibus compingi solent, quas inter palus*"

FRAKINE (fraken, k. frakne, h. freken, p.)¹ *Lentigo*, c. f. *lenticula*, c. f.

FRAKNY, or fraculde (frekeny, p.) *Lentigi(n)osus*.

FRAKNYD, *idem quod* FRAKNY.

FRAME of a worke. *Fabrica*.

FRAMYD. *Dolatus*.

FRAMYD TRE. *Assa*, UG. *et* CATH. *cadia*.

FRAMYN' tymbyr for howsys (or hewyn, p.)² *Dolo*.

FRAMNGE of tymbyr. *Dolatura*.

FRAMNGE, or afframynge, or wynnynge.³ *Lucrum*, *emolumentum*.

ad solem siccant ;" and *carica* properly signifies dates preserved in a similar manner. In the Romance of Coer de Lion are mentioned, among provision for the army,

" Fyggys, raysyns in frayel." line 1549.

" A frayle of fygys, *palata*." CATH. ANG. "Frayle for fygges, *cabas*, *cabache*." PALS. G. Minshew would derive the term "*a fragilitate*," and Skinner from the Italian *fragli* ; but it more closely resembles the old French "*Fraiaus*, *frayel* ; *cabas*, *panier de jonc*." ROQUEF. In Suffolk, according to Moore, a flexible mat-basket is called a frail. See Bp. Kennett's and Nares' Glossaries.

¹ Chaucer makes use of this word in his description of the King of Inde.

" A fewe fraknes in his face y-sprent,
Betwixen yelwe and blake somdel y-meint." Knight's Tale.

In the gloss on the Equivoca of Joh. de Garlandia it is said, "*lenticula est quedam macula in facie hominis*, Anglice a spotte or frecon : *lenticulosus*, fraconed." "Frecken, or freccles in one's face, *lentile*, *brand de Judas*." PALS. G. Forby observes that the word freckens is still used in Norfolk. A. S. fræcn, *turpitude*.

² Previously to the XVIth cent. the ordinary mode of constructing houses in the eastern counties, as likewise in other parts of England, was by forming a frame of wood, or skeleton structure, the intervals or panels being afterwards filled up with brickwork, lath and plaster, or indurated earth, by the process called in Norfolk dawbing. Such constructions are usually termed timbered houses, or, in Shropshire, Cheshire, and neighbouring counties, where they are found highly ornamented, black and white houses. Harrison, who wrote his description of England about A.D. 1579, being resident in Essex, observes that "the ancient manours and houses of our gentlemen are yet and for the most part of strong timber, in framing whereof our carpenters haue been, and are, worthilie preferred before those of like science among all other nations. Howbeit, such as be latelie builded are comonlie either of bricke or hard stone, or both." B. ii. c. 12, Holinsh. Chron. i. 188. It is from this period that a marked change in the costly and ornamental character of domestic architecture in England is to be dated ; previously, with the exception of some parts where the abundant supply of stone occasioned a more frequent use of such solid materials, houses were ordinarily of framed work. Palsgrave says, "My house is framed all redye (*charpenté*), it wanteth but setting up." Among the disbursements for building Little Saxham Hall, A.D. 1507, by Thomas Lucas, Sol. General to Henry VII. occur payments "to the joy-nours for framynge of 6 chambres, 25s. For framynge of my great parlour and great chambre, 10s." Rokewode's Hist. Suff. 147. The stat. 37 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1545, recites that certain novel outrages had of late been practised, such as "the secret burnynge of frames of tymber prepared and made, by the owners therof, redy to be sett up, and edified for houses." This misdemeanour was made felony.

³ Forby gives the verb to frame, as meaning in Norfolk to shape the demeanour to an

FRANK, kepyng of fowlys to
make fatte.¹ *Saginarium*, DICC.
FRANKYD. *Saginat*.
FRANKYNGE. *Saginacio*.
FRANKINCENS. *Olibanum*, *francum incensum*, C. F. (*thus*, P.)
FRANKELEYNE. *Libertinus*, KYLW.
FRAUNCE, londe. *Francia* (*Gallia*, P.)
FRAWNCHEMUL, puddynge (fraunchem, P.)² *Lucanica*, C. F.
FRAUNCHYSE (francheyse, K.)
Libertas, *territorium*.
FREE. *Liber*.

FREDĀM. *Libertas*.
FRE HERTYD in yeftys (in ȝiftys, K. free of giftis, P.) *Liberalis*.
FREYL, and brokulle, or brytylle (febyl, K. febyll or brekyll, P.)
Fragilis.
FREYLNEESSE. *Fragilitas*.
FREYTHE of caryage (freyt, or freythe, K. freight, or cariage, P.) *Vectura*, *nabulum*, C. F. et UG. *trajectio*, CATH.
FREYHTE, or feer (freyt, or fer, K. freyth, H.) *Timor*, *pavor*, *terror*.
FREYTOWRE. *Refectorium*.

occasion of ceremony. In N. Britain it has the signification of succeeding, and is derived by Jamieson from A. S. *fremian*, *valere*, *prodesse*. In the Craven dialect it implies making an attempt.

¹ The word frank appears to be derived from the old French. Cotgrave gives "*Franc*, a franke or stie to feed and fatten hogs in;" and Florio renders *Saginario*, "a franke, or coupe, or penne; a place where beasts or birds are fatned." Ital. Dict. Harrison, in his description of England, speaking of the mode of making brawn, says, "it is made commonlie of the fore part of a tame bore, set vp for the purpose by the space of a whole yere or two, especially in gentlemen's houses (for the husband men and farmers neuer franke them for their owne vse aboue three or foure moneths), in which time he is dieted with otes and peason," &c. B. iii. c. i. Holinsh. Chron. i. 222. This verb is used by Shakespeare, and repeatedly by Holland, in his translation of Pliny. See Nares' Glossary.

² *Lutanca*, MS. "A franchemole, *lucanica*." CATH. ANG. The Catholicon observes, "*Lucanica—quoddam genus cibi, et ut dicunt salsucia, quia primo in Lucaniā est facta*." It is a term of French derivation; Cotgrave gives "*Franchemulle d'un mouton*, a sheepes call or kell," and it seems to have signified a viand much the same as the haggis. Directions for compounding it will be found in the "Kalendare de leche metys," Harl. MS. 279, f. 32. "Nym eyroun with þe whyte, and gratid brede, and chepis talow. Also grete as dyse nym pepir, safroun, and grynd alle to-gederys, and do in þe wombe of þe chepe, þat is þe mawe, and sethe hem wyl, and serue forth." See also the *Forme of Cury*, p. 95. The following metrical recipe "for fraunche mele" occurs in the "Crafte of Cure," Sloane MS. 1986, f. 85.

"Take swongene eyrene in bassyne clene,
And kreme of mylke þat is so schene,
And myyd bred þou put þer to,
And powder of peper þou more do.
Coloure hyt with safrone in hast,
And kremelyd sewet of schepe on last;
And fylle þy bagge þat is so gode,
And sew hyt fast, sir, for þo rode.
Whenne hyt is sobun þou schalt hyt leche,
And broyle hyt on gredel as I the teche."

FRELY. *Libere, gratis.*

FREMANN. *Liber, libera.*

FREMANN, made of bonde (manumisyd, K.) *Manumissus, colibertus, manumissa, coliberta*, C. F. *libertus*, CATH.

FREMYD, or strawnge (frend, or strange, K. fremmed, H. P.)¹ *Extraneus, alienus, externus*, UG. V.

FREEND. *Amicus, amica.*

FREENDFULLE. *Amicabilis.*

FREENDLY. *Amicabiliter.*

FRENESSE of hert, or lyberalyte. *Liberalitas.*

FRENESY, sekenesse. *Frenesis, mania.*

FRENETYKE (frentyk, K.) *Freneticus, maniatus.*

FRENGE, or lyoure. *Tenia, glossâ Merarii (orarium, K.)*

FRENSCHYPPE (frenchepe, H.) *Amicicia, amicitias.*

FRERE (fryer', P.) *Frater.*

FREES, *idem quod* FREYL, *supra* (fres, or freel, K. or brokyl, or broyyl, H. broyle, P.)²

FRESCHÉ. *Recens, friscus.*

FRESCHÉ, ioly and galaunt (fresshe and gay, P.)³ *Redimitus*, CATH.

FRESCHLY, and newly. *Recenter, noviter.*

FRESCHLY, or iolyly, and gayly. *Gaudiose, friscose, redimite.*

FRESYN', froste. *Gelat*, C. F.

FRESYNGE, or froste. *Geliditas*, CATH.

FRESTE, or to frest yn byynge or borowyng (frest, or frestyng, K.) *Mutuum.*

FRESTYN', or lende to freste

¹ Fremyde is a word used by most of the older writers.

"Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde,
Gar me lurk for ane luke lawit nor lerd." Golagros and Gawane, 1079.

"Mony klyf he ouer clambe in contraye; straunge,
Fer floten fro his frende; fremedly he rydes."

Gawayn and G. Knyzt, 714.

It occurs in Rob. of Glouc. and Chaucer; and signifies both strange, as regards country, and alien, as to kindred.

"Whether he be fremd, or of his blod,
The child, he seyde, is trewe and gode." Amis and Amiloun, 1999.

"Those children that are nursed by frembde men's fires are, for the most part, more harde and strong then they be which are daintily brought up in their owne fathers houses." Precious Pearle, translated by Coverdale, A.D. 1560. "Fremmyd, *exterus, externus*. To make fremmyd, *exterminare*." CATH. ANG. "*Exter*, the last, fremmede, or strange." MEDULLA. "*Estrangé*, separated from, growne fremme or out of knowledge, and acquaintance. *Estrangier*, a stranger, alien, outlander, a fremme bodie, that is neither a dweller with, nor of kinne vnto us." COTG. Ang.-Sax. fremed, *alienus*.

² Compare BROKDOL, or frees, where possibly the correct reading should be brokyl; and SPERE, or fres.

³ Chaucer and Gower use the word fresh in the sense of handsome, or ornamented; Horman says, "the buyldynge is more fresshe than profitable, *majoris ostentationis est quam usus*. Our church hath a sharpe steeple with a fresshe top, *cum ornato fastigio*." So likewise Palsgrave gives "fresshe, gorgyouse, gay, or well besene, *frisque, gaillart*."

(frestyn, or leendyn, H.)¹ *Presto, comodo, accomodo, mutuo.*
 FRETYN̄', or chervyn̄' (choruyn, H.) *Torqueo*, CATH.
 FRETYN', or weryn', as metalle be ruste (or knawyn, H. gnawen, P.) *Corrodo, demollio.*
 FRETYNGE. *Corrosio.*
 FRETYNGE, payne yn' þe wombe. *Torcio.*
 FRYID. *Frixus, confrixus.*
 FRYKE, or craske, or yn grete helthe. *Crassus.*
 FRYKENESSE. *Crassitudo.*
 FRYYN̄' yn a pann'. *Frigo, frixo*, C. F.
 FRYNGE. *Frixatura*, CATH.
 FRYNGE PANN. *Sartago, frixorium*, CATH.
 FRYSARE, or he þat frysythe clothe. *Villator.*

FRYSE, or frysyd clothe. *Pannus villatus.*
 FRYSE clothe. *Villo.*
 (FRYSED, as clothe, P. *Villatus.*)
 FRYSYNGE of clothe. *Villatura.*
 FRYTOWRE, cake. *Lagana.* (*Lagana sunt latâ panes sartagine plagâ.* K.)
 FRO A-BOWYN̄' (fro abovyn, K. from aboue, P.) *Desuper, desursum.*
 (FRO BE-NETHYN, K. H. from benethe, P. *Deorsum.*)
 FRO FERE (fro far, P.) *Eminus, de longe.*
 FROGGE, or froke, munkys abyte (frok, monkes clothinge, J. W.) *Flocus, in Jure, libro vj.*
 (FROKE, monkes habyte, K. P. frogge, H. *Cuculla, culla*, CATH.)²

¹ Ray gives among his N. Country words "to frist, to trust for a time." A.S. fyrstan, *inducias facere*. Jamieson explains it as signifying in the primary sense to delay, or postpone, and thence to give on credit, to grant delay as to payment. Germ. fristen, *prorogare tempus agendi*. "To friste, *induciare*." CATH. ANG.

² "A froke, *cucullus*." CATH. ANG. There is much ambiguity in the use of the term *froccus*, the monastic frock, which occasionally appears to have been confounded with the *cuculla*, although properly a distinct garment. At the General Council at Vienna, 1312, Clement V. defined the *cuculla* to be a long, full, and sleeveless garment; the *floccus*, considered identical with *froccus*, to be a long habit, with long and wide sleeves. They are evidently distinguished by Ingulph, who states among the ordinances of Egelric, Abbot of Croyland from 975 to 992, "*Induit omni anno totum conventum cum sectâ suâ de tunicis, omni altero anno de cucullis, et omni tertio anno de froccis.*" Rerum Angl. Script. i. 54. The distinction appears likewise to be made by M. Paris, where he speaks of the unbecoming changes in monastic attire, introduced at St. Alban's during the time of Abbot Wulnoth, towards the close of the Xth cent. So also in the enumeration of garments allowed by custom to each monk of Glastonbury, at the latter part of the XIth cent. it is stated, "*unusquisque fratrum ij cucullas, et ij froccos, et ij stamina, et ij femoralia habere debet, et ij caligas, et peliciam novam per singulos annos.*" G. de Malmsb. de Antiqu. Glast. Hearne, ed. Domesday, i. 119. At an early period the cowl appears to have been portion of a sleeveless garment which sometimes was a mere cape, but occasionally reached quite to the heels, and was worn over the long, full, and sleeved habit termed a frock. See the illustrative plates in Murat. Script. Ital. i. part 2, Chron. Vulturense; Mabill. Ann. Bened. i. 121. At a subsequent time it seems that these garments ceased to be distinct, and the long dress of the monk, having the cowl attached to it, was termed indifferently *froccus*, *frocca*, and *floccus*, or *cuculla*. Further information on this subject will be found in Ducange.

FROGGE, or frugge, tode. *Bufo*.
 FROHENS forewarde. *Amodo, deinceps, actenus, decetero*.
 FROHENS (frohethyn, k. fro heyin, h. fro heyine, s. fro heym, p.)
Hinc, dehinc (abhinc, k.)
 FRO NY (or fro nere, k. p.) *Cominus*.
 FRONT, *idem quod* FORHED, *supra*.
 FROYD custummere þat byythe of a-nother, as 3erne byers (froth custumnare, þat byyþ off a-noder, as 3arne byars, s.)¹
 FROYSE.² *Frixura*, CATH. *Versus. Frixia nocent, elixa iuvant, assata coartant. Hec*
 C. F.
 FROKE, or frosche (frosh, k.

froske, or frosche, H. S. P. or frogge, w.)³ *Rana*.
 FROST. *Gelu*.
 FROTHER. *Spuma*, CATH. *spumula*, KYLW.
 (FROWARDE, S. P.) *Contrarius, perversus, protervus*.
 FROWARDNESSE. *Perversitas, contrarietas, protervitas*.
 FRO WYTHE YN'. *Abinter, deintus*.
 FRO WYTHE OWTE (fro wit owtyn, k.) *Abextra*.
 FROWNAR. *Fruncator*, CATH. *in nario, rugator*.
 FROWNCE of a cuppe.⁴ *Frontinella (frigium, p.)*
 FROWNYN'. *Frunco*, CATH. *in subsamno, sanno*.

¹ A satisfactory interpretation of this word has in vain been sought. The practice of buying up woollen yarn for exportation was carried to a great extent in Norfolk, and other parts of England. It was highly injurious to the interests of the cloth-workers, and occasioned loss to the revenue. Many enactments appear in the statutes to protect both the weavers of Norfolk, and the customs, against the crafty proceedings of merchants, both strangers and denizens, "regrators and gatherers of woll." See particularly stat. 23 Hen. VI. c. 2; 7 Edw. IV. c. 3; 4 Hen. VII. c. 11; 33 Hen. VIII. c. 16. Perhaps froyd may imply the artful diligence with which covetous traders persisted in eluding the statutes, and robbing the staple manufacturers of Norfolk. Jamieson explains "frody" as signifying cunning; Teut. vroed, *industrius, attentus ad rem*. In the North, according to Brockett, froating means anxious unremitting industry.

² A pancake is called in the Eastern counties a froyse, a term derived, as Skinner conjectures, either from *frixare*, or the French *froisser*, because the substances of which it is compounded are beaten up together. Forby gives, as a Norfolk proverb, the following phrase: "If it won't pudding, it will froize;" if it won't do for one purpose, it will for another. See ancient recipes in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 96; and the "Kalendare de Leche metys. Froyse out of Lentyn." Harl. MS. 299, f. 36. "Froyse of egges, *uovte d'ævfz*." PALSG. *Voulte d'æufs* is the ancient appellation of an omelet. "*Fritilla*, a froyse or pancake." ELYOT.

³ A small frog, according to Forby, is called in Norfolk a fresher. The distinction which appears to be here made between FROGGE, tode, and FROKE, or frosche, is possibly dialectical; they seem properly, however, to be synonymous, the former derived from A.S. *frogga, rana*, while the latter assimilates more nearly to the Germ. *frosch*, Dan. *frosk*, a frog. TOODE, fowle wyrme, occurs hereafter. "*Rana*, a froske, or frogge." ORTUS. "A froske, *agredula, rana, rubeta, ranula*." CATH. ANG. In the Golden Legend, in the Life of St. Peter, is a relation of the deceit practised upon Nero by his physicians, when he ordered them, "Make ye me w^t chylde, and after to be delyuered, y^t I may know what payne my moder suffred: which by craft they gaue to hym a yonge frosshe to drynke, and it grewe in his bely."

⁴ This term appears to signify the kind of ornament which in modern goldsmith's

FROWNYN' wythe the nose. *Nasio*,
CATH.

FROWNYNGE. *Fruncacio*, CATH.
in subsamno, rugacio.

FROWNT, or frunt of a churche, or
oper howsys. *Frontispicium*,
C. F. CATH.

FRUCE, or frute. *Fructus*.

FRUTUOSE, or fulle of frute (fruc-
tuowse, K.) *Fructuosus, uber.*

FRUMPYLL. *Ruga, rugula.*

FRUMPLYD. *Rugatus, rugulatus.*

FRUNTELLE of an awtere.¹ *Fron-
tellus.*

work is called gadrooned, from the French "*goderonné*, a fashion of imbossement used by goldsmiths, and termed knurling." COTG. *Fronce* implies a wrinkle, crumple, or gather, generally in allusion to dress, as in the Vis. of Piers Ploughm. 8657. "Froun-syng, *froncement*." PALSG. *Frontinella* is not explained by Duc. and in the Ortus is rendered "the pyt in the necke;" it seems, therefore, to mean a wrinkled or irregular depression of surface. Possibly the correct reading may be *froncinella*. *Fronciatus*, i. *rugatus*, Duc.

¹ "A fruntalle, *frontale*." CATH. ANG. The frontal of an altar is defined by Lyndwood to be "*apparatus pendens in fronte altaris, qui apparatus alias dicitur Palla*." Provinc. 252. The synod of Exeter, A.D. 1287, ordained that in every church the parishioners should provide "*frontellum ad quodlibet altare*." Wilkins, ii. 139. Abp. Winchelsey, in his Constitutions, A.D. 1305, prescribes that provision be made of "*frontale ad magnum altare, cum tribus tuellis*." Lyndw. 252. The frontal must not be confounded with the permanent decoration of the fore-part of the altar, properly termed *tabula*, or *tablementum*, which was formed either of sculptured or painted work, and sometimes of the most precious metals, chased, enamelled, and set with gems, as was that in Winchester cathedral, described in the Inventory given by Strype, Life of Abp. Parker, App. 187. The frontal was formed of the most costly stuffs, and often, if not properly by prescribed usage, was of the same suit or colour as the vestments used at the same time in the service of the altar. As there were both the *tabula frontalis*, and *superfrontalis*, which last seems to have been identical with the *retro-tabula*, or *post-tabula*, so likewise there were the *pannus frontalis*, and *superfrontalis*, the second being in both cases the decoration placed above the altar, and attached or appended to the wall or screen against which it was placed. The inventory of sacred ornaments in the Wardrobe Book of 29 Edw. I. A.D. 1300, enumerates "*Duo frontalia broudada majora et minora, de unâ sectâ*," p. 350; identical, probably, in purpose with those termed "*frontella ij pro altare, unum videlicet superius, et aliud inferius pro eodem*," which were purchased by John de Ombresley, Abbot of Evesham, from the executors of Will. de Lynne, Bp. of Worcester, who died in 1373. Harl. MS. 3763. In Pat. 3 Hen. VI. these ornaments are again differently termed. Among various gifts to churches in France delivered by the executors of Henry V. it appears that they sent to St. Denis "*unam altam frontellam, et unam bassam frontellam de velvet, rubeas, cum foliis aureis brouderatas*." Rym. x. 346. In the inventory of the gifts of Abp. Chicheley to All Souls' Coll. A.D. 1437, there appears to be a distinction between the terms *frontale* and *frontellum*, as it enumerates, among many others, "*j frontale et suffrontale de blodio velvet operatum cum stellis, patibulo, et salutatione; j frontellum de blodio velvet cum foliis quercinis aureis; vj frontys, et vj suffrontys unius sectæ, steynid, pro secundis altaribus*," &c. Gutch, Coll. Cur. ii. 262. The precise difference is not apparent, but each *secta*, or *totus apparatus* for an altar, comprised, according to this document, the "*frontale, suffrontale, frontellum, ij curtinæ, j des-cloth, j teca*," or corporas case: possibly *frontellum* may be only a diminutive of the other term. Ducange gives the term "*refrontale, apparatus altaris*," the same, probably, as the *pannus superfrontalis*; as likewise the *tabula suprafrontalis* was, as has been observed termed also *retro-tabula*.

(FRUTE, P. *Fructus, supra in FRUCE.*)

FRUTYN', or brynge forþe frute. *Fructifico.*

FUL. *Plenus, repletus.*

FUL of wynde. *Ventosus.*

FULLE of wordys. *Verbosus.*

FULLARE. *Fullo.*

FULE of golde, *quod dicitur* goldfule (goldfoyl, K.) *Brateum, vel bratea, in plur. CATH.*

FULFYLLN', or fyllyn'. *Impleo, repleo.*

FULFYLLYN', or make a-cethe in thyngge þat wantythe (makyn a-set for þyngys þat wantun, S.) *Supleo.*

FULFYLLLE wythe mete. *Sacio, saturo.*

FULLE clothe. *Fullo, CATH.*

FULLYNGE. *Fullatura.*

FULMARE, best (fulmard, H. P.)¹ *Pecoides, DICC. fetontus, petor.*

FULNESSE. *Replecio, implecio.*

FULNESSE of mete (or fulsūnesse, *infra.*) *Sacietas, saturacio.*

FULNESSE of sownde. *Sonoritas.*

FULNESSE or plente (fulsūnesse, K. H. P.) *Habundancia, copia.* (FULSŪNESSE of mete, K. P. *Sacietas.*)

FUMETER, herbe. *Fumus terre.* (FUMRELL of an hows, K. P. *supra in FOMERELL. Fumarium.*)

FUNDAMENT, or grownde of a byggy(n)ge (byggyn, K. begynnynge, H. P.) *Fundamentum.*

FUNDAMENT, or grownde. *Fundus.*

FUNDELYNGE, as he þat ys fowndyn', and noman wote ho ys hys fadur, ne hys modyr. *Inventicius, inventicia, aborigo, UG.*

FUNKE, or lytyllefyyr.² *Igniculus, focus.*

FUNT, or fant. *Baptisterium, fons baptismalis.*

FURBYSCHOWRE, *idem quod FORBYSCHOUR, supra.*

(FURCLYD, *supra in* forclyd, H. furcled, *supra in* forced, P.)

FURGON' (furgont, K. furgun, or fyre forke, P.)³ *Rotabulum,*

¹ "A fulmerd, *fetoncrus.*" CATH. ANG. The polecat is commonly called in the North a fowmart. See Jamieson, Brockett, &c. The Acts of James II. King of Scots, A.D. 1424, regulate the export of "fowmartis skinnis, callit fithowis." The fowmart appears, however, to be distinct from the fitchew: in the Boke of St. Alban's, among "bestys of the chace of the stynkyngge fewte," are named "the fulmarde, the fyches, &c. and the pulcatte." Harrison, speaking of indigenous animals, and the hunting of foxes and badgers, observes, "I might here intreat largelie of other vermine, as the polcat, the miniuer, the weasell, stote, fulmart, squirrill, fitchew, and such like." Descr. of Eng. B. iii. c. 4. Isaac Walton mentions "the fitchet, the fulimart, the polecat," &c. Compl. Angler, i. c. 1. See hereafter POLKAT (pulkat, MS.) *idem quod* fulmere.

² Forby gives funk as signifying touchwood. The word may be derived from Germ. funk, Dan. funke, *scintilla.* R. Brunne uses the phrase "not worth a fonk," seeming to imply a brief existence, evanescent as a spark; Langt. Chron. p. 171. In another passage he relates that King John vowed vengeance upon Stephen Langton, and the monks who had chosen him Archbishop, against the royal pleasure.

"Be beten alle fonkes, or in prison þam binde." p. 211.

Gower describes the amorous Perithous and Ipotasie as having drunk

"Of lust that ilke firie fonke." Conf. Am. lib. vi.

³ "Furgone for an ouyn, *uavldree.*" PALSG. Cotgrave gives "*Fourgon*, an oven-

UG. *in ruo, vertibulum*, CATH.
arpagio. Vide alia in Fyre
 FORKE.
 FURRODE (furryd, K.) *Furratus*.
 FURRYN' wythe furre. *Furro*,
penulo, KYLW.
 FURRYNGE, *Furratura* (*pell-*
catura, K.)
 FURLONGE. *Stadium*.
 FURMENTY, potage. *Frument-*
cium.
 FURNEYS. *Furnus, fornax*, CATH.
fornacula, KYLW.
 FURST, or fyrst. *Primus*.
 FURST BEGOTON'. *Primogenitus*.
 FURSTE frute, or fruce. *Primicie*.
 FURWRE, or furrure (furre, K.

furwur, H. furrou, or furringe,
 P.) *Penula*, DICC. *furratura*,
 CATH.
 FUSTYAN, clothe (or fusteyn, H. P.)
Furesticus, DICC.
 FUTE, odowre.¹ *Odor, vel odos*,
olfactus.
 GABBAR (or lyare, *infra*.)² *Men-*
daculus, mendacula, mendax.
 GABYL, or gable, pykyd walle.³
Murus conalis (gabyll wall, or
 pyke wall, *murustenalis*, P.)
 GABBYN'. *Menticular, mencior*.
 GABBYNGE, or lesynge (lye, P.)⁴
Mendacium, mendaciolum, CATH.

forke, tearmed in Lincolnshire, a fruggin," &c. This word is still in use in the North. See Brockett, *v. fruggan*. "A frugon, *vertibulum, pala, furca ferrea*." CATH. ANG.

¹ The fute is the scent of a fox or beast of chace. Compare FEWTE, *vestigium*, which occurs previously. In Will. and Werwolf, when the monster returns to his den and discovers that the shepherd has carried the child away, he is sore grieved,

"And as þe best in his bale þer a-boute wente,
 He found þe feute al fresh where forþ þe herde
 Had bore þan barn beter it to ȝeme.
 Wiȝtly þe werwolf þan went bi nose,
 Evne to þe herdes house, and hastely was þare." p. 4.

See also pp. 2, 79; Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 1425; the Boke of St. Alban's, and Malory's Morte d'Arthur, B. 18, c. xxi. It seems probable that the term feuterer may be hence derived; but the Glossarists have supposed it to be a corruption of *vaultrier*, a keeper of the dog called in French "*vaultre*, a mongrel between a hound and a maistiffe; fit for the chase of wild bears and boars." COTGR. Bp. Kennett notices the term in his Glossarial Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "A feuterer, a dog-keeper; the word is corrupted from vautrier, Fr. *vaultrier*, Lat. *veltrarius*, one that leads a lime-hound, or grey-hound for the chace." In a vocabulary written in the latter part of the XVth cent. Harl. MS. 1002, f. 142, after "haywarde, parcare," &c. occurs "*Federarius*, a fewterer." Nares cites several passages in which this term is used.

² Sir John Maundevile, speaking of false diamonds, says, "I schal speke a litille more of the dyamandes, alle thoughe I tarye my matere for a tyme, to the ende that thei that knowen hem not be not disceyved be gabberes (Fr. *barratours*) that gon be the contree, that sellen hem."

³ "A gavelle of a howse, *frontispicium*." CATH. ANG. Rob. of Glouc. uses the word gable in the sense of high. See Bp. Kennett's Glossary, *v. Gabulum*.

⁴ In Wickliffe's Confession given by Knyghton, he declared respecting the real presence, that "before the fende fader of lesyngus was lowside, was never this gabbyng contryvede." Decem Script. col. 2650. Ang.-Sax. *gabbung, derisio*, or delusion by way of mockery and jesting.

GAD, or gode (gadde or qhyp, H. whyppe, P.) *Gerusa*, KYLW. *scutica*, C. F.

GAD, to mete wythe londe (gadde, or rodde, P.) *Decempeda*, CATH. *pertica*, C. F.

(GADERYD, K. *Congregatus*.)

GADERYN'. *Colligo, lego. Versus. Fur legit es, flores virgo, viator iter.*

GADERYÑ' tresowre. *Thesaurizo*, CATH.

GADERYNGE to-gedur. *Colleccio, congregacio.*

GAGELYÑ', or cryyn' as gees. *Clingo.*

GAGELYNGE of geese, or of ganders. *Drancitus (drācticus, P.)*

GAGGYÑ', or streyne be the prote. *Suffoco.*

GAY. *Ornatus.*

GAYLER, or iaylere. *Gaolarius, carcerarius*, CATH. *pretor.*

GALACHE, or galoche, vndyr solynge of mannys fote (galegge, or galoch, s. vndirshone, K. vnderschoyinge, H.)¹ *Crepitum, crepita*, C.F. *obstringillus*, CATH.

¹ *Sunt obstringilli qui per plantas consuti sunt, et ex superiori parte corrigiā contrahuntur.*" CATH. The galache was a sort of patten fastened to the foot by cross latches, and worn by men as early as the time of Edw. III. Allusion is made to it by Chaucer.

"Ne were worthy to unbocle his galoche." Squire's Tale, 10,869.

In the inventory of the effects of Hen. V. taken A.D. 1423, mention occurs of "*j peir de galages faitz d'estreyn, iv d.*;" but it is not easy to understand how straw should be a proper material for the purpose. See Rot. Parl. iv. 329. In Sir John Howard's Household Book, A.D. 1465, p. 314, are named both galaches and pynsons, which last are in the Promptorium explained to be socks. See Household Expenses in England. This kind of shoe was occasionally an article of luxury and ostentatious display, which probably suggested the allusion that occurs in the Vision of Piers Ploughman, where one is described as coming eagerly, as if to be dubbed a knight,

"To geten hym gilte spores,
Or galoches y-couped." line 12,099.

The term "y-couped" seems to imply the extravagant fashion of the long-peaked toe: "*Milleus*, a coppid shoo." ORTUS. In the reign of Edward IV. a statute was passed, by which the higher classes alone were permitted to wear shoes, "*galoges*," or boots, with a peak longer than 2 inches (Rot. Parl. v. 505, 566; Stat. of Realm, II. 415); but, from certain allusions in ancient romance, it would seem that the fashion was, by the usage of a much earlier period, permitted to none under the degree of a knight. See Sir Degore, 700; Torrent of Portugal, 1193, &c. The curious drawings in Cott. MS. Julius, E. iv. (t. Hen. VI.), one of which, representing King John, has been given in Shaw's Dresses, exhibit the galache in its most extravagant form. "*Solea*, a shoe called a galage or paten, whiche hathe nothyng on the fete, but onely lachettes." ELYOT. "*Gallozza*, a kind of wooden patins, startops, gallages, or stilts. *Cospi*, wooden pattins, or pantofles, shoes with wooden soles, startops or galages," &c. FLORIO. "*Galoche*, a wooden shoe or patten made all of a peece, without any latchet or ty of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in winter." COTG. See Spenser, Sheph. Cal. Febr. and Sept. In the Wardrobe Book of Prince Henry, A.D. 1607, are mentioned "1 pair of golossians, 6s. 16 gold buckles with pendants and touns to buckle a pair of golosses." Archæol. xi. 93.

GALAWTE.¹ *Lessivus*.
 GALLE of a beeste. *Fel, bilis*, CATH.
 GALLE of appulle, or oþer frute
 (galle, oke appyll, p.) *Galla*.
 GALLE, soore yn mann' or beeste.
Strumus, marista, C. F.
 GALEYE, schyppe. *Galea*.
 GALYÑ, as crowys or rokys.²
Crocito, KYLW. *croscó*.
 (GALYNGALE, *idem quod* GANYN-
 GALE, *infra*.)
 GALLYD (gally, s.) *Strumosus*.
 GALLYN, or make gallyd. *Strumo*.
 GALLYNGE. *Strumositas*.
 (GALLOCHE, *supra in* GALACHE.
Callopedium, p.)

GALONE, measure. *Lagena, galo*,
 DICC.
 GALWE TREES (galowe, p.) *Furce*,
plur. vel furca, galofurcium,
 KYLW.
 GALTE (or gylte) swyne. *Ne-*
frendus, CATH.
 GAME, pley. *Ludus, jocus*.
 GAMME of songe. *Gamma*.
 GANYNGE, or zanynge.³ *Oscita-*
tus, KYLW.
 GANDYR, byrde or fowl. *Ancer*.
 GANYNGALE, or galyngale, spyce.⁴
Galanga.
 GANNEKER (ganokyr, s.)⁵ *Ga-*
nearia, UG. *in capio, ganeo*, UG.

¹ This word occurs in the Harl. MS. alone, and possibly the correct reading may be GALAWNTE. "Gallaunt, a man fresshe in appareyle." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. *gal, libidinosus*. For *lessivus* should probably be read *lascivus*, i. e. "petulans, luxurians, vel superbe se agens, ioly or wanton." ORTUS.

² By Chaucer the nightingale is said to "cry and gale," Court of Love, 1357; in which sense the word may be derived from the Ang.-Sax. *galan, canere*. Jamieson gives to gale, or gail, to cry with a harsh note, a term applied to the cuckoo; and to galyie, to roar or brawl. According to Forby, to yawl signifies, in Norfolk, to scream harshly, as the cry of a peacock; and Moore gives yalen, to cry as a fretful child. "Japper, to bark or baye like a dog, to yawle, to bawle. Hoüaller, to yawl, wawl, to cry out aloud. Moüaner, to mawle, yawle, or cry like a little child." COTG. Ang.-Sax. *gyllan, giellan, stridere*.

³ "To gane, *faticere, hiare, inhiscere*. To gayne, *oscitare*." CATH. ANG. "I gane, or gape, I yane, *ie baille*. He ganeth as he had not slepte ynoughe." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. *ganung, oscitatio*. In the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth the verb to galp occurs, "*Par trop veiller hom baille, galpeþ*." See also the Vis. of P. Ploughm. 8,214; Cant. Tales, 10,664, 16,984. Horman renders "he that galpeth, *oscitans*."

⁴ Among the spices used in ancient cookery, the powder of galingale is frequently named, as may be seen in the Forme of Cury. It was the chief ingredient in galentine, which, as Pegge supposes, derived thence its name. It was also employed in medicine, as a cardiac and cephalic. In the version of Macer's Treatise on Spices, MS. in the possession of Hugh W. Diamond, Esq. it is stated that "Galyngale resolueþ þe fleume of þe stomak; hit helpiþ þe deiestione; it doþ amende þe sauour and odour of þe mouthe if it be eten." He further attributes to it virtues of a carminative and aphrodisiac nature. It occurs among spices mentioned in the Household Roll of the Countess of Leicester, A.D. 1265; "*pro vij lib. Galingalium, ix. s.*" (Manners and Expenses of England, p. 14.) Chaucer makes allusion to its culinary use, Cant. Tales, 383. The annual provision of spices for the household of the Earl of Northumberland, A.D. 1512, comprised "Galyngga, j quarteron." According to Parkinson, the real galingale was the root of a Chinese plant, of which he gives a representation; but it appears that the root of the rush called English galingale, *Cyperus longus*, Linn. was much used in place of it, both as a drug and a condiment.

⁵ *Ganeo* is explained by Ducange to signify "*gulosus, popinator, tabernio*;" in
 CAMD. SOC. 2 B

GANTE, byrde.¹ *Bistarda*, C. F.
 GAP of a walle. *Intervallum*,
intercapedo, UG. *in valeo*, et
 CATH. *capedo*, C. F.
 GAPYN'. *Hio*, *oscito*, UG.
 GAPYNGE. *Hiatus*, *hiacio*.
 GARBAGE of fowlys (or gyserne,
infra.) *Entera*, NECC. *vel en-*
teria, C. F. *vel exta*, NECC. C. F.
profectum, UG. V.
 GAGE, lytylle belle (lytyll bolle, s.)²
 GAARCE. *Scarificacio*, NECC.
sesura, C. F. *inscisio*, *scissura*.

GAARCYD. *Scarificatus*, *inscissus*.
 GAARCYN'.³ *Scarifico*, C. F. UG. V.
 et KYLW.
 GARCYNGE. *Scarificacio*, *inscisio*.
 GARDEYNE. *Ortus*.
 GARDENERE. *Ortolanus*.
 (GARDERE, *infra* in GARTERE.)
 GARFANGYL, or elger.⁴ *Anguil-*
laria, *anguillare*.
 GARFYSCHE (or hornkeke, *infra*.)⁵
 GARGULYE, yn' a walle.⁶ *Gor-*
gon, C. F. *gurgulio* (*gargulio*,
 P.)

French, "*ganeon ; ivrogne, debauché*." ROQUEF. The Proclamation of the Mayor of Norwich, on coming into office, set forth "that all Brewsters and Gannokers selle a gallon ale, of the best, be measure a-selyd, for 1*d. ob.* and a galon of the next for 1*d.*" A.D. 1424. Blomf. ii. 100.

¹ The bird now called gannet, or Solan goose, *sula alba*, abounds only on the Bass Island, in the Firth of Forth. In the Exch. Roll of Normandy, A.D. 1180, p. 57, an entry occurs "*pro pastu gantarum que venerunt de Angliā, et pro lx. de illis ducendis ad Argentomum, et lx. ad Burum, vi li. iij so. et ix d.*" Giraldus mentions the GANTE among the birds of Ireland; "*Aucæ minores albæ (quæ et gantes dicuntur) et gregatim in multitudine magnā, et garrulā venire solent, in hos terrarum fines rarius adveniunt, et tunc valde rare.*" Top. Hib. i. c. 18. Ang.-Sax. *ȝanot*, *fulica*.

² The reading of the Winchester MS. is probably here correct. In Norfolk a gage is, according to Forby, a bowl or tub to receive the cream, as it is successively skimmed off; so called, as he observes, from its use as a gauge, to show when a sufficient quantity has been collected to be churned. The word does not occur in the other MSS.

³ In a treatise of the seasons, printed with Arnold's Chron. p. 172, it is recommended that in winter "men shulde lete them bloode in ther bodys by garsinge, but not on veynes, but if it be the more nede;" meaning the operation of cupping, called in the Promptorium BOYSTON'. "To garse, *scarificare*." CATH. ANG. "*Cæsura*, a cut, a garse, an incision." ELYOT.

⁴ The term ANGYLLE, to take wythe fysche, meaning a fishing rod, has occurred already, as also ELYER, or elger, which appears to be an eel-spear. "*Contus*, an algere, a shaft, a dartt, a polloure. *Fuscina*, a hoke for fysshe, an algere." MED. MS. CANT. The word GARFANGYL seems wholly obsolete; possibly the first syllable may be traced to Ang.-Sax. *ȝar*, *jaculum*, or the implement may be a kind of spear used in taking the GARFYSCHE.

⁵ Sir T. Brown, in his account of the fishes of the Norfolk coast, mentions the garfish, or greenback (*Esox belone*, Linn.) Harrison mentions it among fish usually taken; "Of the long sort are congers, eeles, garefish, and such other of that forme." Descr. of Eng. Holinsh. Chron. i. 224. "*Trompette*, the needle-fish, garre-fish, horne-beake, horne-fish, or piper-fish. *Aiguille*, a horne-backe, piper-fish, or gane-fish. *Esquille*, a small fish called a horne-beake, snacot-fish, gane-fish. *Orphie*, the horne-kecke, piper-fish, garre-fish." COTG. The appellation is doubtless taken from its peculiar form; Ang.-Sax. *ȝar*, *jaculum*. Jamieson states that at Dundee the porpoise is called gairfish.

⁶ Will. of Worc. uses the term gargyle; Itin. p. 282. This appellation of the

GARYTTE, hey solere.¹ *Specula*,
 C. F. *pergamium*, UG. *in gamio*.
 GARLEKKE. *Allium*.
 GARLONDE. *Sertum*.
 GARMENTE. *Indumentum, vesti-*
mentum.

GARMENT of grete valure (or
 robe, P.) *Mutatorium*, CATH.
 GARMENT of clothe, made of dyuers
 clothys (colours, P.) *Panucia*, C.F.
 GARNYSCH of vesselle (garniche,
 K.)² *Garnitum*.

quaintly-fashioned water-spouts in the forms of men or monsters with yawning mouths, of which medieval architecture presents so endless a variety, is taken from the French. "Gargyle in a wall, *gargoille*." PALSG. See also Roquefort, *v. Gargoile*. Horman says, "Make me a trusse standing out upon gargellys, that I may se about: *podium, suggestum, vel pulpitum, quod mutulis innitatur*. I wyll haue gargyllis under the beamys heedis: *mutulos, sive proceres, &c.*" Elyot renders "*frumen*, the vppermoste parte of the throte, the gargyll." A remarkable application of the gargoyle in architecture occurs on the south side of Notre Dame, at Paris; all the piscinas of the apsidal chapels surrounding the choir on that side being furnished with external gargoyles, which are fashioned like the upper parts of a lion, or dragon, and answer the purpose of the ordinary interior drains, which served to allow the water used in ablutions at the altar to pass into the earth. Their date is of the XIIIth cent. and nothing of a similar kind has been noticed in this country.

¹ In the Creed of Piers Ploughman is a curious and graphic description of a monastery, with its numerous and stately buildings,

"With gaye garites and grete,
 And iche hole y-glased." line 425.

A GARYTTE was, in the original sense of the term, a watch tower, or look-out, on the roof of a house, or castle wall, called *garita*, in French *guerite*. In the version of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said of the defence of a camp, and keeping watch by night, "it is nat possible algate to haue highe garettes, or toures, or highe places for watche men, therfor it nedethe to haue out watche." B. iii. c. 8. Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, says "of thinges that ben vsed after the hous,—hit behoueth to the chambres, loftes, and garetis, *solliers, greniers*." Cotgrave explains *garitte*, or *guerite*, to be a place of refuge from surprise, made in a rampart; a sentry, or watch-tower; and "*tourel à cul de lampe*, a small out-jutting garret, or tower like a garret, on the top of a walle." See SOLERE hereafter.

² A garnish signified commonly the set or service of pewter, and likewise, in more stately establishments, of more precious material. Previously to the introduction of fictile ware of an ornamental description in the later part of the XVIth cent. the ordinary service of the tables of our ancestors was on vessels of pewter, the silver plate being for the most part reserved to decorate the cup-board, or buffet. Harrison, in his description of Eng. written about 1580, speaking of the great skill to which English pewterers had attained, says, "Such furniture of household of this mettall, as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold usuallie by the garnish, which dooth containe 12 platters, 12 dishes, 12 saucers, and those are either of siluer fashion, or else with brode or narrow brims, and bought by the pound, which is now valued at six or seuen pence, or peradventure at eight pence. In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter of an ordinarie making, ... is esteemed almost so pretious, as the like number of vessels that are made of fine siluer, and in maner no lesse desired amongst the great estates, whose workmen are nothing so skillful in that trade as ours." Holinsh. Chron. i. 237. In the inventory of the college of Bishop's Auckland, A.D. 1498, the silver plate having been described, there are enumerated "xx powder platers, xij powder dishes, viij salsers, j garnishe of vessell." Wills and Inv. Surt. Soc. i. 101.

GARNYSCHYD. *Garnitus*.
 GARNYSCHYÑ' vesselle. *Garnio*,
garniso, *polio*.
 GARNYSCHYÑ' pursys, and oþer
 lyke.
 GARSONE, stronge place (gary-
 zone, or garzone, strong holde,
 H. garyson, or garson, P.) *Mu-*
nicipium, C. F.
 GARTERE, or gardere. *Subligar*,
 C. F. *pelliper*, CATH.
 GARTERYÑ'. *Subligo* (*obligo*, K.)
 GARWYNDYLLE (garwyndyl, or
 ȝarnwyndyl, s. garwyngyll, P.)¹
Girgillus, CATH.
 GASPYÑ'. *Exalo*, *hisco*, C. F.
 GASPYNGE, *idem quod* GAPYNGE,
supra.

GATE, or wey. *Via*, *iter*.
 GATE, or ȝate (yate, P.) *Porta*,
foris, *fores*, CATH. (*janua*, P.)
 GATE DOWNE. *Descensus*.
 GATE DOWNE, or downe gate of þe
 sunne, or any oþer planete.²
Occasus.
 GATE SCHADYLLE (gateshodel,
 K. H. gate shodil, P.) *Compitum*,
 C. F. *clinium*, UG. *in clino*.
 GATE SCHADYL, yn-to twey weyys.
Bivium.
 GATE SCHADYL, yn-to iij weyys.
Trivium.
 GATE SCHADYL, yn-to iiij weyys
 (or a carphax, H. P.)³ *Quadri-*
vium.
 GAWDE, or iape.⁴ *Nuga*.

¹ "A gyrys dicitur gyrgillus, instrumentum femineum, quod alio nomine dicitur volutorium, quia vertendo in gyrum inde fila devolvuntur. Filum de colo ducitur in fusum; a fuso in alabrum, vel traductorium; ab alabro in gyrgillum vel devolutorium; a gyrgillo in glomicellum." CATH. "Girgillum, Anglice a haspe, or a payre of yerne wyndle blades." ORTUS. "A garwyndelle, devolutorium, girgillus." CATH. ANG. "Yarne wyndell, tornette." PALSG. "Tournette, a rice, or yarwingle to wind yarne on. Travouil, a rice or a turning reele." COTG. See ȜARNE WYNDEL.

² Palsgrave gives "At the sonne gate downe, sur le soleil couchant."

³ "A gateschadylle, bivium, diversiclivium, compitum." CATH. ANG. From the Ang.-Sax. sceadan, *separare*, is derived the obsolete verb to shed; "Discrimino, to shedde and departe." MED. MS. CANT. "To shede one's heed, parte the heares euyn from the crowne to the myddes of the foreheed." PALSG. Chaucer says of the Clerk Absolon,

"Full straight and euyn lay his jolly shode." Miller's Tale.

Hence also seems to be taken the term GATE SCHADYLLE, the division of a road into two or more directions. It appears to be wholly obsolete, and unnoticed by the Glossarists. See Carfax (cartehouse, MS.) above, p. 62.

⁴ In the Romance of the Seuyn Sages, the Emperor had given ear to the false accusation brought against Florentine by his step-mother; but the truth was at length made known.

"A! Dame, said the Emperowre,
 Thou haues ben a fals gilowre,
 For thi gaudes, and thy gilry,
 I gif this dome that thou sal dy." line 3957.

Mr. Weber has printed the word here gande, to which he gives the sense of a wile or mischievous design. Minot, in his poem on the Battle of Halidon Hill, says,

"The Scottes gaudes might nothing gain."

Chaucer uses the word in the signification of a trick, or joke. See Pardonere's Tale,

GAWDY grene. *Subviridis*.
 GAVEL of corne.¹ *Geluma, manipulatum*, C. F. *manipulare*,
 CATH. *merges*, KYLW.
 GAVELYN' corne, or oþer lyke.
Manipulo, CATH. *mergito*,
 KYLW.
 GAWGYN' depnesse. *Dimentior*,
 CATH.
 GAWGYNGE of depenesse. *Dimencionatus*.
 GAWL, fowayle (gavl, or gawyl,
 wode or fowayl, H. P.)² *Mirtus*,
 CATH.
 GAWNCELY, sauce (f)or gose

flesche (gawnsely, saunce, K.
 gawcely, S. gawnly, P.)³ *Ap-
 lauda*, KYLW.
 GAWNT, or lene. *Maciolentus*,
 (maeer, P.)
 GAWNTE, or swonge (or slendyr,
 K.)⁴ *Gracilis*.
 GEAWNT. *Gigas*.
 GEFREY, propyr name. *Gal-
 fridus*.
 GEYNE, redy, or rythge forthe
 (ryȝht forth, S.)⁵ *Directus*.
 GEYNEBYYN', or byyn' a-3ene.⁶
Redimo.
 GEYNECOWPYN', or chasyn', or

12,323, and Troil. B. ii. It implies also an ornament or toy of little value. Sherwood gives "a gaude, *babiole*," which Cotgrave renders "a trifle, whimwham, guigaw, or small toy for a child to play withal." See Jamieson, and Nares, *v. Gaud*.

¹ To gavel signifies in Norfolk, according to Forby, to collect mown corn into heaps, in order to its being loaded. "*Iaveler*, to swathe, or gavell corn; to make it into sheaves, or gavels." COTG. Moore gives the word likewise as used in Suffolk.

² The *Myrica gale*, Linn. sweet gale, or bog myrtle, grows in boggy places in many parts of England, and before drainage had been carried to any extent in the fenny Eastern counties, it was probably found in sufficient abundance to be commonly used as fuel. Gerarde says that the *Myrtus Brabanticus*, gaule, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle, grows plentifully in sundry places, as in the Isle of Ely, and the fenny places thereabouts; "whereof there is such store in that countrey, that they make fagots of it, and sheaves, which they call Gaule sheaves, to burn and heat their ovens." He mentions also that it was used to give an intoxicating quality to beer or ale, as it is still employed in Sweden.

³ "Gaunselle, *applauda*." CATH. ANG. The composition of this sauce is thus given in Arund. MS. 344; printed in Household Ordin. 441; and Warner's Cookery, 65. "Gaunsell for gese. Take floure, and tempur hit with gode cowe mylke, and make hit thynne, and colour hit with saffron; and take garlek, and stamp hit, and do therto, and boyle hit, and sew hit forthe." Caxton says, in the Book for Travellers, "Nycholas the mustard maker hath good vynegre, good gauselyn, *gausailliede*." The term is evidently derived from "*gausse d'ail*, a clove of garlick." COTG. The Ortus explains "*applauda vel appluda, dicitur sorbitiuncula ex paleis facta*, (a gaunselle," MED.) This Latin word properly means chaff of corn, or husks, but here is taken in reference to the *gousses*, or husk-like covering of the garlic.

⁴ Ray mentions gant, slim or slender, among South and East country words. Forby gives ganty-gutted, lean and lanky; and Moore says that gant signifies scanty in Suffolk. Ang.-Sax. *gewant*, part. of the verb *gewanian*, *tabescere*. See SWONGE hereafter.

⁵ In the Eastern counties gain signifies handy, convenient or desirable, and in the North near, as "the gainest road," which seems most nearly to resemble the sense here given to the word. See Brockett, Jamieson, and Hartshorne's Glossary.

⁶ In the later Wicliffite version Exod. vi. 6 is thus rendered; "y am þe lord þat

stoppyñ' in gate (geynstoppyn of gate, K. H. geyne cowpyn, or charyn, s.)¹ *Sisto*, CATH.
 GELDERE of beestys. *Castrator*.
 GELDYN'. *Castro, testiculo*, CATH.
emasculo, CATH.
 GELDYNGE of beestys, or fowlys. *Castracio*.
 GELDYNGE, or gelde horse (gelt horse, K. P.) *Canterius*, CATH.
canterinus, UG. *in cavo, et C. F. vel equus castratus*.
Hic caute attendat lector variationes soni hujus litere G. cum videlicet E. vel I. sequitur immediata.
 GELLE, or gelly. *Gelidum*, C. F. (*congelidum*, P.)
 GELLYN', or congellyn' (to-gedyr, K.) *Gelat, congelat*.
 GELLYD (or congellyd, K.) *Congellatus*.
 GELOWS, or geluce. *Zelotipus*, CATH.
 GELUSYE (gelowsye, K.) *Zelotipia*, CATH.
 GELT. *Castratus*.
 GELT MANN. *Spado, eunuchus*.
 GEMETRYE. *Geometria*.
 GENCYANE, or baldmony. *Genciana*.
 GENDYR. *Genus*.
 GENDRYN'. *Genero, gigno*.

(GENERAL, K. S. P.) *Gen(er)alis*.
 GENTYL. *Generosus*.
 GENTYL, of awncetrye (of answer, s.)² *Ingenuus*, C. F.
 GENTYL, and curteyse. *Comis*, CATH.
 GEYTYLMANN. *Generosus*.
 GENTILWOMAN. *Generosa*.
 GENTYL, be fadyr and modyr. *Ingenuus*, UG. v. *in N*.
 GENTRY. *Generositas*.
 GENTRY, of norture and maners (gentilnes, K. gentyll, P.) *Comitas*.
 GENTRY, of awncetrye (gentilnes, K. gentry of awncetrye, P.) *Ingenuitas*.
 GERFAUCUN (gerfawkyn, K. P.) *Herodius*.
 GERMAWNDER, herbe. *German-dra*.
 GERMYNE, propyr name. *Germanus*.
 GERNERE, howse of corne kepynge. *Granarium*.
 GERTHE, hors gyrdylle (hors gyrdyng, H. P.) *Cingula*, CATH.
cingulus est hominum, UG.
 GESSARE (or a saposare, K.) *Estimator*.
 GESSYN', or amyñ. *Estimo, arbitror, opinor*.
 GESSYNGE (or wenyn, K.) *Estimacio*.

schal lede out 3ou of þe prisoun of Egipcians, and y schal delyuere fro seruage, and y schal a-3en bie in an hiz arm ;" in the earlier, "forbigge in an ouerpassynge arme ;" "*redimam in brachio excelso*." Vulg. In the Golden Legend it is said, "We have grcte nede of a doctour, or techer, of ayenbyer, of a delyuercr," &c. Compare A-GAYN-BYER, or a raumsomere, and BYYN' a-3en'.

¹ Compare CHARYN, or geynecowpyn'. Ray gives among South and East country words, "to gaincope, to go cross a field the nearest way to meet with something." In the Promptorium it signifies opposition, in both instances from Ang.-Sax. *gean, obviam, adversus*, and *ceapian, negotiari*.

² GENTYL, or awncetrye, MS. of auncetry, K. P. So also, GENTRY, or awncetrye, MS.

Nota in hoc capitulo multiplicem sonum, et soni mutacionem hujus litere G. et ideo bene caveas quod sonat per I. literam.

GEST, strawngere. *Hospes.*

GEESTE, or romawnce. *Gestio* (*gestus*, CATH. P.)

GESTYN' yn romawnce.¹ *Gestio*, CATH.

GESTYNGE, or romawncyng. *Gesticulatus, rythmicatus.*

GESTOWRE. *Gesticulator.*

GET, or gyn' (gett, or gyle, K. gette, or gyty, S.) *Machina.*

GET, or maner of custome.² *Modus, consuetudo.*

GEETE, or blake bedys (gett for bedys, K. S. P.)³ *Gagates, plur.*

¹ It would hence appear that the recital of gests, the deeds of conflict or gallantry, which was the proper business of the gestour, was accompanied by appropriate action, or gesticulation. "*Gestire, i. gestus facere, scilicet diversis modis agitare, gaudere, luxuriari, &c.*" CATH. Hearne stated erroneously that gests were opposed to romance, Chron. Langt. pref. p. 37; a mistake which Warton has properly corrected. Chaucer uses "to geste," to relate gests; and "to tell in geste;" Cant. T. 17,354, 13,861; and these passages apparently imply that gests were chiefly written in alliterative verse. He calls the *Gesta Romanorum*, "the Romain gestes." See Tyrwhitt's notes on Cant. T. 17,354, 13,775, and Warton's Eng. Poetry. "Gest, a tale. Gestyng, bourde, *bourde.*" PALSG.

² Palsgrave gives "gette, a custome; newe iette, *guise nouvelle.*" This phrase occurs often in the old writers. In a poem on the dissolute lives of the clergy, in the reign of Edw. II. Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 329, some, it is said,

"Adihteth him a gay wenche of the newe jet." line 118.

"Yit a poynte of the new gett to telle wille I not blyn,
Of prankyng gownes, and shulders up set, mos and flokkes sewyd wyth in."
Towneley Myst. 312.

Chaucer says the gay pardoner thought he rode "al of the newe get," or fashion; and he also uses the word in the sense of crafty contrivance, where he relates the deceit practised by the Alchemist, by means of a stick filled with silver filings.

"And with his stikke above the crosselet,
That was ordained with that false get,
He stirreth the coles." Chan. Yem. T. 16,745.

³ It appears that in former times great virtues were attributed to jet. Alex. Neccham, Abbot of Cirencester, who died A.D. 1217, says in his work *De Rerum Naturâ*, "*Gagates . . . aquâ ardet, oleo restinguitur: attritu calefactus applicata detinet, atque succinum: ydropicis illum portantibus beneficium prestat.*" lib. ii. c. 97, Roy. MS. 12 G. XI. f. 53. The observation of the electric properties of this mineral led him in the succeeding chapter to make some detailed remarks "*de vi attractivâ*," among which will be found a notice of the use of the magnet by mariners. In Trevisa's version of Barth. de propr. rerum, are the following observations: "Gette hyght gagates, and is a boystous stone, and neuer the less it is precious." It is best and most abundant in Britain, of two kinds, yellow and black, both of which have by friction the power of attracting light substances. It drives away adders, relieves fantasies, and has virtues against the visits of fiends by night. "And so if so boystus a stone dothe so greate wonders, none shuld be dispisid for foule colour without, while the vertu that is hid within is vnknowe." lib. xvi. c. 49. It was also regarded as a test of virginity, and rendering signal aid in parturition; these, and other properties, are noticed in Caxton's "Boke callid Caton," sign. e, viij. Even in the XVIth cent. it was valued for certain medicinal qualities; for Dr. Turner, Dean of Wells, says in his Herbal, 1562, "Miscel

GETARE of goodys. *Adquisitor.*

GETTARE.¹ *Gestulator, gestuosus (gesticulator, K. H. P.)*

GETEE of a solere (gete, K. H. P.)²
Techa, procer, C. F. meniana, C. F. vel menianum, CATH. (hectheca, K. theca, CATH. P.)

GETYÑ', or haue be prayere. *Impetro.*

GETYÑ' or wynnyñ'. *Lucror, obtineo, C. F. vel optineo, C. F.*

(GETYN, or begetyn, K. P. *Genero.*)

GETTYÑ'.³ *Verno, lassivo, gesticulo, C. F. gestio, CATH. C. F. gesticulor, UG. V.*

GETYNGE, or hauynge by wynnynge. *Lucrum, adquisicio.*

GETTYNGE in iolyte. *Gestus, CATH.*

GETTYNGLY. *Gestuose, CATH.*

(GIAWNT, *supra in* GEAUNT, K.)

GYBBE, horse.⁴ *Mandicus, KYLW. et C. F. mandicum, UG. in mando (manducus, S.)*

burde lyme melteth a swelled milt, if it be sodden, and layd to wyth a gete stone, or the Asiane stone." Beads, used for the repetition of prayers, were frequently formed of this material; thus among the gifts of Philip le Hardi to his daughter, on her marriage with the King of Bohemia, A.D. 1393, occurs, "*Item, j paternostres de perles et de jayet, ou il y a xxxvj grosses perles, et ix enseignaulx d'or.*" Hist. de Bourg. iii. Alianor Duchess of Gloucester bequeaths, A.D. 1399, "*un pare de paternostres d'ore, cont' xxx aviez, et iiij gaudes de get, qe fuerent à mon seignour et mari.*" Royal Wills. See also Testam. Ebor. i. 381. There is evidence that by some persons such beads were superstitiously regarded as gifted with extraordinary virtue; and to this belief Bp. Bale appears to make allusion, Kyng Johan, p. 39.

"Holy water and bredde shall dryve awaye the devyll;
Blessynges with blacke bedes wyll helpe in every evyll."

¹ Palsgrave gives "Gettar, a braggar, *fringuereau*. Iettar, a facer, *facier, braggart*. Iettar of nyght season, *brigueur*;" and Cotgrave, "*Fringuereau*, a ietter, spruce minion, gay fellow, compt youth." Compare hereafter SCHAKERE, or gettare: *lascivus*.

² This term denotes the singular projection of the solars or upper stories in old timbered houses, of which most picturesque specimens are still seen at Chester, and other towns. "*Proceres dicuntur capita trabium que eminent extra parietes. Hecteca dicitur solarium dependens parietibus cenaculi.*" ORTUS. The Catholicon explains *menianum* to be the same as *solarium*, so named from Menianus, who made in the Forum certain convenient places for beholding public spectacles. "*Meniana*, buildings outward in prospectes and galleries, especially when they be so builded that the edifice iutteth out in length from the pillar or other part of the house, wherein the building especially resteth; buildings of pleasure hanging and iutting out." COOPER. Horman says that "buyldynge chargydde with iotyes (*maeniana ædificia*) is parellous whan it is very olde." In Macbeth, act I. sc. vi. Shakespeare makes use of the term "jutty" in this sense, where Banquo commends the position of Macbeth's castle. Florio, in his Ital. Dict. 1598, gives "*Barbacane*, an outnooke, or corner standing out of a house, a jettie. *Sporto*, a porch, bay-window, or out-butting, or jettie of a house, that jetties out farther than anie other part of the house." Cotgrave renders "*surpendue*, a iettie, an outiutting roome. *Soupendue, soupente*, a pent-house, iuttie, or part of a building that iuttieth or leaneth ouer the rest." Steevens cites an agreement made by P. Henslowe for building a theatre in 1599, with "a juttey forwards in eyther of the two upper stories."

³ See IETTYÑ, hereafter.

⁴ Festus and Papias state that certain monstrous images that were exhibited in the games of the circus, or on the stage, were termed by the Romans, *manduci*. Cooper

(GYBBE, *infra in* KNOBBE yn a beestys backe or breste.)¹

GYBELET, *idem quod* GARBAGE.

GYBELET of fowlys. *Profectum*,
UG. V.

GYBET. *Patibulum, calafurcium.*

GYBONN, or Gylberde, propyr name (Gybbon', or Gylbert, s.)
Gilbertus.

GYDE, or ledare. *Ductor, ductrix.*

GYBELOT (gyglot, s.)² *Ridax.*

GYYLDE, or newe ale (gile, κ. gyyl, H. gyle of nw ale, s. gyle, P.)³ *Celium, vel celia*, C. F.

GYYLDE. *Gilda, fraternitas.*

GYLDE HALLE, dome howse.
Pretorium, CATH.

GYLDYN' wythe golde. *Deauro.*

GYLDYNGE wythe golde. *Deauracio.*

GYYN', or ledyn'. *Duco.*

GYYN', or wyssyn' (dressyn, s. wysshen, P.)⁴ *Dirigo.*

gives "*Manduces*, images carried in pageantes with great cheekes, wide mouthes, and making a great noyse with their iawes." The Ortus renders "*Mandicus*, a gaye horse," and Forby gives the following explanation of the term; "Jibby-horse, a showman's horse decorated with particoloured trappings, plumes, streamers, &c. It is sometimes transferred to a human subject." In the MS. the word *mandicum* is placed under GYBELET; but its proper place is here. See Uguc. Vocab. Arund. MS. 508, f. 141, b.

¹ This word seems to be taken from the Lat. *gibbus*. "*Gibbe*, a bunch or swelling, a hulch, anything that stands poking out." COTG.

² Compare GYGEL(T) in the next page. The words are retained as found in the MS. and the reading seems here to be an error, which is corrected by the Winch. MS.

³ Forby gives "gyle, wort. Ang.-Sax. *gylla*, *stridere*, or Teut. *ghijl*, *cremor cerevisii*." Ray has gail or guile-fat, among N. Country words, and it is given also by Brockett and Jamieson. "*A gilefatte, acromellarium*." CATH. ANG. In 1341, Thos. Harpham, of York, bequeaths "*unam cunam, quæ vocatur maske-fat, et ij parvas cunas quæ vocantur gyle-fatts*." Testam. Ebor. ii. 2. The term occurs repeatedly in the Wills and Invent. printed by the Surtees Soc.; and in the Invent. of Jane Hall, Durham, 1567, a distinction is apparent between the "gile-howse," and the brew-house, the former being perhaps the chamber where the wort was set to cool. See vol. i. 279. In the accounts of the building of Little Saxham Hall, 1507, it is called the "yele house." Rokewode's Suff. 146. See Invent. of Sir John Fastolfe's effects, 1459, Archæol. xxi. 277; Unton Invent. pp. 3, 13; and Hartshorne's Shropshire Gloss. v. Illfit.

⁴ In mediæval Latin *guiare* signifies to lead or conduct in safety, to instruct, "*quasi viare*," according to Ducange. In the Ward. Book of 23 Edw. I. there is a payment "*pro vadiis unius Lodmanni conducti pro navi guiandâ inter Kircudbrith et Karla-verok*." p. 273. Roquefort gives "*guier: mener, guider, conduire à la guerre, gouverner*," &c. Chaucer uses the verb to gie, Cant. T. 15,604, 15,627. Gower says of the education of Alexander by Aristotle,

"But yet he set an examplayre,
His body so to gye and rule,
That he ne passe mot the rule." Conf. Am. lib. vii.

See also the Vis. of P. Ploughm. 1257. R. Brunne uses both the verb, and the noun "gyour," a leader; and in the Romance of K. Alis. 6023, "divers gyours, and sump-teris" are mentioned as attending on his Eastern expedition. "*Commينو*, to lede, or to gye." MED. Palsgrave gives the verb, "I gye, or gyde, Lydgate."

GYYN̄', or rewlyñ'. *Rego.*
 GYLE, or deceyte. *Fraus, deceptio.*
 GYLLE, fowle clothe (fulclothe, H. P.)¹ *Melota, vel melotes*, CATH.
 GYLLE, lytylle pot. *Gilla, vel gillus, vel gillungulus. Hec habentur in vitis patrum.*
 GYLLE of a fysche. *Branchia, senecia*, CATH.
 GYLLYN̄', or gylle fysche. *Exentero*, C. F. et UG. *in stateo.*
 GYLLYNGE of fysche. *Exenteracio.*
 GYGELO(T), wenche (gygelot, wynch, s.)² *Agagula.*
 GYLLOFRE, herbe. *Gariophilus (galiofolus, s.)*

(GYLLOFYR, clowe, K. P. *Gariepholus.*)
 GYLTE wythe golde. *Deauratus.*
 GYLTE, swyne, *idem quod GALTE*, *supra.*³
 GYLTE, or trespace (gylt, or defaute, P.) *Culpa, reatus.*
 GYLTY (or defawty, K. fauty, P.) *Reus, conscius, culpandus (culpabilis, P.)*
 GYLTTLES. *Immunis, inculpandus (inculpabilis, P.)*
 GYMELOT. *Penetral*, UG. v. *penetrable*, CATH.
 GYMOWE of a sperynge (gymmew, K. gymew, S. H.)⁴ *Vert(i)nella, gemella.*

¹ The explanation of the word *Melotes* given in the Catholicon will be found in the note on the word BARNYSKYN, which seems to signify a coarse apron.

² Forby derives the East-Anglian appellation gig, a trifling, flighty fellow, from Ang.-Sax. *gegas, nugæ*. In the North giglet still signifies a laughing girl; the word occurs in "the Northern Mother's blessing," in admonition to her daughter,

"Go not to the wrastling, ne shoting the cock,
 As it were a strumpet or a giglot."

"*Quo magis fetosa mulier magis luxuriosa*, y^e fayrare woman y^e more gyglott." De Reg. Gramm. Sloane MS. 1210, f. 134. See Junius, v. Giglet. Compare GYBELOT above, a word occurring in the Harl. MS. alone, and probably an erroneous reading.

³ "A gilte, *suella*." CATH. ANG. A gilt, or gaut, signifies in the North a female pig that has been spayed; see Grose, Brockett, and Jamieson. Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial coll. gives "galts and gilts, boar-pigs and sow-pigs, *Bor.* from old Dan. *gallte, porcus*. Sax. *gilte, suilla*." See Yorksh. Dial. p. 39. Any female swine is called a gilt in Staff. Lansd. MS. 1033. See Hartshorne's Shropshire Glossary.

⁴ This word is still used in Norfolk, precisely in the sense that it has here. Forby gives "Gimmers, small hinges, as those of a box or cabinet, or even of the parlour door." A sperynge here denotes that by which a place is closed up, as a door or window, the lid of a chest, &c. The derivation of the word is doubtless from the French, *gêmeaux*, twins; and the term applies properly not only to a hinge, composed of two portions, of exactly similar form and size, jointed together, but to anything else which is formed of twin-pieces of like dimension, united in any manner, either as a hinge or otherwise. In the version of Vegetius attributed to Trevisa, an expedient is described, to be used in a besieged fortress, against the battering ram: "Somm hathe an iren, made as it were a peire tonges, i-iemewde as tonges in the myddes," by which the head of the ram is seized, and turned aside. B. iv. c. 23. Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. Among the disbursements for building Little Saxham Hall, A.D. 1507, under smith's work are mentioned "iij pair of jemews for almerys," or cupboards, as many for portal doors, and a pair for the buttery windows. Rokewode's History of Suff. pp. 146, 149. Ray, among N. country words, gives "Jimmers, jointed hinges, in other parts called wing-hinges;" and the term occurs in the Craven dialect, with the observation, that

(GYN', *idem quod* GET, *supra.*)¹
GYNGELYN' in sowndyng. *Re-*
sono, DICC.

GYNGELYNGE of gay harneys, or
oper thyngys. *Resonancia.*

GYNGERE. *Zinziber*, CATH.

GYPCYERE (gypsere, K. gypcer,
H. P.)² *Cassidile.*

GYRDYLLE. *Zona, cingulum*,
CATH. *succentorium.*

GYRDYN'. *Cingo, succingo*, CATH.
ubi sic habetur; accingimur bel-
laturi, precingimur ituri, et
succingimur ministraturi.

GYRDYNGE. *Succinctio.*

GYSE. *Forma, modus.*

GYSERNE (of fowles, P.) *idem quod*
GARBAGE, *supra.*

GYSERNE, wepene (wepone, K.
vepne, H.)³ *Gesa*, CATH.

"being often formed like the letter H, they are called H. jimmers." In the Ortus the term denotes a pair of forceps, "*Vertinella est forceps medici, a sclyce, or a gemowe;*" and it frequently occurs as the name of a kind of ring formed of two interlinked portions, which could be united into one connected ring, and frequently used as a token of betrothal. See Nares, Brand's Popular Ant. and Archæol. xiv. 7. Palsgrave has "Gymewe of a gyrdell, *crochet d'une troussure*. Gymell song, *jumeau*;" and Higgins, in his edition of Huloet's Dict. gives "Gimow (or gemoll) a little rynge to weare on the fynger. Gimmow (or gemoll) or rynge to hange at one's eare, as the Egyptians have, *Stalognium, inauris*. Gimmow of a door, *Vertibulum, cardo; le gond d'un huis*." "*Quinquaille*, all kinds of small yron worke, as padlockes, snuffers, gimmers, or hindges for doors, &c. *Alliances*, gimmoules, or gimmoule rings. *Souvenance*, a ring with many hoops, whereof a man lets one hang down, when he would be put in mind of a thing. *Verge*, a plain hoope, or gimmall, ring. *Membre d'esperon*, the gimmew or ioynt of a spur." COTG. "Gemmew ring, *souvenance*." SHERW. "*Annulus purus*, an hoope ring, a gimmall, a plaine ring without a stone." Junius's Nomenclator, by Fleming.

¹ A gin signifies, according to the old writers, a cunning or deceitful device, and thence an ingeniously constructed machine of any kind. Chaucer uses the word in both senses; thus the crafty trick of the Alchemist, which is termed "a false get," as has been observed in the note on the word GET, is called also "a false gin." In the Squire's T. it is related that the magical steed of brass would bear its rider at pleasure,

"And turne again with writhing of a pin;
He that it wrought, he coude many a gin."

In the Golden Legend, the wiles of Satan are termed "gynnes of temptacyon." Life of St. Bernard. In the Romance of Coer de Lion warlike machines are termed gins; as they are continually in Trevisa's version of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. "*Troclea*, the gyn, whyche is called a crane." ELYOT. See Hartshorne's Shropshire Glossary. "*Exostra*, a vice or gin of wood, wherewith such things as are done within, out of sight, are shewed to the beholders, by the turning about of wheelles." Junius's Nomenclator, by Fleming.

² This word is a corruption of the French "*Gibbecière*, a pouch, bag, poake, budget," COTG. properly such as was used in hawking, &c. but commonly worn by the merchant, or with any secular attire. Chaucer says of the Frankelein, or country gentleman,

"An anelace and gipsere all of silke
Hing at his girdle, white as morow milke."

In the Invent. of valuables, the property of Henry V. A.D. 1423, is enumerated "*j gipcer de noier velvet, garniz d'or, pris, 66s. 8d.*" Rot. Parl. iv. 215.

³ "A gesarne, *gesa*." CATH. ANG. "*Gesa*, gysserne." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII.

GYSTE, balke.¹ *Trabes, trabecula*, COMM.

GYTERNE.² *Samba, citolla*, DICC.
quinterna.

Gesa is, according to the Catholicon, "*genus armorum quod Gallice dicitur gisarma, a gero, vel cesa, a cædendo: et sunt gese vel cese Gallorum, pila Romanorum.*" In the curious Dictionary of John de Garlandiâ, printed in the Collection of documents relating to French history, Paris, 1837, there is an enumeration of weapons and engines of war, used at the siege of Toulouse, in 1218: the writer says that he saw "*securæ, bipennes, cathagesa Gallicorum, catheias et pugiones, cum dolonibus, avelancias Anglicorum (anelacias, al. ms.) pila Romanorum, &c.*" The MS. at Rouen gives the following reading, "*securæ Dachos, jesa Gallicorum.*" But, although the gisarme seems in these passages to be appropriated as a Gaulish weapon, Wace, in the Roman de Rou, written about 1160, repeatedly describes the English in Harold's army as armed with sharp gisarmes and hatchets, whereas their opponents fought with long lances and swords. See lin. 12,908, 12,928, 13,437. It may be observed, however, that on the Bayeux tapestry the Saxons are represented as combating with the heavy axe, but no weapon appears which resembles the gisarme. In the Royal mandate, 36 Hen. III. 1252, printed by Wats at the end of his edition of M. Paris, the sheriffs are commanded to assemble all persons from the age of 15 to 60, and cause them "*jurare ad arma*," according to the amount of their lands and chattels; those who were rated under 40 shillings land, or from 40 shillings to 10 marks chattels, "*jurati sunt ad falces, gisarmas, cultellos et alia arma minuta.*" From this document, and the stat. Wint. 13 Edw. I. c. 6, 1285, it is apparent that the gisarme was one of the weapons in ordinary use among the inferior ranks of the English army. See Stat. of Realm, i. 97. A curious description of the conflict of the King of Niniveh, armed with "gysarme and sweord bothe," occurs in the Romance of Kyng Alis. line 2302. See also Havelok, 2553; Ritson's Metr. Rom.; Chaucer, R. of Rose, 5978. The gisarme was used in England as late as the battle of Flodden, 1513; it was of two kinds, according to Sir S. Meyrick, namely, the glaive gisarme, and the bill gisarme; the distinctive mark of the weapon being a spike rising at the back, as may be seen in Grose's Armour, pl. 28, and Skelton's Illustr. of the Armoury at Goodrich Court, ii. pl. 84, 85.

¹ This seems to be the same word which is now written joist, derived from the French *giste*, and denoting a beam, so called from *gisir*, to rest, to lie along. "Gyst that gothe over the florthe, solive, giste." FALSG. "*Trabes, a traho, quia de una parte parietis ad aliam trahitur*, a beme, or balke of a house." ORTUS.

² The gyterne, getron, or cittern, Fr. *guiterne*, was a stringed instrument, which seems, from the repeated mention that is made of it by Chaucer, to have been much in favour, probably as an accompaniment to the voice. In the Lat. Eng. vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*giga, getyrne: gigator, getyrner.*" f. 43, b. Amongst the curious representations of musical instruments in Sloane MS. 3983, t. Edw. II. f. 13, the harp is called "*giga vel lira*," but the same is named "*arpes*," f. 4, b.; with the former there is seen an instrument with five strings, and the head recurved, which perhaps exhibits the form of the gyterne at that early period. In default of any positive information on the obscure subject of the early history of music, it may be stated, conjecturally, that the gyterne is the instrument which was held in an horizontal position, and played either by hand or with a plectrum, as may be seen in almost every representation of the angelic choir, whether in sculpture, painted glass, or illuminated MSS. The minstrels' gallery on the N. side of the nave, at Exeter Cath., sculptured in the reign of Edw. III. may be noticed as a remarkable instance. In Hawkins' Hist. of Music, iv. 113, a figure is given of the cittern, from Mersennus, Harmonie Universelle, 1636, which represents an instrument with six strings, differing from the Spanish guitar in the pear-shaped form of the belly. It was little esteemed, and chiefly used in

GYTONE.¹ *Conscisorium*, KYLW.
GYVYS, or feterys of presone
(fettirs of prison, P.) *Compes*.

GLACYN̄, or make a þy(n)ge to
shyne.² *Pernitido, polio*.

GLACYNGE, or scowrynge of har-
neys. *Pernitidacio, perluci-
dacio*.

(GLASINGE in scornynge, H. P.
Intulacio.)

GLACYNGE, or wronge glydyng
of boltys or arowys (glansyng,
s. glaunsinge of shetinge, P.)
Devolatus.

GLAD, or mery. *Jocundus, letus,
hilaris*.

GLAD, and gretely mery. *Jo-
cosus, gaudiosus*.

GLADYN̄', or cheryn'. *Hillaro,
exhillaro, letifico*.

GLADLY, or blepely.³ *Libenter,
hilariter, letanter* (*voluntarie,
P.*)

GLADLY, or ioyfully. *Gaudiose,
gaudenter*.

GLADNESSE. *Jocunditas, hilla-
ritas, leticia*.

GLADONE, herbe.⁴ *Gladiolus*,

places of lewd resort, or barbers' shops. See Nares, *v. Cittern*. Elyot renders "*fidicula*, a rebecke, or a gyterne;" and Fleming, in his version of Junius, gives "*lyricus, lyricen, fidicen lyræ*, a player vpon the lute or cyterne." "A gitterne, *cistre, quiterne, giterne, guiterre*. A small gitterne, *mandore*." SHERW.

¹ A GYTONE, or guidon, is the name of a sort of banner, or streamer, called in Latin *guido*, which Ducange derives from *guida*, a guide. Guidon has been supposed to be a corruption of *guide-homme*; and is written "guydhome" in Harl. MS. 2258, where it is stated that its length was to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 yards: "euery standard and guydhome to have in the chief the crosse of St. George, to be slitte at the ende, and to conteyne the creste or supporter, with the posey, worde, and device of the owner." From Harl. MS. 838, it appears that every baronet or superior estate should display a banner, if he were chief captain; every knight a pennon, and "euery squier or gentleman his getoun or standard." It is also directed that both the last should be slit at the extremity, whence probably the getoun was called *conscisorium*, as given above. In the contemporary poem descriptive of the siege of Rouen, A.D. 1415, it is said,

" There was many a getoun gay,
With mychille and great array." line 1214.

See Sir Fred. Madden's note on this line, *Archæol.* xxii. 396; and *Retrosp. Rev.* i. 511, N.S. It appears that a gytone was not only carried in the field, but attached to the mast of a ship; thus, in a bill of expenses for the Earl of Warwick, A.D. 1437, is a charge, "Item, a gyton for the shippe, of viij yardis longe, poudrid full of raggid staves, for the lymmyng and workmanship ijs." Dugd. Warw. In the Will of John, Baron de Graystok, A.D. 1436, is this bequest: "*lego pro mortuario meo optimum equum cum totâ armaturâ meâ, cotearmour, penon, et gyton*", &c." Wills and Inv. i. 85, Surtees Soc. Palsgrave gives "Guyderne, a baner in a felde, *guidon*: Gyderne, *guidon*:" and Cotgrave has "*guidon*, a standard, ensigne, or banner, under which a troop of men of arms do serve; also he that bears it."

² This word seems to have implied not only to furbish arms, or armour, but, by means of some kind of varnish, to preserve the polish from rust. Sir John Paston gives the following direction; "As for my byll that is gylt, I wolde it were taken head to; there is von in the town can glaser weel I nowe, and ellys late it be weel oylyd." Palsgrave gives the verb "I glase a knyfe to make it bright; *ie fourbis*."

³ Bleyely, MS.

⁴ "Gladyne, *gladiolus, quedam herba*." CATH. ANG. The name gladwyn now de-

C. F. *accorus, accolus*, C. F. *iris*,
C. F.
GLADSŪNESSE, *idem quod* GLAD-
NESSE (gladsunnesse, H.)
GLARYN̄', or bryghtly shynyñ'
(bryt shynyn, K.) *Rutilo* (*elu-*
cido, elumino, P.)
GLASSE. *Vitrum*.
GLASSE WRYTE (glaswrygh, K.
wryth, H. wryȝthe, S.) *Vitrarius*.
GLASY, or glasyne, or made of glas
(glasyn of glasse, P.) *Vitreus*.
GLASYN' wythe glasse. *Vitro, vel*
vitrio.
GLEyme, or rewme.¹ *Reuma*.
GLEyme of knyttynge, or byy(n)d-
ynge to-gedyrs (kuttynge or
byndinge, H. cuttynge, P.)² *Limus*,
gluten, glucium.

GLEYMOWSE, or fulle of rewme.
Reumaticus.
GLEMYN̄', or yngleymyñ'. *Visco*,
invisco.
GLEYMOWS, or lymows. *Limosus*,
viscosus, glutinosus.
GLEYMOWSENESE, or lymow(s)-
nesse. *Limositas, viscositas*.
GLEMYN̄, or lemyñ', as fyrr.
Flammo.
GLEMYN̄, or lemyñ', as lyghte.
Radio.
GLEMYNGE, or lemynge of lyghte
(lyȝth, K.) *Conflagracio, flam-*
macio.
GLEyre of eyryne, or oȝer lyke
(gleyere, K. gleyȝyr of eyre, H.
gleyȝyer' of eyr', P.)³ *Glarea*,
C. F.

notes only the *Iris fœtidissima*, Linn., but probably the more common species, *Iris Pseud-acorus*, may be here intended. In Mr. Diamond's MS. version of Macer, it is said, "Gladen is y-clepid in Englishe, *iris* in Latin, for his floure haȝ a colour like þe raynebowe .. Take þe rootis of þis erbe, and kyt hem in rounde gobetis, and ryfe hem vpon a þrede, so þat none of hem touche oȝer, if þou wilt drye hem." The virtues of this root are numerous, taken with wine, mead, or vinegar; the following is curious, as a cosmetic. "Do take ij parties of þis pouder of gladen rotys, and þe iij part of þe poudre of ellebre, þat some men clepen cloffynnge, and medele boȝe þise poudres to-gider in hony. A plaster of þis wole purge and clense þe face of frekelis, also it wole resolute the pockys, and whelkys of þe face." Elyot renders "*Xyphium*, an herbe lyke the blade of a sworde, gladen; it is also called *Xyris*;" and Cotgrave gives "*Glazeul*, corne-sedge, corn-gladen, right gladen, gladen, glader, sword-grasse."

¹ In a medical treatise, Cott. MS. Jul. D. VIII. f. 119, b. a pottage composed of gentian, tormentil, fennel, and honey, is directed to be given "for a gleymede stomak, þat may noȝt kepe mete."

² Byy(n)dyng to-gedyrs, MS. "*Viscus*, gleme, or lyme." ORTUS. Compare CLAM', or cleymows; where the other MSS. read gleymous. "*Visqueux*, clammy, cleaving, bird-lime-like. *Iotteux*, claggy, clammy, cleaving. *Glazeux*, clammy, fat, clayish." COTG.

³ "*La glaire d'un œuf*, the white of an egge. *Aubin d'un œuf*, the white or gleare of an egge." COTG. In the Cant. Tales, the Chanon's yeoman, enumerating the numberless requisites employed in alchemy, mentions

"Unsleked lime, chalke, and gleire of an eye."

In a curious MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, concerning the craft of limning, is the following recipe. "To couche gold: take gleyere, and safferoun grounde, and couche on thy golde, whyle hit is moyste." Fox relates that one Margery Backster, being accused of heresy, thus declared her opinion of images; "lewd wrights of stocks hew and forme such crosses and images, and after that, lewd painters gleere them with

GLENAR of corne. *Spicator, conspicator, spicatrix.*

(GLENE, K. H. P.¹ *Spicatum*, CATH.)

GLENYNGE. *Conspicacio.*

GLYARE, or goguleye (gloyere, or gogyl eye, s. gogyll iye, P.)² *Limus*, C. F. *strabo*, C. F. *et* CATH. *strabus*, CATH. *straba*, *hirquicallus*, CATH. *et* UG. V.

GLYDARE. *Serptor, serptrix*, C. F. (*graditor*, P.)

GLYDERYÑ'. *Rutilo.*

GLYDYÑ'. *Serpo* (*gradior*, P.)

GLYDYNGE. *Serpcio, gressus.*

(GLYYNGE, K. H. P. *Strabositas.*)

GLYMERYÑ'. *Radio.*

GLYMERYNGE of lyghte (lyzt, K.) *Lucubrum*, C. F. *et* CATH.

GLYSTERY, or glystere (glisere, K.) *Glisterium, glistere*, C. F.

GLOFFARE, or devowrare.³ *Devorator, vorator, lurcus*, UG. *in ambrosia.*

GLOFFYNGE, or devowrynge. *Devoracio, voracio, lurcatus.*

GLORYFYÑ'. *Glorifico.*

GLORYYÑ', or wythe onclene þynge defoylyñ' (wyth ony on-clene thyng defowlyn, s. with foule thinge to defylyn, P.) *Maculo, deturpo.*

GLORYOWSE. *Gloriosus.*

GLORYOWSNESSE. *Gloriositas.*

GLOSARE of textys. *Glosator.*

GLOSAR, and flaterere. *Adulator.*

GLOSE of a boke. *Glosa.*

GLOSE textys, or bookys. *Gloso.*

GLOSÑ', or flateryñ'.⁴ *Adulor, blandior*, CATH.

GLOSNGE, or expownynge. *Glosacio.*

colours." The French word *glaire* has also, according to Cotgrave, the signification of "gravell, sand, and small pible stones, or sand mingled with stones; also a whitish and slimy soil," in Latin *glarea*; hence it is said in Caxton's *Mirroure of the World*, part ii. c. 85, that "by Acres the cyte is founden a maner of sande, and there is founden also of the glayre of thesee, whiche ben medled to gydre, and of thyse two myxtyons is made good glasse and clere." Bosworth derives glare from A.-S. *glære*, *pellucidum quidvis*.

¹ "Arista est spica, an ere of corne or a glene." ORTUS. "An evene of corne." MED. "A glene, arista, conspicua. Gloy, spicamentum." CATH. ANG. A glene seems to be here put for that which is gleaned, from the Fr. *glane*, the corn left for the gleaner. "A glean, a handfull of corne gleaned and tied up by the gleaner, or reaper. Kent." Bp. Kennett's Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033. The Medulla gives, "*Conspico*, to glene, or els to gadyre songles. *Aristor, i. colligere spicas*, to glene, or to gadre songles." MS. Cant. Mr. Wilbraham gives songow, used in this sense in Cheshire.

² Gogyrleye, ms. "A gleer, *limus, strabo, obliquus*." CATH. ANG. Skinner gives the verb to gly as used in Lincolnshire, signifying to squint, or look askance, possibly, he observes, from Ang.-Sax. *glowan, candescere*, "*q. d. incensis et præ irâ flamman-tibus oculis conspiciere*." See Jamieson, v. Gley. Compare GOGULEYE, hereafter.

³ In the Vision of Piers Ploughman the word "glubbere" occurs in this sense, line 5274; "y-glubbed," line 3165, meaning gorged with liquor; and in the Crede, "glop-pynge of drynke," line 184.

⁴ "To glosse, ubi to fage. To glose, *glosare, glosulare*." CATH. ANG. The verb to glose occurs in this sense in the later Wicliffite version, in which Judges xiv. 15 is rendered "glose thin hosebonde (*blandire viro tuo*." Vulg.) In the earlier version this verse is thus given, "faage to thi man, and meue hym that he shewe to thee what bitokeneth the probleme." This signification of FAGYÑ' has been noticed above.

GLOSYNGE, or flaterynge. *Adulacio.*

GLOTONE. *Gluto*, CATH. *epulus*, KYLW. *epulo* (*vorax*, *nebulo*, P.)

GLOTONYE. *Gula*, *crapula.*

GLOVARE. *Cirothecarius.*

GLOVE. *Cirotheca.*

GLOWYÑ', as hote yryne. *Candeo*, CATH.

GLOWYNGE of hote fyre, or yryn, or oper lyke (of hote fyre yron, P.) *Candor*, CATH. *coruscacio*, CATH.

GLU, of festynge. *Viscus.*

GLU, or mynstralcy (glw, K. gle, P.)¹ *Musica*, *armonia*, C. F.

GLWYÑ'. *Visco.*

GLUYNGE to-gedyr. *Conglutinacio*, *conviscacio*, CATH.

GLUYNGE MATERE, as paste, or oper lyke þat gluythe ij thyngys to-geder. *Gluten*, C. F. *glutinum*, C. F.

GLUMAN̄, or mynstral (glwman, K. gleman, P.) *Musicus*, *musica.*

GLUSCARE, *idem quod* GLYARE.² (GLUSKYNGE, *idem quod* GLYENGE, K. P. *Strabositas.*)

(GNASTE of a candel, *infra in* KNAST.)

GNASTERE (gnachar, K.) *Fremitor.*

GNASTYÑ' (gnachyn, K.)³ *Fremo*, *strideo*, CATH.

GNASTYNGE (gnachynge, K.) *Fremitus.*

GNAWYÑ', or gnavyn, or fretyñ' vngentely wythe tethe (wheten with the teethe, P.) *Rodo*, *corrodo.*

GNAWYNGE, or fowle bytynge. *Corrosio.*

GOOARE. *Ambulator*, *viator*, *ambulatorix.*

GOARE on fote, *idem quod* FOTEMANN, *supra in* F.

GOBET, lumpe. *Frustrum*, *massa.*

GOBET, parte.⁴ *Pars.*

¹ Glu, or glee, denotes properly, as Sir W. Scott observes, the joyous science of the minstrel, which was called in Ang.-Sax. *glig*, and the musician *gligman*, an appellation that denoted also the player, or *joculator*. See Bp. Percy's Essay on Minstrels, Sir Tristrem, Havelok the Dane, Jamieson, &c. In the vision of Piers Ploughman a singular comparison occurs, doubtless used proverbially, as an analogous expression is at the present time. Gloton, having drank deep, till his legs totter, is said to go

“ Lik a gle-mannes bicche,
Som tyme aside,
And som tyme arere.” line 3180.

² GLUSTARE, MS. Forby explains glusky as signifying sulky in aspect.

³ “ *Strideo*, *fortiter sonare*, *horribilem sonum facere*, to gnayste. *Stridor*, gnastynge.” ORT. “To gnaste, *fremere*, *est furorem mentis usque ad vocis tumultum excitare*; *frendere*, *est proprie dentes concutere*. A gnastynge, *fremor*, *est hominum*, *fremitus bestiarum*.” CATH. ANG. “To gnaste or gnasshe with the tethe, *grincer*. Gnastynge of the tethe, *strideur*, *grincement*.” PALSG. In the Wicliffite version this word is of frequent occurrence.

⁴ The word gobbet formerly implied not only a lump, but generally a piece or portion of anything. In the Wicliffite version, iv. Kings, 20, 7, is thus rendered; “And Isaie seide, bringe 3e to me a gobet of figis (*massam ficorum*, Vulg.); and whan bei hadden brouȝt it, and hadden putte it on his bocche, he was heeled.” Among the curious relics that were carried about by the Pardoner,

GOBET, of a thyng kutte (of cuttyng, K. P.) *Scissura*.
 GOBET, of a broke thyng (of hole thinge, P.) *Fragmen, fragmentum*, C. F.
 GODDE. *Deus*.
 GOODE. *Bonus*.
 GODE, *idem quod* GADE, *supra*.
 GODFADYR.¹ *Patrinus*, CATH.
 (*patrius, compater*, K. P.)
 GODHED. *Deitas*.
 GOODLY. *Benignus, benevolus*.
 GOODELY, *adv.* *Benigne, benevole*.
 GOODLYNESSE. *Benignitas, benevolencia*.

GODMODYR. *Matrina, materna*, CATH.
 GODDOWTER. *Filiola*, CATH.
 GODSON', or goßon' (godsune, or gosson, S. COSSONE, H.) *Filiolus*, CATH.
 GOODE WYNE. *Temetum*, CATH.
 GOD 3ATE (God3ote, K. Good3oth, H. Godwolde, P.)² *Utinam*.
 GOGULEYE, *supra, idem quod* GLYARE (gogyleyid, *limus, strabo*, K. gogelere, S. gogyl iye, P.)³
 GOIONE of a poleyn' (goyvn off a polene, HARL. MS. 2274.)⁴ *Vertibulum*, C. F. *cardo*.

“ He saied, he had a gobbet of the saile
 That Sainct Peter had, when that he went
 Upon the sea, till Jesu Christ him hent.” Cant. T. Prol.

Sir John Maundevile says of the apples of Paradise, growing in Egypt, “and thoghe 3ee kutte hem in never so many gobettes or parties, overthwart, or end-longes, everemore 3ee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros.” p. 60. “*Gleba*, a gobet of erthe.” MED. “Gobbet, a lumpe, or a pece, *monceau, lopin, chanteau*.” PALSgrave. The derivation appears to be from “*Gobeau*, a bit, gobbet, or morsell.” COTgrave.

¹ “A goffe, *ubi* a godefader. A gome, *ubi* a godmoder.” CATH. ANG. In the North goff signifies a fool, according to Brockett and Jamieson. Cotgrave gives “*commère*, a she-gossip, or godmother, a gomme,” but the term appears to be now obsolete.

² The interjection Goddot, Goddoth, occurs frequently in *Havelok the Dane*: Sir F. Madden, in his Glossary appended to that curious poem, supposes it to be a corruption of God wot! formed in the same manner as Goddil for God's will, in Yorkshire and Lancashire; a conjecture which appeared to be confirmed by the following passage, where it is related that *Havelok* made a vow to found a priory,

“ And therof held he wel his oth,
 For he it made, God it woth!” line 2527.

The word, it is further observed, appears to have been limited to Lincolnshire or Lancashire, and a single instance of its occurrence is cited from a poem written in the former county, t. Edw. I. From the form, however, of the word, as it occurs in the Promptorium, the derivation appears to be more obviously from A.-S. *geatan*, *concedere*.

³ This term occurs in the Wicliffite version, Mark ix. 46; “If thin yghe sclaundre thee, caste it out; it is better to thee to entre gogil-yghed (*luscum*, Vulg.) into the rewme of God, than have tweyne yghen,” &c. Palsgrave gives among the adverbs, “a goggell, *en louchet*. Goggle-eyed man, *lovche*.” Junius thinks it may be derived from A.-S. *scegl egede*, *strabo*.

⁴ In some parts of England a piece of projecting iron at each end of a roller, which connects it with the frame, is still called a gudgeon, from the Fr. “*goujon*, the pin which the truckle of a pulley runneth on; also the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele.” COTgrave. Among the expenses of Thos. Lucas, Sol. Gen. to Hen. VII. in building Little

G(O)IONE, fysche. <i>Gobius, gobio.</i> (<i>golnus</i> , P.)	GOON̄ a-bowtȳn', or w(h)yrylȳn (wyrlyllyn, s.) <i>Circino.</i>
GOLDE. <i>Aurum.</i>	GOON̄ a-forne. <i>Precedo.</i>
GOOLDE, herbe. ¹ <i>Solsequium,</i> <i>quia sequitur solem, elitropium,</i> <i>calendula.</i>	(GOON afty, s. <i>Succedo.</i>)
GOLDEFYNCH, byrde. <i>Cardu-</i> <i>elis</i> , KYLW.	GOON̄ a-wey. <i>Recedo, discedo.</i>
GOOLDFUYLE, <i>supra</i> (in FULE, gold- fule, K.) <i>Bratea, in plur.</i> CATH.	Goo be-hynde, or folow (gon be- hyndyn, or folwyn, K.) <i>Se-</i> <i>quor</i> (<i>retrogradior</i> , P.)
GOLDSMYTH. <i>Aurifaber.</i>	Goo downe. <i>Descendo</i> , CATH.
GOLET, or throte. <i>Guttur, gluma,</i> <i>gula</i> , DICC.	Goo foorth. <i>Procedo.</i>
GOLFE of corne. ² <i>Archenium,</i> KYLW. <i>et</i> COMM. <i>acervus</i> (<i>ar-</i> <i>conium</i> , K. <i>arthonium, tassis</i> , P.)	Goo forthe yn a iurneye. <i>Profi-</i> <i>ciscor.</i>
GOLYON, garment (clothe, P.) ³ <i>Gunella, gunellus.</i>	GOON̄ yn to a place. <i>Introio, in-</i> <i>gredior.</i>
GOLVYN', or golvoñ'. <i>Arconiso.</i>	GOON̄ on fote (gon afote, K.) <i>Pe-</i> <i>dito</i> , C. F.
GOME yn'mannys mowthe (goomys, s.) <i>Gingiva, vel gingive, plur.</i>	Goon̄ owte. <i>Exio, egredior.</i>
GOON̄'. <i>Ambulo, pergo, vado, io,</i> <i>gradior</i> (<i>meo, eo, transio</i> , P.)	Goo slowly. <i>Lento</i> , C. F.
	Goo to, and be-gyñ' a dede. <i>Ag-</i> <i>gredior.</i>
	Goo to pryvy, or to shytyñ. <i>Acello.</i>
	Goo wronge. <i>Devio, deliro.</i>

Saxham Hall, A.D. 1507, are these items among smiths' work; "for goions and colars, with ij stireppis for my bruge, weiyng 36½ lb." These were probably for suspending a drawbridge. Rokewode's Suff. p. 150.

¹ The plant here intended is perhaps the corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, Linn. called in the North, goulans, guilde, or goles, and in the South golds. See Ray and Jamieson. The virtues of "gowlde" are detailed in the curious metrical treatise of herbs, Sloane MS. 1571, f. 26, b. Dr. Turner says that "*Ranunculus* is called in English crowfoot or kingeux, or in some places a gollande." Herbal, part ii. Nares states that gold is the cudweed, or mothwort, *Gnaphalium Germanicum*, Linn.

² A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn is called in Norfolk, according to Forby, a goaf; every division of the barn being termed a goaf-stede: to goave signifies to stow corn therein. See also Ray and Moore. Tusser uses the verb to gove, to make a mow or rick; see August's Husbandry, st. 23. In a short Latin-Eng. Vocabulary of XVth cent. written apparently at Creak, in Norfolk, Add. MS. 12,195, occur "*Gelimo*, to golue. *Ingelimum, golfe*." Palsgrave gives "goulfe of corne, so moche as may lye bytwene two postes, otherwyse a baye."

³ Roquefort gives "*goléon, sorte d'habit de guerre*;" but in the Promptorium golygon and gown seem to be almost synonymous, both being rendered by the Latin *gunellus*, a diminutive of *gunna*. The term is used by Gower, where he relates the exchange of garments made by Hercules and Iole, in order to deceive Faunus.

"He hath hir in his clothes clad,
And cast on hir his golion,
Whiche of the skin of a lion
Was made."

Conf. Am. lib. v.

GOONGE, preuy. ¹ <i>Cloaca, latrina.</i>	GORE, or slory. ³ <i>Limus, tessequa,</i>
GOONGE fyrmar (gongefowar, K. H. S. feyar, P.) ² <i>Cloacarius,</i> <i>latrinarius, COMM.</i>	COMM.
GOO(N)GE hoole. <i>Gumphus, NECC.</i>	GOORD. <i>Cucumer, cucurbita, col-</i> <i>loquintida.</i>
	GOORE of a clothe. ⁴ <i>Lacinia, C. F.</i>

¹ This word occurs in the glosses on G. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220, as the rendering of *foreyn*, a place retired, a "withdraught," as it was called,

"*Vn maueys vint en ma forere* (an heuedlond,) *Ou par despit fist foreyn hier* (gonge.)"

Hence the term "chambre forene," which is used by Robert of Glouc. In the *Seuyn Sages* it is related that a father and son went together to commit a robbery, and the father falling into a pit, bid his son cut off his head, that he might not be recognized. He carried the head away to conceal it,

"But als he com bi a gong,
Amidde the pit he hit slong." line 1315.

Fabyan gives the following tale, 43 Hen. III. "In this yere fell that hadde of the Jewe of Tewkysbury, whiche fell into a gonge vpon the Saterdaye, and wolde not for reuerence of his sabbot day be plucked out; wherof heryng the Erle of Glouceter, that the Jewe dyd so great reuerence to hys sabbot daye, thought he wolde do as myche to his holydaye, whych was Sondaye, and so kept hym there tyll Monday, at which season he was found dede." The *Medulla* gives "*Birsa, cloaca*, a gonge;" and *Palsgrave* "Gonge, a draught, *ortrait*." A.-S. *gong, gang-settl, gang-pytte, gang-tun, latrina*.

² "Gonge farmer, *maister de basses œvures, guigueron, cvrevr d'ortraitz*. I ferme a siege, or priuy, *i'escure*. Neuer come to your newe house, tyll your seges or priuyes be fermed, *tant que vous ayez curé les orttrays*." *PALSG.* Thomas, in his *Ital. Gramm.* 1548, gives "*Piombino*, a certein instrument of leade, that the gongfermours use." "*Gadouard*, a gould-finder, jakes-farmer, feyer of priuies. *Maistre phy phy*, a jakes feyer, who hath often occasion enough to say, *phy*." *COTG.* Bp. Kennett gives the following note in his *Glossarial Coll.* Lansd. MS. 1033: "To farm, to cleanse or empty, *Bor.* Oxfordshire; as, to farm kine, to farm a stable or cow-house; from Sax. *feormian, purgare*, whence the cleansers of jakes or privies are in some places called jakes-farmers." Compare *FOWAR, FOWYŃ, and FYIŃ*.

³ *Flory, MS.* Slush and gore are generally mentioned together in Norfolk, as *Forby* observes, the former expressing the thin, the latter the thick part of the mire. Ang.-Sax. *gor, lutum*. *Brockett* gives *gor*, in the Northern Dialect.

"For gore and fen, and full wast,
That was out y-kast,
Togydere they gadered, Y wys." *Lybeaus disconus*, line 1471.

⁴ *Lacinia* is explained in the *Catholicon* to be "*vestis lacerata, vel ora sive extremitas vestimenti*;" to which the following addition is made in the *Ortus*, "*vel nodus clamidis*, a hemme of clothe, or a gore, or a trayne." G. de Bibelesworth says,

"*Car par deuaunt avez eskours* (lappes,) *Et d'encosté sont vos girouns* (sidgoren.)"

This word is used repeatedly by Chaucer, and Tyrwhitt observes that its meaning was not intelligible. It seems, however, to imply a slit in a garment, whereby a piece is

(GORSTYS TRE, or qwyce tre, *supra*
in FYRRYS.)¹

GOOSE. *Auca*.

GOSYS GRES, or camoroche, or
wylde tanzy.² *Camaroca, vel*
tanasetum agreste.

GOSHAWKE. *Aucipiter, herodius*.

GOSHERDE. *Aucarius, aucaria*.

GOSELYNGE. *Ancerulus*.

GOSSYP, mann.³ *Compater, c. f.*

(GOSYP, woman, s. p. *Commater*.)

GOSPEL. *Evangelium*.

either inserted or taken away, so as to widen or contract it; thus the attire of the Carpenter's young wife is described, who wore

“ A barm-cloth, as white as morwe milk,
Upon her lendes, ful of many a gore.” Miller's T. 3237.

Here it doubtless signifies that her apron was gathered in with numerous plaits, in girding it about her hips. Sir Thopas says, where he relates his dream,

“ An elf-quene shall my lemman be,
And slepe under my gore.” Cant. T. line 13,719.

Here the expression seems to be one of those conventional phrases of romance of which the meaning cannot be closely defined, and implying ample coverings, garments full and rich. In Emaré, the Queen of Galys is said to be “goodly unther gore,—wordy unther wede,—comely unther kelle.” Rits. Metr. R. ii. 243. “Goore of a smocke, *poynte de chemise*.” PALSG. “*Gheroni*, the gores of a woman's smocke, or other lyke garment.” W. Thomas, Ital. Gramm.

¹ In the North, and other parts of England, the *Ulex Europæus*, Linn. or common furze, is called gorse. Ang.-Sax. *gorst, erica, rubus*. See the note on the word FYRRYS, above. “*Ruscus*, a gorst, or a furse.” MED. MS. CANT. In the margin is the addition in Somner's hand, of the Ang.-Sax. words, “*cneoholen, fyres*.” Cotgrave gives “*genest espineux, furies, whinnes, gorse, thorne-broom*.”

² The *Potentilla anserina*, Linn. or wild tansy, is called in the North, according to Ray, goose-grass, because eaten by geese. The plant, however, most commonly known by the name, is the *Galium aparine*, or cleavers, which, as Moore observes, is called in Suffolk “guse-grass.” Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, 1561, speaks of “Gooshareth or clyuer.” Cotgrave gives “*Grateron*, the small bur called goose-share, goose-grasse, love-man, cleaver, and claver. *Rieble*, cleaver, goose-grasse, &c.” Huloet calls the same plant “goslingweede, *rueba (sic, rubea?) minor*.”

³ GOSSYPMANN, MS. The Baptismal sponsors were formerly called gossips, a term which Skinner derives from Ang.-Sax. God, *Deus*, and syb, *affinitas*, as it were “*cognati in Deo* ;” and by the Canon law marriage was forbidden between persons thus allied, as much as between relatives by blood. In the Lay le Freine, it is related that the knight, to whom two sons were born, sent to greet a knight who was his neighbour,

“ And pray him that he com to me,
And say he schal mi gossibbe be.”

It would hence seem that the term comprised not only the co-sponsors, but the parents of the child baptized. Verstegan, in his explanations of ancient words, observes upon “Godsip, now pronounced gossip. Our Christian ancestors understanding a spiritual affinity to grow betwene the parents and such as undertook for the child at baptism, called each other by the name of Godsib, which is as much to say, as that they were sib together, that is, of kin together through God.” p. 175, edit. 1655. Fabian says of the repudiation of Ingebert of Denmark by Philip Augustus, king of France, “yt was not longe or she were from hym deuorced for cause of alyauce of gossypred, or otherwise.” Part vii. c. 242.

GOOSTE, <i>Spiritus</i> .	myr, or corrupcion, H. P.) ¹ <i>Filiandrya, lanugo</i> , CATH.
GOSTELY. <i>Spiritualiter</i> .	
GOSTELY mann, or woinann. <i>Spiritualis</i> .	GOOT, beste. <i>Hircus, edus, capra</i> .
GOOSTLYNESSE. <i>Spiritualitas</i> .	GOTE, or water schetelys (goote, H. water schedellys, s.) ² <i>Aquagium, sinoglocitorium</i> , C. F.
GOSSOMER, corrupcyon (gossum-	

¹ “*Lanugo, i. lana super poma, vel flos tribuli qui postquam bene siccatus est levi flatu effertur in aerem.*” CATH. In the Promptorium an allusion is made to another and strange supposition regarding the production of gossamer, noticed by Skinner, namely, that it was formed from the dew scorched by the morning sun, and thence, as it seems, termed here corruption. It is evident from Chaucer that this phenomenon had exercised the ingenuity of curious observers in ancient times.

“As sore wondren som on cause of thonder,
On ebbe and floud, on gossomer, and on mist,
And on all thing, til that the cause is wist.” Squiere’s T. 10,572.

An allusion to the anciently received notion occurs in Spenser, who speaks of

——“the fine nets which oft we woven see
Of scorched dew.”

“As light and thin as cobwebs that do fly
In the blew air, caus’d by the autumnal sun,
That boils the dew that on the earth doth lie;
May seem this whitish rug then in the scum,
Unless that wiser men make’t the field spider’s loom.” H. More.

Even Dr. Hooke advances a conjecture that the great white clouds seen in summer might consist of gossamer. Microgr. 202. Dr. Hulse and Martin Lister first observed the real mode of its production by a species of spider. See Ray’s Letters, 36, 69; Lister de Araneis; and the interesting relation in White’s Hist. Selb. The etymology of the word is very obscure; Skinner suggests *gossampine*, Fr. *gossipium*, Lat. the cotton plant. The derivation proposed in the Craven Glossary, from its appellation “summer-gauze, hence gauze o’ th’ summer, gauzamer, alias gossamer,” is hardly tenable, when it is considered that the term was probably received in our language long before the introduction of the tissue called gauze. An early instance of its occurrence is in the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth, whose treatise was composed in the time of Edw. I.

“*Regardet cy la filaundre (gosesomer.)*” Arund. MS. 220, f. 301.

“*Filiandra, Anglice, gossomer.*” Lat. Eng. Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. “Gossommer, thynges that flye in sommar lyke copwebbes.” PALSG. “*Couvrailles, gossymeare*, or the white and cobweb-like exhalations which flye abroad in hot sunnie weather.” COTG. In N. Brit. according to Jamieson, it is called also sun-dew webs, or moosewebs. In German, unser Frawen Haar, the Blessed Virgin’s hair. See Jamieson, v. Garsummer; and Nares.

² The stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 33, after setting forth the decayed state of the fortifications of Hull, grants certain duties levied on the importation of fish, to repair and maintain the walls, ditches, and banks, as also “other clowes, getties, gutters, goottes, and other fortresses there,” for the defence of the town and haven. Stat. of Realm, iii. 872. The stat. 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 30, states that the channel of the Camber, near Rye, had become choked up, in part by casting ballast into it, “and partely bycause dyuers mershes inned take in no water to scower the channell, but lett oute ther freshe

GOTERE. *Aquarium, imbricium, guttatorium, guttera, aqua-lacium*, C. F. *aquagium*, UG. V.

GOTERE vndyr þe grownde. *Cataduppa, cataracta*, C. F. *sed cataracte in plur. sunt fenestre celi, nubes, vel meatus pluviarum*, C. F. (*cadadirpa*, P.)

GOTERE, *ad purgandum feces coquine*. *Ruder*, CATH.

GOOTYS BERDE.¹ *Stirillum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in stuprum*.

GOOT HERDE. *Capercus*, C. F.

GOTOWS mann, or womann' (gotorous, P.) *Guttosus*.

GOTŌN', or had be trawayle (gotyn, or get, P.) *Adeptus, adquisitus, assecutus*.

GOVERNAWNCE. *Regimen, gubernacio, gubernaculum*.

GOUERNOWRE. *Gubernator, rector*.

GOUERNOWRE of mony yn an howsholde, vndur a lorde or mayster. *Massarius, massaria*, CATH. *in massa*.

GOVERNYNĀ'. *Guberno, rego*.

GOVERNE a towne. *Villico, villicor*, CATH.

GOUERNYNĀ', and mesuryñ' in manerys, and thewys. *Moderor, modifico*, CATH.

GOWLARE, or vserere.² *Usurarius, fenerator*.

GOWLE, or vsury. *Usura, fenus*.

GOWNDE of þe eye.³ *Ridda, albugo*, C. F. *et* UG. V.

GOWNE, garment. *Toga, epitogium*, DICC. *gunellus*.

GOWTE, sekenesse. *Gutta*.

GOWTON', as candelys. *Gutto*.

GRACE. *Gracia*.

GRACELES. *Akaris, C. F. vel acaris*, C. F. *et* CATH. *ingraciosus*.

water at guttes ;" so that the road for shipping was much injured. Vol. iv. 72. This word is retained in use in several parts of England ; Skinner and Ray give gowts, a word signifying in Somersetshire channels or drains under-ground. Bp. Kennett has the following notes in his Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033 : " A wide ditch, or water-course that empties itself into the sea, is called in Romney Marsh a gut, from old Dan. giota, *scrobs* : thence gutter, dim. a mill gut, a gote, *i.* a floud-gate, Northumb. Ang.-Sax. *geotan, fundere*." In the Craven Dialect gote denotes a channel of water from a mill-dam, as does goyt in Hallamshire. Jamieson gives goat and got, a small trench or drain. A similar word occurs in old French ; " *Goute : gouttière, égout*." ROQUEF.

¹ GOOTYS HERDE, MS. berde, S. H. P. " *Stirillum, barba capre, et dicitur a stiria, quia pendens ad modum stirie, i. gutte*." CATH.

² " *Danista, Danus, a gowlere, an vserere*." MED. MS. CANT. The derivation appears obviously to be from *gula*, in French *goule* or *gole*, significative of his rapacious avidity.

³ Skinner gives the word gound as used very commonly in Lincolnshire, signifying the running or impure secretion of the eyes. It occurs in the glosses on G. de Bibellesworth, Arund. MS. 220, f. 297, b.

" *Vostre regardz est gracious* (louelik,)
Mes vos oeyz sunt saciouz (gundy ;)
Des oeez outez la sacye (þe gunde,)
E de nees la ruppe (þe maldrope.)"

Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, has the following note : " Gunded eyes, Westm. Goundy, filthy like running sores, Gower. Gunny eyes, Yorksh. Dial." Ang.-Sax. *gund, pus, sanies*. Skelton describes the "eyen gowndye" of Elynour Rumming.

GRACYOWS. *Graciusus, eukaris,*
C. F. et CATH.

(GRAFFE, *infra* in GRYFFE.)

(GRAFFYN', *infra* in GRYFFYN'.)

GRAYLE, boke (grayzylle, HARL.
MS. 2274.)¹ *Gradale, vel gra-*
dalis.

(GRAME, S. *infra* in WAYTYNGE to
dōn harme.)²

GRAMARYONE. *Gramaticus, gra-*
matica.

GRAMERE. *Gramatica.*

GRAMERCY. *In plurali, has*
grates, accusativo tantum.

GRAPE. *Uva.*

GRAPE of grete quantite. *Bu-*
masta, CATH.

GRATE for brede. *Micatorium,*
DICC.

GRATE for gyngure, or oþer lyke.

Fricellum, frictellum, ex CATH.
in frico.

GRATE, or trelys wy(n)dowe
(treues wyndowe, P.) *Cancellus.*

GRATE brede.³ *Mico.*

GRATE gynger (grate gynjors or
oder lyke, HARL. MS. 2274.)
Frictico, CATH. (*frico,* CATH. P.)

GRATYNGE of brede. *Micacio,*
micatura.

GRATYNGE of gyngure, and oþer
lyke. *Frictura.*

GRAVE. *Monumentum, sepul-*
chrum, tumulus.

GRAVE, solempnely made, or
gravyn (solenly made and arayyd,
K. P.) *Mausoleum,* C. F.

GRAVELLE. *Arena, sabulum,*
eciam sonde.

GRAVEL PYTTE. *Arenarium.*

¹ A grayle is a service book containing the responses, or *gradalia*, so called because they are sung *in gradibus*, or by course. It is thus described by Lyndwood: "*Gradale—ponitur pro libro integro, in quo contineri debent officium aspersionis aquæ benedictæ, missarum inchoationes, sive officia, Kyrie, cum versibus Gloria in excelsis, gradalia, Halleluja, et tractus, sequentiæ, symbolum cantandum in Missâ, Offertorium, Sanctus, Agnus, Communio, &c. quæ ad chorum spectant in Missæ solennis decantatione.*" Provinc. iii. tit. 27. At the synod of Exeter, A.D. 1287, it was ordained that certain books should be provided in every parish, at the charge of the parishioners, among which is named the *gradale*. Wilkins, Conc. ii. 139. It is likewise included in the constitution of Abp. Winchelsey, to the same effect, A.D. 1305. Lyndw. The stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. for abolishing divers books and images, enacts "that all books called antiphoners, missals, grails, processional, &c. heeretofore used for service of the church, shall be cleerlie and vtterlie abolished, and forbidden for euer to be vsed or kept in this realme."

² This word, which is found in the Winchester MS. only, is frequently used by the old writers.

"Bithenk hou oft rape wil rewe,
And turn to grame wel grille." Amis and Amiloun, 657.

"Lordynges, he saide, y am aschamed,
And sore anoyed, and agramed." K. Alis. 3310.

In Havelok the verb to greme occurs, line 442, and the adjective gram, meaning angry or incensed, line 214. See also Seuyn Sages, 2703; Cant. Tales, 16,871; and Jamieson, v. Gram. Ang.-Sax. grama, *molestia*, gremian, *irritare*.

³ It may be observed in the *Forme of Cury*, and all books of ancient cookery, that "myyd," or grated bread, was continually employed in the composition of a variety of dishes. Palsgrave says, "I holde a penny that I shall grate this lofe, or you can grate a rasyn of gynger;" that is, a root, *racine*.

GRAVE STONE. *Cippus*, CATH.
 GRAVYN, or grubbȳn yn þe erthe.
Fodio.
 GRAVYŃ' ymagys, or oþer lyke
 (imagery, K. P.) *Sculpo*.
 GRAVYŃ', or puttyn yn þe grave,
 or yn þe erthe.¹ *Humo*, &c.
idem quod BERYŃ', *supra*.
 GRAVYNĠE in tymbyr, or metal.
Sculptura.
 GRAVYNĠE, or delvyngē. *Fossio*,
fossatura.
 GRAWNSYRE, faderysfadyr (grawn-
 cyr, S. grauncer, P.) *Avus*, C. F.
 GRAWNEDAME, faderys moder, or

moderys moder. *Avia*, C. F. *et*
 CATH.
 GRAWNĠE, or gronge.² *Grangia*.
 GRAWNTE, or grawntyngē.³ *Con-*
cessio, stipulacio, annutus, CATH.
in annuo.
 GRAWNTYŃ'. *Concedo, annuo*,
constipulor, CATH.
 GRAVOWRE. *Sculptor*.
 GRAVYŃ', or beryyd (gravon, or
 biryid, K.) *Sepultus, humatus*.
 GRAVYŃ' of a grawowre.⁴ *Sculptus*.
 GRAVYŃ', or dolvyŃ'. *Fossus*,
confossus.
 GRE, or worthynesse.⁵ *Gradus*.

¹ "To grave, *ubi* to bery. To grave, *cespitare, fodere, percolere, foditare, pastinare*. A graver, *cespitator, cultor, fossor*. A gravityngē, *cultura*." CATH. ANG. The verb to grave is used by most of the old writers in the signification of digging, and thence of depositing in the grave. Ang.-Sax. *grafan, fodere*. Sir John Maundevile gives a relation of the legend regarding the origin of the trees of which the cross was formed; that when Adam sent Seth to crave oil of mercy of the angel that kept Paradise, the angel refused to give it, "but he toke him three graynes of the same tree that his fadre eet the appelle offe, and bad hym, als sone as his fadre was ded, that he scholde putte theise three greynes undre his tonge, and grave him so. And of theise three greynes sprong a tree—and bare a fruyt, thorghe the whiche fruyt Adam scholde be saved." p. 14. To grave still signifies, in the North, to break up ground with the spade.

² The primary meaning of the word *grangia*, in French *grange*, or *grance*, seems to have been a repository for grain, or, according to Ducange, a threshing floor; and thence it implied the farming establishment generally, with its various buildings and appliances, as it is accurately defined by Lyndwood, in his annotations on the Constit. of Abp. Mepham, Provinc. lib. ii. tit. i. Spelman cites a MS. in which the name Thomas Atelape, that is, at the lathe, or barn, is said to be in French, *Thomas de la Graunge*. The term has even the more extended sense of a hamlet; that is, probably, the assemblage of dwellings occupied by the dependants of the farm, which, doubtless, forming a nucleus, gave rise to the greater number of villages in ancient times. Palsgrave gives "graunge, or a lytell thorpe, *hameau*. Graunge, *petit village*." Huloet makes the following distinctions: "Graunge, or manour place without the walls of a citie, *suburbanum*. Graunge, or little thorpe, *viculus*. Graunge, where husbandry is exercised, *colonia*."

³ GRAWNTE, or grawnte. *Confessio*, MS. grawntyngē, K. S. P.

⁴ GRAVYŃ', or a grawowre, MS. off a gravowre, S.

⁵ Gre is here given only in the sense of promotion to honour or distinction, in which also the term degree is now used at the Universities. In N. Britain gree has still this signification. So likewise in Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose:

"In thanke thy service wol I take,
 And high of gree I wol thee make."

It occurs frequently in the primary sense of a step, *gré*, Fr. "*Climatum*, a goynge fro gre to gre." ORTUS.

(GRECE, or tredyl, K. H. or steyre,
P.¹ *Gradus*.)

GREDY of mete (in mete, K.)
Avidus.

GREDY in askynge. *Procar*, C. F.
importunus.

GREDY, or hasty. *Impetuosus*,
festinus.

GREDYNESSE of mete (havinge,
K. P.) *Aviditas*.

GREDYNESSE in askynge. *Pro-*
cacitas, C. F.

GREHOWNDE (gresehounde, s.)
Leporarius, veltres.

GREY of colowre. *Gresius, elbus*,
elbidus, CATH.

GREY, beast.² *Taxus, melota*, CATH.

GREY HERYD. *Canus*.

GREYNE of corne. *Granum*.

GREYNE, or croppe of corne³ (in
the 3ere, K. yere, P.) *Annona*.

GREYNESSE of heere. *Canicies*.

GREYNYS, spyce (spicery, K. P.)⁴
Granum Paradisi.

¹ The term GRECE seems to be derived from the plural of gre, a step. It is thus used in the Wicliffite version; "þou schalt not stye bi grees (*per gradus*, Vulg.) to myn auter, lest þi filþe be schewid." Exod. xx. 26. "Forsoþe Esdras þe writere stood on þe grees of tree (*super gradum ligneum*, Vulg.) whiche he hadde maad to speke þeron." Esd. viii. 4. Compare iv Kings, xxiii. 3, and Dedis, xxi. 35. Sir John Maundevile says, in his relation of the state of the great Chan of Chatay, "the grees, that he gothe up to the table, ben of precyous stones, medled with gold." p. 259. And again, "Vesselle of sylver is there non, for thei telle no prys there of, to make no vesselle offe, but thei maken ther of grecynges, and pileres, and pawmentes to halles and chambres." p. 263. In the version of Vegecius, which is attributed to Trevisa, among directions how a strong place should be fortified by double walls, the intervening space being filled with earth, it is said that there should be "in the making of the inner walle, at euery fourty or fifty fote of lengthe, esy gresinges fro the playn grounde of the citie up to the walls." Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 100. "*Gradus*, a grece, a steppe. *Grado*, to leede, or greys." MED. MS. CANT. "A grece, *gradus*; *gradare*, i. *gradus facere, vel per gradus ducere*." CATH. ANG. "*Coclea*, turnegrece." Lat. Eng. Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Scamnum*, a steppe or grice, whereby a manne gothe vppe into a hygh bedde. *Anabathrum*, a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche standeth on hyghe, wherunto a man must go vp by a ladder or grises." ELYOT. "Grece to go vp at, or a stayre, *degré*." PALS. "*Degré*, a staire, step, greese." COTG. See Forby's observations on the word grissens, which still signifies stairs in Norfolk; Craven Glossary, v. Grees; and Nares.

² This name of the badger, which was taken, probably, from its colour, has previously occurred as synonymous with BAWSTONE. The gloss on the Equivoca of John de Garlandiâ gives the following explanation: "*Taxus, quoddam animal*, a brocke or a grey." "Graye, a beast, *taxe*." PALS. "*Grisard*, a badger, boason, brocke, or gray." COTG. "*Graio*, a gray, a brocke, a badger." FLORIO. See Holland's Pliny, viii. c. 38.

³ Croppe or corne, MS. "*Annona est seges unius anni*, corne of one yere." ORTUS.

⁴ "Grayns, *granellum, quoddam species est*." CATH. ANG. The aromatic qualities of cardamoms, and grains of Paradise, were anciently much esteemed. Chaucer says of the amorous Absolon, when he prepares to court the carpenter's wife,

" But first he cheweth grein and licorise,
To smellen sote, or he had spoke with here." Miller's Tale.

They are again mentioned in Rom. of the Rose. Gerarde and Parkinson give representations of the *Meliquette*, greatest sort of cardamoms, *Grana Paradisi*, or Guinea grains; a pod shaped like a fig, and full of red seed. The true grains of Paradise were brought

GRENE of colowre. *Viridis*.
 GRENE PLACE (or herbere, H. P.)
Viridium, vel viretum, CATH.
viridarium, COMM.
 GRENEHED, or grenenesse. *Viriditas, viror*.
 GRENYN̄', or growe grene. *Vireo, CATH. viresco, CATH. et C. F.*
 GRENNARE, or he þat grynnythe. *Rinctor*.
 GRENNYN̄' wythe the tythe, as howndys. *Ringo, CATH. et C. F.*
 GRENNYNGE. *Rictus, CATH.*
 GRENE LYNGE, fyshe (grenlynge, s. grenelynge, P.)¹
 GREES, or fetnesse (gres, K.) *Sagimen, sagina, CATH. (adeps, P.)*
 GRESSE, herbe (gres, K. S.)
Herba, gramen.
 GRESYN̄', or anoyntyñ wythe grese. *Sagino*.

GRESYN̄', as beestys fedy(n)ge wythe gres (beestys in pasture, K. fede thē with gresse, P.)²
Depascor, carpo, CATH. herboniso.
 GRESYNGE, or a-noyntynge (with grece, P.) *Saginacio*.
 GRESYNGE, of beestys fedynge. *Pastura, captura*.
 GRESHOP. *Cicada*.
 GRETE, in quantyte. *Magnus, grossus, grandis*.
 GRETE HERTYD, and bolde. *Magnanimus*.
 GRETE HERTYD, not redy to buxumnesse. *Pertinax, inflexibilis*.
 GRETE MANN, or worthy (mañ, K. P.) *Magnas*.
 GRETE OOTHE. *Jusjurandum, C. F.*
 GRETYN̄, or wepyñ'.³ *Ploro, CATH. fleo, lacrimor*.

from the East Indies, but the ordinary larger cardamoms seem to have been likewise so named. "*Cardamome*, graines, or graine of Paradise; also Ethiopian pepper. *Maniguet, melegette*, the spice called grains, or grains of Paradise." *COTG.*

¹ The fish here intended seems to be the cod or keeling, *Morhua vulgaris*, Cuv. which is called the green fish, probably from its colour, but as stated in Willughby's *Hist. Pisc.* p. 166, from its being taken on the coast of Greenland. It abounds in the Northern seas: a multitude of British and Dutch fishermen are occupied in taking and preparing it for transport to all parts of Europe. It is called also habberdeen, Island fish, or stock-fish. "*Moruë*, the cod, or green fish. *Moruë verte*, green fish." *COTG.* This green variety, called the Scotch cod, is most common towards the North.

² In the Golden Legend, Life of St. Paul, there is a relation that the head of the saint was found by a shepherd, who "set it up by the place where his shepe greased." Palsgrave gives "to grease, or grase, as a horse dothe." The word, as usually written, is more in accordance with the derivation, Ang.-Sax. *grasian, gramine vesci*. Forby gives another signification of the verb to graze, as used in Norfolk, namely, to become covered with the growth of grass; in this sense it is given likewise in the *CATH. ANG.* "to gresse, *herbere, herbescere*."

³ "To grete, *plorare, et cetera ubi* to wepe." *CATH. ANG.*

"There was mad muche gredyng,
 Much weoping, much waylyng." *K. Alis. 7882.*

Hampole in the Prick of Conscience terms the day of final doom

"þe day of greteyng, and of gouleyng,
 þe day of sorowe þat neuer salle blyne." *Harl. MS. 6923, f. 83.*

See also *R. Brunne*, p. 148; the Vision of P. Ploughm. 1029, 1497; Chaucer, *Rom. of Rose*; and Jamieson, *v. Greit*. Ang.-Sax. *grædan, grætan, clamare*.

GRETYN̄', or salutyñ'. *Saluto*, CATH.
GRETYNGE, or salutacyon. *Salutacio*.

GRETYNGE, or wepynge. *Ploratus, fletus*.

GRETLY. *Valde, vehementer, opido*.

GRETE TOO of þe fote. *Allux*, C. F.

GREET wythe chylde. *Gravidus, impregnatus*.

GREVAWNCE, or grevowsnesse. *Gravamen, nocumentum, tedium*.

GREVAWN(C)E, or offence, or trespass (offence of trespass, K. S.) *Offensa, aggra(va)men*.

GREVYD, or a-greuyd yn wrethe. *Aggravatus, attediatus*.

GREVYN̄'. *Gravo, aggravo, infesto, noceo*, CATH.

GREVOWS. *Nocivus, tediosus, gravis (nocuus, K.)*

GREVOWSLY. *Graviter, tediose, nocenter*.

(GREWELLE, *infra* in GROWELLE.)

GRYCE, swyne or pygge.¹ *Porcellus, nefrendis*, CATH. et C. F.

GRYCE, whyle hyt sokythe. *Puber*, CATH. *in depubis, nefrendis*, UG. *in frendere*.

GRYCE, precyowse furrure.² *Sciss(i)mus*, NECC.

¹ "A grise, *porcellus, et cetera ubi* a swyne." CATH. ANG. "*Marcassin*, a young wild boare, a shoot, or grice." COTG. Grys occurs repeatedly in this sense, in the Vision of P. Ploughman, 450, 2182, 4353: in the glossary, Mr. Wright refers to the story of Will Gris in the Lanercost Chron. Skinner cites Gouldman's Dict. as the sole authority for the word grice, and proposes as an etymon Belg. griis, *cinereus*. The word appears to be now obsolete, or retained only in the diminutive griskin. Bp. Kennett in his Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "grice, a pig; Island. griis, *vel* grys, *succula*;" and cites the Yorkshire Dial. p. 42, and Douglas's Virgil. See Jamieson.

² Neccham, in his treatise *de nominibus utensilium*, writes as follows respecting female costume: "*Camisia sindonis, vel serici, vel bissi, materiam sorciatur (i. capiat.) Penula (pane) mantelli sit ex scisimis (gris), vel experiolis (ekureus), sive scurellis, vel ex cuniculis, vel ex laeronibus (leeruns); cujus urla (penule) sit ex sabilino, &c.*" Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. with an interlinear French gloss. This kind of fur is mentioned by John de Garlandiâ, in his Dictionary, among the more costly kinds: "*Pelliparii—carius vendunt cisinum (al. scimum) et urlas de sabellino*;" upon which the following gloss is given, "*cisimus est illud quod dicitur Gallice vare, et gris.*" Docum. Inédits, Paris sous Philip le Bel, App. 591. The esteem in which it was held appears from M. Paris, who states in his account of the honourable reception of the Tartar envoys by Innocent IV. A.D. 1248, "*dedit eis vestes pretiosissimas, quas robas vulgariter appellamus, de escarlete præelecto, cum penulis et fururiis de pellibus variis cisimorum.*" It is not easy to ascertain with precision what is the animal that supplied this fur; it appears to be described by Gesner as the *Mus Ponticus*, or *Venetus*, commonly called *varius*, and the fur of which was termed by the Germans *Grauwerck*. The terms *gris* and *vair* seem, indeed, to be frequently used as synonymous, but many authorities may be cited from which a distinction is apparent. Much curious information on this subject, and on the use of costly furs in general, has been given by Ducange, in the first dissertation appended to Joinville. Chaucer describes the sleeve of the monk as "purfiled at the hond with gris" of the finest quality. Cant. Tales, Prol. 194. Mention occurs of "grey and grys" in Vis. of P. Ploughm. 10,065. See Jamieson, v. Griece. In the Invent. of the Wardrobe of Hen. V. taken 1423, are enumerated various garments "*furrez de cristigrey*;" probably a variety of *gris*.

GRYDYRYNE. *Craticula, craticulum*, CATH. *cratis*.

GRYFFARE, or graffare. *Insertor*.

GRYFFE, or graffe.¹ *Surculus*.

GRYFFYÑ', or graffyñ'. *Insero*.

GRYFFYNGE, or graffyng. *Insercio, insertura*.

GRYFFOWN, beest.² *Grifo, grifes*, C. F.

(GRYL, *infra* in GRYM.)³

GRYM, or sterne (storre, K. stoore, H. P.) *Austerus, rigidus*.

GRYÑ, gryl, and horryble. *Horridus, horribilis*.

(GRYMNESSE, or stornesse, K. stoorenesse, P. *Austeritas, rigor*.)

GRYMNESSE, or horrybylnesse.

Horror, horribilitas.

GRYNDYÑ'. *Molo*, CATH.

GRYNDYNGE of a mylle. *Molatura, multura*, UG.

GRYNDYNGSTONE, or myllestone. *Molaris*, UG.

GRYNDYNGSTONE, or grynstone. *Mola*, CATH.

GRYPE, byrde.⁴ *Vultur*.

GRYPPE, or a gryppel, where watur rennythe a-way in a londe,

¹ An engrafted scion is called in Norfolk a greft, or grift, according to Forby, who proposes as an etymon Ang.-Sax. *græft, sculptile*. "Grafte, or gryffe of a tree, *ente*. I gryffe a gryffe, *je ente*." PALS. G.

² This fabulous animal is particularly described by Sir John Maundevile, in his account of Bacharie. "In that contree ben many griffounes, more plentee than in any other contree. Sum men seyn that thei han the body upward as an eagle, and benethe as a lyoun, and treuly thei seyn sothe that thei ben of that schapp. But o griffoun hathe the body more gret, and is more strong thanne viij. lyouns, of suche lyouns as ben o this half, and more gret and strongere than an c. egles, suche as we han amonges us." He further states that a griffin would bear to its nest a horse, or a couple of oxen yoked to the plough; its talons being like horns of great oxen, and serving as drinking-cups; and of the ribs and wing feathers strong bows were made. See p. 325. Casley observes that in the Cotton Library there was such a cup, 4 ft. in length, silver-hooped, and inscribed "*Griphi unguis divo Cuthberto Dunelmensi sacer*;" another curiously mounted as a standing cup, on an eagle's leg of silver, is still preserved in the cabinet of antiquities at Paris, in the King's Library, having been brought, at the Revolution, with the spoils of the treasury of St. Denis. A curious account of it is given by Doublet, in his history of that abbey, p. 343. From an ancient MS. Invent. of the treasury of Bayeux Cathedral, it appears that three such talons were there preserved, and on solemn occasions appended to the altar, as precious rarities. A "*corne de griffoun*" is mentioned in the Kalend. of Exch. iii. 176. The egg was likewise preserved as a valuable curiosity, and used as a goblet; see the lists of the jewels and plate of Edw. III. 1338, *ibid.* pp. 171, 172. "*Item, j oef de griffon garnis d'argent, od pie et covercle*." The griffin was assumed by the Le Despenser family, and the upper part appears as the crest on the helm of Hugh le Despenser, who died 1349, exhibited on his tomb at Tewkesbury. Another strikingly designed representation of this curious animal is seen at Warwick, at the feet of Richard Beauchamp, who died 1439.

³ R. Brunne uses this word in the sense of stern, or cruel. He says of Rufus,

"To riche men was he grille, of pouer held no tales." Langt. Chron. p. 92.

It is thus used by Chaucer. See also Amis and Amiloun, 1275, 1802; Towneley Myst. p. 137; Covent. Myst. p. 230; Reliqu. Ant. ii. 166; Jamieson, v. Grylle.

⁴ "A gripe, *gripes, vultur*." CATH. ANG. This obsolete appellation of the vulture has been derived from Ang.-Sax. *gripan, rapere*, but more probably from the Lat. *gryps*, or the French. "Grype, a beest, *egripe*." PALS. G. It must, however, be ob-

or watur forowe (a grippull, P.)¹
Aratiuncula, CATH. UG. *in aro*
(aquagium, K. aquarium, P.)
 GRYPYŃ. *Comprimo, rimolo*,
 CATH. (*involo, P.*)²
 GRYPYNGE wythe þe hande, or
 oþer lyke. *Constrictio, com-*
pressio (striccio, P.)

GRYSYL. *Horridus, terribilis.*
 GRYSTYLL of the nose. *Carti-*
lago.
 GROCERE, marchawnte.³ *Gros-*
sarius, assecla, C.F. seplesarius.
 (GROME, S. P.) *Gromus.*
 GROMALY, herbe (gromely sede,
 K. P.)⁴ *Milium solis.*

served that the grype and the griffon are frequently confounded. “*Gripho, nomen avis, a grype. Griphe vel gripe, genus animalis, a grype. Vultur est avis magna et rapax: ut dicunt, de aere et non de concubitu concipit, a grype.*” ORTUS. “*Vaultour, a vulture, geire, gripe, or grap; a ravenous bird. Griffon, a gripe or griffon.*” COTG. Holinshed says in the Hist. of the Conquest of Ireland, B. ii. c. 18, that the “griph or geire is a kind of eagle, but such as is ravenous, and feedeth more vpon carren than upon anie foule of his owne preieng; and for his cowardnesse carieth neither the name nor praise appertaining to the true eagle.” The egg of the grype, frequently mentioned as a rarity much valued, and used as a drinking-cup, is probably to be referred to the fabulous animal, the griffon, and may have been merely the egg of the ostrich. Gower relates that Albinus kept the skull of Gurmund, which was fashioned as a goblet,

“And polysshed was eke so clene,
 That no sygne of the sculle was sene,
 But, as it were, a grype’s eye.” Conf. Am. lib. i.

“*Item, un coupe fait d’un gripesei garnisez d’argent endorrez, steant sur un pee de iij. kenettes, et le coverkel enaymellez dedeinz et dehors ove ij. kenetts, pois ij. lb. vj. unc. di.*” List of crown jewels, &c. delivered 1 Hen. IV. 1399. In the same inventory are named six “*hanaps*,” or drinking cups called “*gryppeshey*.” Kalend. of Exch. iii. 319, 330. In the will of William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice, dated 1419, is mentioned “*ciphus, vocatus a gryp ey, ligatus cum argento, et deaurato.*” Testam. Ebor. i. 393. In the Invent. of Fountains Abbey, taken at the dissolution, and given by Burton, occurs the item, “A grype schill, with a covering gilt, 27 oz.”

¹ “*Aratiuncula, fossa parva que instar sulci aratur.*” CATH. The term grype occurs in an award, dated 1424, relating to the bounds of lands of the Prior of Bodmin, as follows: “The bounde that comyth thurgh the doune—goyng don to another stone stondynge of olde tyme in the bank of a grype,—and so the diche (called Kenediche) and the gripe, &c.” Mon. Ang. new ed. from Harl. Cart. 57 A. 35. This word is still used in Sussex, and many parts of England. In Norfolk, Forby states that a trench, not amounting to a ditch, is called a grup; if narrower still, a grip; and if extremely narrow, a gripple. See Ray, Brockett, Craven Dial. and Jamieson. A.-S. *grep, sulcus.*

² The Winch. MS. agrees here in giving *rimolo*, a word not found in the Catholicon. *Involo* is there rendered “*in volá aliquid continere, a volá quod est media pars manus.*”

³ Marchanwte, ms. The original meaning of the term grocer is defined in the stat. 37 Edw. III. 1363, respecting “*Marchauntz nomez grossers*,” so called because they “*engrossent totes maners des marchandises vendables*,” and kept them back in order to sell at an improved price. Stat. of Realm, i. 379. In the following century they were established as a distinct trade; see the “*Incorporatio Groceriorum Lond.*” Pat. 7 Hen. VI. and another patent in the year following, “*pro custod’ misteræ Groceriæ.*” Before the early part of the XVIth cent. their dealings seem to have become limited to grocery, as now understood: thus Palsgrave gives “*grocer, grossier, espicier.*” *Seplassarius* is explained as meaning “*negotiator, qui multa venundat.*” See Ducange.

⁴ “*Grumelle, milium, gramen solis.*” CATH. ANG. The common gromwell, or grey

GRONGE, or grange, place. *Grangia* (*grancia*, P.)

GROYNE of a swyne (grony, K. H. P. groney, s. grony, or growynyng lyke a swyne, HARL. MS. 2274.)¹ *Rostrum porcinum, scropha porcina*, KYLW.

GRONY, magry, *infra* in M.

GRONYN̄', as seke menn. *Gemo*. (GRONYYN, or grochyn, K. gronen or grutchen, P. *Murmuro*.)

GRONYN̄', or grutchyn̄ priuely, *quod dicitur* (to byd, P.) þe dyvelys *pater noster*. *Mucio*, CATH. *musso*, UG. *in mugio*.

GRONYNGE of seke menn. *Gemitus*.

GROYNYNGE of swyne (gronyng, P.)² *Grunnitus*.

GRONYNGE, or grutchyng (groching, K.) *Murmur*.

GROPYN̄', or felyn̄' wythe hande.³ *Palpo*.

GROPYNGE. *Palpacio*.

(GROPYS of corne, *supra* in CRAPPE.)⁴

GROSON̄, or grocyñ' vp, or take mony (grete, s.) thyngys togedur (or take all, P.) *Ingresso*.

GROTE of mony. *Grossus*.

millet, *Lithospermum officinale*, Linn. was formerly esteemed as a remedy for the stone, and other diseases; according to the observations of Gerard, Parkinson, Langham, and similar writers. Tusser enumerates "gromwell seed, for the stone," among herbs which ought to be found in the farmer's garden. See March's Abstract. See also a treatise on the virtues of plants, written in XVth cent. Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 76, b. where the following description is given: "*Granum solis* ys an herbe þat me clepyþ gromel, or lybewale; thys herbe haþ leuys þat be eulong, and a lytyl white flour, and he haþ whyte seede ischape as a ston that me clepyþ a margery perl." Cotgrave gives "*Gremil, grenil*, the hearb gromill, grummell, or graymill, peare-plant, liche-wall;" and *lithospermum* is thus rendered by Elyot: "an herb which hath sedes like stones, and groweth in corn, some do suppose it to be grummell." The word is derived by Skinner "*a granis, sc. lapideis, quæ pro seminibus habet, q. d. granile*."

¹ Chaucer says, in the *Persone's Tale*, that "the Proverbe of Solomon likeneth a faire woman that is a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the groine of a sowe." See also the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 89. In Norfolk, according to Forby, a hog's snout is called the grunny. Compare the *Craven Glossary*, *v. Groon*, and *Brockett, v. Groin*. "Groyne of a swyne, *groyng*." PALS. Skinner derives this word from Fr. "*Groin de porceau*, the snowt of a hog." COTG. Bp. Kennett gives "grun, the upper lip of a beast, *Bor. Island. gron, bovis labrum superius*." Lansd. MS. 1033.

² See the note on GRUNTON̄', as swyne, hereafter.

³ "*Palpo, i. manibus contrectare*, to groope. *Palpalis*, gropeable." MED.

"Thise curates ben so negligent, and slow
To gropen tendrely a conscience." *Sompnoure's Tale*.

"He gropeth unclenly (*contractat*) children and maydens." HORM. "I grope a thyng that I do nat se, or proue a thyng, *ie taste*. I grope, as one dothe the wall or place whan he gothe darkelyng, *ie vas à taston*." PALS. "*Tastonner*, to feel, grope, touch, handle, stroke. *Fouiller*, to grope, search, feele all over." COTG. Thomas, in his *Italian Grammar*, gives "*tentone*, gropyngly, as he that goeth in the derke." Ang.-Sax. *gropian, palpare*.

⁴ The word GROPYS is given as it is previously found in the MS.; but the reading is possibly corrupt. The *Winchester MS.* instead of CRAPPE, or gropys, gives crap, or crappis of corn'. "*Acus, chaffe, or craps*." MED. MS. CANT.

GROTŌN, or ingroton wythe mete
or drynke (grotyyn, or ingrotyyn,
K.) *Ingurgito*.

GROVE, lytyl wode. *Lucus*,
C. F.

GROWELLE, or grewelle.¹ *Li-
gumen, puls, farinacium*, C. F.
farratum, UG. *in frango*,
grumus, gruellum, COMM.

GROVELYNGE, or grovelyngys,
*adv.*² *Suppine (resupine, s.)*

GROVELYNGE, *nom. Suppinus*
(*resupinus, s.*)

GROWYŃ', or waxyŃ'. *Cresco*,
CATH. *orior*, UG.

GROWYN AGYD. *Seneo*.

GROWE BLYNDE, or lame.

GROWE BALLYD. *Calvesco*.

GROWE BLAKE. *Nigresco*.

GROWE BRYGHTHE, or clere. *Cl-
resco*.

GROWE ELD, *idem quod* GROWE
AGYD, *supra* (growe olde, P.)

GROWE GRENE, *idem quod* GRENYN,
supra.

GROWNE HARDE. *Induresco*, CATH.

GROWE NESCHE. *Mollesco*.

GROWE OLDE, as clothys or oþer
thyngys lyke, þat weryŃ' (weryt,
K.) *Veterasco*, CATH.

GROWE REEDE. *Rubesco*.

GROWE SOWYR, or sowryŃ'.
Acesco.

GROWE WHYTE. *Albesco*.

GROWE WOOD, or ma(d)de (wod,
K. woode, or madde, or oothe, s.)
Furesco.

GROWE YONGE. *Juvenesco*.

(GROWE WYLDE, P. *Indomesco*.)

GROWYNGE, or waxyng (or
spryngyng, *infra*.) *Crescencia*.

GROWNDE.³ *Fundum*.

¹ "*Puls est cibus ex aqua et farina factus; dicitur a pello, quia pellit infirmitatem, Anglice, gruell or pappe.*" ORTUS. "Grewelle, *puls*. Grewelle, *ubi potage*." CATH. ANG. "*Grus, gruell, or water wherein any corne is boiled, corne-broth. Orgée, barly gruell.*" COTG. In Huloet's Dictionary the term is applied to food that is not farina- ceous. "Grewell, *Olus, pulmentum, zomas*. Grewell, forcet, or stewed broth, *offella, offula*."

² In Norfolk and Suffolk the phrase "to lie grubblings," or with the face down- wards, is still in use. See Forby and Moore; see also Jamieson, *v. Grufeling*. "Gru- felynge, *supinus*. To make grufelynge, *supinare*." CATH. ANG. "Grouelyng, *couché à dens*." PALS. In the Towneley Mysteries, where Isaac, about to be sacrificed, quakes for fear of the bright sword that was held over him, Abraham speaks thus:

"Therfor groflynges thou shalle be layde,
Then when I stryke thou shalle not see." p. 40.

Horman says that "a full stomacke is digest with watche, and slepyng grouelynge (*prona in faciem dormitione*)." Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, directs that date-stones should be planted "groveling." In the Romance of Kyng Alis. the word "wombe- lyng" occurs in a like signification, line 5647. Chaucer uses "groff" repeatedly in the sense of prostrate.

"And groff he fell all platte upon the ground." Prioress's T. 13,605.

³ "A grunde, *fundamentum, fundus, grunda, grundatorium*." CATH. ANG. The word ground has in the old writers the sense of the bottom of anything, as the deep or abyss. Ang.-Sax. *grund, fundus*. Gower uses the expression "a groundless pit," and in the Golden Legend it is related that seven devils were sent to burn the ship in which the relics of St. Stephen were translated, "but the aungell of our Lorde plunged them

GROWNDE, or flore. *Area*.

GROWNDE of byggy(n)ge, or fundament (of a byldyng, s.) *Fundamentum, fundus*, C. F.

GROWNYDYD (growndid, K. grounded, P.) *Fundatus*.

GROWNDYN', or sett a grownde. *Fundo*.

GROWNDYN' yn a mortere (growndyn, K. s. grounden, P.) *Tritus, pinsus*, CATH. *pilatus*, CATH.

GROWNDYN yn a mylle. *Molitus, multus*, CATH.

GROWNDESOPE of any lycoure

(growndyngge soppis off lycure, HARL. MS. 2274, grownd sope, s. gounsop, P.)¹ *Fex, sedimen*.

GROWPE, where beestys, as nete, standyñ (grope of netys stal, K. groupe of a netys stall, H. P.)² *Musitatorium*, KYLW. *bozetaria*, UG. V. (*musatorium*, K. H. *mussatorium*, P. *suffusorium*, s.)

GROWPE, ynaboorde. *Incastratura*.

GROWPYD, as boordys, or oper þyñgys. *Incastratus*.

GROWPYÑ' wythe an yryn, as gravowrys.³ *Runco*, CATH. *in runcina* (*incastro*, K. P.)

(the devils) downe in to the grounde of the see." Hence it also signifies the lowest part of a building, the foundation. Robert Brunne speaks of "þe groundwalle þik" of Berwick Castle (Langt. Chron. p. 210.); and in the contract for building Fotheringhay Church, A.D. 1435, the foundations are termed "the ground-werk." Mon. Ang. iii. Sir John Maundevile gives the Greek inscription which was seen on the rock whereon the cross of the Saviour had been set, thus rendered: "*Quod vides est fundamentum* (*βάσις*) *totius fidei hujus mundi*, that is to seye, that thou seest is ground of alle the feythe of this world." p. 92. Palsgrave gives "grounde, the botome of a foundation of any thyng, *fondation*."

¹ "Grounde soppe in lycoure, *pain trempé*. Groundes, lyse of any lycour, *lie*." PALSgrave. The term appears to imply a sop or sippet, by which the dregs, still called the grounds, may be soaked up.

² A grup or groop signifies in Norfolk a trench, narrower than a ditch, as has been observed in the note on the word GRYPPE. In the North the term retains the signification assigned to it above. See Brockett, Craven Glossary, and Jamieson. Bp. Kennett likewise notes this use of the word: "groop, or grupe, a ditch or trench, especially that which runs across the length of the byer, or cow-house; *Bor*." Lansd. MS. 1033. Skinner suggests the derivation from Ang.-Sax. *groepe*, *latrina*, *scobs*. "*Minsorium*, a grope." ORTUS. "A grupe, *minsorium*." CATH. ANG. Gouldman, in his Dictionary, 1664, gives "a groope in stables and houses, *minthorium*," from "*minthos*, dung or ordure." ELYOT. *Μίϋθος*, *stercus*. Ugucio gives the same explanation which is found in the Catholicon, "*minsatorium*, *locus ad mingendum*, *quod recipit urinam*." The reading of the Winchester MS. agrees with that of the Harl. text, *musitatorium*, but the word appears to require correction.

³ "*Runco*, to grope. *Runco*, a gropere. *Runcina*, a wedehoke, and a gropynge yrone." MED. MS. CANT. "*Runcina est quoddam artificium fabri lignarii gracile et recurvum, quo cavantur tabule, ut una alteri connectatur*; Anglice, a gryppynge yron." ORTUS. "A grupynge yrene, *runcina*." CATH. ANG. This implement, which, as it has been observed in the note on the word FORMOWRE, was probably similar to what is now termed a gouge, called by Palsgrave "formour or grublyng yron;" and used to form grooves or incisions. Ang.-Sax. *græp*, *sulcus*. Palsgrave gives the verb "I growpe (Lydgate) sculpe, or suche as coulde graue, groupe, or carue: this word is nat vsed in comen spetche."

GROWPYNGE. *Incastracio*, C. F.
 GROW(P)YNGE or gravyng yryn'
 (growpinge yron, K. P.) *Run-*
cina, CATH. *scrophina*, CATH.
 GROWTE for ale.¹ *Granomellum*.
 GRUBBARE in þe erthe, or oper
 thynggys (grovblare, H. grow-
 blar, P.) *Fossor, confossor, fos-*
satrix.
 GRUBBYN' yn the erthe. *Fodico*,
 CATH. *et* C. F.
 GRUBYNGE (grublyng, H. growb-
 linge, P.) *Confossio*.

(GRUBBYNGE yrȳn of gravowrys,
supra in FORMOWRE, *et in*
 GROW(P)YNGE yryn'.)
 GRUDGYNGE of sekenesse. *Sub-*
murmur, CATH.
 GRUTCHARE (gruchar, K.) *Mur-*
murator, murmuratrix.
 GRUTCHYD. *Murmuratus*.
 GROTCHYNGE. *Murmuracio, mur-*
mur, CATH.
 GRUTCHŌN (gruchyn, K.)² *Mur-*
muro.
 GRUNTARE. *Grunnitor*.

¹ In the *Ortus agromellum* and *granomellum* are rendered "growte;" and *idromellum* is explained thus: "*potus ex aqua et melle, Anglicè mede or growte.*" "Growte, *idromellum, agromellum, acromellum, granomellum.*" CATH. ANG. This term properly implies ground malt, or the first infusion preparatory to brewing, which is thus distinguished in Harl. MS. 1002, f. 114. "Worte, *siromellum, sed growte dicas agromellum.*" Ang.-Sax. *grut, far, condimentum cerevisiæ*. In medieval Latin it was called *grutum*, or *grudum*; see in Rokewode's Hist. Suff. pp. 31, 32, a document in which mention occurs of *grudum ordeï*. In old French malt was called *gru*, or *grust*, according to Roquefort; but Palsgrave gives the word "grout that serueth to brewyng, in Fraunce there is none vsed." G. de Bibelesworth, who wrote in the reign of Edw. I. gives a curious account of the mode of brewing, in which "grout" occurs as a gloss on the word "*berzize*," which is not found in the Glossaries, and may possibly be a barbarous compound of *bere*, a drink, or *ber*, barley, and *zithum*, which, according to Borel, was the Gaulish appellation of beer. The term grout is not used in the detailed account of brewing given by Harrison in the description of England, B. ii. c. 6, Holinsh. i. 169. In the North, according to Coles, Ray, and the Craven Glossary, grout signifies wort of the last running. Bp. Kennett gives the following note: "Grout, growt: in Leicestershire the liquor with malt infused for ale and beer, before it is fully boiled, is called grout, and before it is tunned up in the vessel, is called wirt, or wort. A.-Sax. *grut, nova cervisia*. They have in the West a thick sort of ale, which they call grout-ale, and it is in most places a common proverb, as thick as growt. Kilian, *grauwt, condimentum cerevisiæ*." Lansd. MS. 1033. The term was not, perhaps, exclusively confined to denote farinaceous mixtures for the purpose of brewing; thus land in Addington, Surrey, was held by the serjeanty of making in an earthen pot in the royal kitchen, on the day of coronation, a mess called "diligroust," as stated by Blount, in his Jocular Tenures, p. 50. In the Plac. Cor. 39 Hen. III. it is called "*le mess de gyron*," or if compounded with fat, it was termed "*maupigyrrun*."

² In the Wicliffite version the following use of this verb is found, Jos. x. 21: "No man was hardi to grucche (eþer to make pryuy noise, *mutire*, Vulg.) azenus þe sones of Israel." Sir John Maundevile speaks of "the welle that Moyses made with his hond in the desertes, whan the people grucched, for thei fownden no thing to drynke." It is said in the Golden Legend, that "when the herte is full of grace, hym oughte not grutche by impacyence." In the Vision of Piers P. and Chaucer's works, the word occurs frequently. "*Fremeo, i. murmurare*, to grudge. *Murmuro*, to grutche. *Susurrium dicitur murmuratio*, a grutchyng." ORTUS. "To gruche, *dedignari, mur-*

GRUNTYNGE. *Grunnitus*.
 GRUNTON̄, as swyne.¹ *Grunnio*.
 GRUTE, fylthe.² *Limus*.
 GUGAW,³ *idem quod* FLOWTE,
 pype, *supra in F.*; *et giga*,
 KYLW.

GUMME. *Gumma, vel gummi*,
 CATH. *et C. F. et UG. in gutta*.
 (GUNNE, S. P.)⁴ *Petraria*, DICC. *et*
 COMM. *mangonale*, KYLW. *mu-*
rusculum, C. F. *gunna, et idem*
est fictum (magonale, P.)

murare, mussare, susurrare. A grucher, *susurro*," &c. CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives the verb "I grutche, groudge, repyne, or murmure against a thyng; *ie grommelle*, &c. I haue a greater thruste than I was wonte, as sycke folkes that be grutched of an axes. I groudge, as one dothe y^t hath a groudgyng of the axes, *ie frilonne*, and *ie fremis*. I groyne, I grutche, or murmure agaynst a thyng, *ie grongne, ie grommelle*." Skinner would seek a derivation from the French. "Gruger, to grudge, repine, mutter." COTG.

¹ "Grunnio, to groone, as a sowe. *Grunnitus, gronyng*." MED. MS. CANT. Ang.-Sax. grunnan, *grunnire*. Horman says that "swyne wode for loue groyneth (*subant*) and let passe from them a poyson called aprine." Compare GROYNNGE of swyne, above. Palsgrave gives the verb "I grunte, as a horse dothe whan he is spored, or as any beest dothe whan he complayneth, *ie groigne*, and *ie gronce*, expressed in I grudge."

² GURTE, MS. In all the other MSS. as likewise in the printed editions, the word grut is given, which seems to be the correct reading, as appears also by its place in alphabetical order. Ang.-Sax. greot, *pulvis*.

"The toun dykes on every syde,
 They wer depe, and ful wyde,
 Full of grut, no man myghte swymme." R. Coer de Lion, 4339.

³ Various etymologies have been proposed of the word gugaw, in its ordinary sense; "*Crepundia*, toys or gugawes for children, as rattels, clappers," &c. Junius, by Higins. "*Babiole*, a trifle, whim-wham, gugaw, or small toy for a child to play withall." COTG. Skinner suggests Ang.-Sax. *gēgaf, nugæ*, or *heawgas, simulachra*, or the French word *joyau*, but *gogue* or *gogaille* seems more nearly to resemble it, and signifies, according to Roquefort, "*bagatelle, plaisanterie. Gogoyer, se réjouir*," &c. It would, however, seem that the word is here given as synonymous with flute, and the inquiry suggests itself whether it had originally denoted some musical instrument, and thence been used in a more general signification. According to Roquefort there was a wind instrument called *gigue*, and this statement corresponds with the observation of Ferrari, that *giga*, Ital. may be derived from *γίγπας*, a kind of flute. It is singular that, according to Brockett and Jamieson, a Jew's harp is called in N. Britain a gewgaw, but in that instance, as likewise here, in the Promptorium, it seems probable that the term is used merely in reference to that with which idle disport may be taken, like trifles in childhood.

⁴ "A gunne, *fundibalum, murusculum*. A gunner, *fundibalaris, fundibalista*." CATH. ANG. written A.D. 1483. The difficulty of ascertaining with precision the period of the introduction of engines from which missiles were propelled by means of gunpowder, arises chiefly from the circumstance, to which allusion is made by Selden, that the term gun, supposed by Somner to be merely a contraction of *mango*, or *mangona*, may have been used to denote some engine of war, long before the application of gunpowder to such purpose. Mr. Douce observes that the earliest mention of "gonnes" is found in the Romance of Kyng Alisaunder, line 3268; but in his note on that passage he says that it must not be concluded that they were used with powder, as originally they might have been engines of the catapult kind. Weber, Metr. Rom. iii. 306. The same remark applies to the account of the siege sustained by Kynge Aragus, who

GUNNARE, or he þat swagythe a
gunne. *Petrarius, mangonalius.*

GURNARD, fysshe. *Gurnardus,*
gallus marinus, COMM.

———“ordeyned hym ful well
With gones, and grete stones rounde
Were throwen downe to the grounde.” Syr Tryamoure, 955.

In the Avowyng of Kyng Arther, a “gunne” is mentioned, the effect of which is compared to lightning, but it is still doubtful whether the term should be understood to imply a projectile impelled by any ignited substance, or merely filled therewith.

“There came fliand a gunne,
And lemet as the leuyn.” St. 65, edit. by Mr. Robson.

It seems very probable that the missile here intended was a tube filled with Greek fire, or *feu volant*. In several MSS. of the Practica of John Arderne, a surgeon of eminence t. Edw. III. instructions are found for compounding “*fewes Gregois*” and “*fewes volants* : ” the latter being a liquid mixture, described as of an oily nature, with which a pipe being filled, and ignited by a match, would fly in any direction. A figure is given in the margin. He proceeds to describe “*fewe volant*” of another kind. “*Pernez j. li. de soufre vif, de charbones de saux, (i. weloghe,) ij. li., de salpetre, vj. li. si les fetez bien et sotelment moudre sur un pierre de marbre, puis bultez le poudre parmy vn sotille couerchief. Cest poudre vault à gettere pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d'areyne, oue vn instrument qe l'em appelle gonne.*” See Sloane MSS. 335, 795. A detailed account of passages in ancient documents or chronicles which throw light on this obscure subject has been given by Sir S. Meyrick, in his Crit. Enquiry, and a paper on the history of hand fire-arms, Archæol. xxii. ; and likewise by Mr. Archibald, in his description of ancient artillery discovered on the coast of Lancashire, Archæol. xxviii. It may here suffice to state that gunpowder was known in Western Europe about the middle of the XIIIth cent. ; and that the earliest recorded instance of its use in war, in this country, appears to have been in the first expedition of Edw. III. against the Scots, in 1327, when artillery, termed by Barbour “*crakys of wer,*” was employed. See Jamieson. There can be no doubt that Chaucer uses the term “gonne,” to signify an engine charged with gunpowder ; as in the following comparison :

“Swift as a pellet out of a gonne,
When fire is in the poudre ronne.” House of Fame, B. iii.

The Household of Edw. III. as appears by the ordinances which commence 1344, printed by the Ant. Soc., comprised “*Ingyners lvij. Artellers vj. Gonners vj.*” Their daily pay in time of war was 6*d.* The invention of hand fire-arms is assigned by Sir S. Meyrick, on the authority of Billius, to the Lucquese, in 1430 ; (Archæol. xxii. 60) yet a prior use of some weapons of the sort seems to be indicated. In an Inventory of the arms and effects of Sir Simon Burley, taken apparently after his execution, 1388, and now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, among “*petites choses à Baynard Castell,*” is named “*j. petit gonne de feer.*” In the Pell Records, 1 Hen. IV. 1400, payments appear for “*quarell gunnes,*” at 7*s.* each ; for saltpetre, sulphur, and wadding ; and the contemporary evidence of Monstrelet shews that “*bastons à feu*” were among the arms of the English sent to the relief of the siege of Orleans, in 1428. Hand-guns are named among purchases for the defence of Holy Island, 1446 ; and were used at the siege of Caistor, in Norfolk, about 1459. Paston Lett. iv. 316. In the version of Vegetius attributed to Trevisa, and completed 1408, in the account of military engines, allusion is made to “*grete gones that shete now a daies stones of so grete peyse that no walle may with-stonde them ; as hathe be wele shewede bothe in the Northe cuntre, and eke in the werres of Wales.*” B. iv. c. 22, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII.

GUTTE, or tharme. *Viscus, sumen.*
GUTTON'. *Exentero.*

HABURYONE, or hawberk (haburion, K. P. haburgyn, s. haburiune, HARL. MS. 2274.)¹ *Lorica.*

HACHET, or hakchyp. *Securicula, CATH.*

HADDOK, fysche. *Morius, KYLW.*

HAGAS, puddynge (hakkys, puddyngys, s. hageys, H.)² *Tucetum, UG. in tundo.*

HAYE, net to catche conys wythe

¹ The term habergeon appears properly to be a diminutive of hawberk, although here given as synonymous. Wace, in his *Roman de Rou*, written about 1160, describes the Conqueror as armed, at the battle of Hastings, with a "*boen haubert*;" but Odo, his half-brother, Bishop of Bayeux, who could not decorously assume the complete military equipment, and rode with a staff merely to stimulate the combatants, provided himself with this partial defence.

*"Un haubergeon avoit vestu,
De sor une chemise blanche."* T. ii. 220, edit. by Pluquet.

The precept of Randolph III., Earl of Chester, to his barons, about the close of the XIIIth cent. requires that their knights and free tenants should have "*loricas, et haubergella*;" and the ordinance of Hen. III. 1252, "*super juratis ad arma*," directs that every man, according to the rate of his land and chattels, should arm himself either with the *lorica*, the *haberygetum*, called also in this document *haubercus*, or the *perpunctum*. The stat. of Winchester, 13 Edw. I. 1285, makes the same distinction between the *hauberg*, *haubergeon*, and *parpoint*, to be used by the three classes respectively, according to their assessment. Stat. of Realm, i. 97. From these authorities it is evident that the habergeon was a defence of an inferior description to the hawberk; and when the introduction of plate armour in the reign of Edw. III. had supplied more convenient and effectual defences for the legs and thighs, the long skirt of the hawberk became superfluous; from that period the habergeon alone seems to have been worn. This, in its turn, being superseded by the cuirass, was reduced to the mere apron of mail; but at the time when the Promptorium was compiled, the expensive nature of plate armour caused its use to be restricted, and combatants of the lower classes were content to arm themselves with the brigandine, or the habergeon. The value of three "*hauburiounes*," in 1374, was 13 marks: See Invent. of Edw. de Appelby, Sloane Cart. xxxi. 2. Milan was celebrated for the manufacture of this defence: in a document dated 33 Hen. VI. relating to armour delivered out of the Tower, are mentioned "*haberg'ons*, some of Meleyn, and some of Westewale," that is, probably, Westphalia, or the Westwald, where the iron-works of Solingen have long been in repute. Archæol. xvi. 125. In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's armoury, 1459, are likewise found "*iiij. haburyones of l'Milayne*." Archæol. xxi. 271. In the Wicliffite version Goliath is said to have had "*a brasun basynet on his heed, and he was clopid wiþ an haburion hokid (eþer mailid, loricá squamatá,*" Vulg.) "*He shal cloþe riȝtfulnesse for an haburioun (pro thorace, Vulg.) and he shal take certeyn doom for a basynet*." Sapiens, v. 15. "*Bilix, lorica que contexitur duobus liciis accumulatis*, a hawbergion; *ita trilix. Pancerium est lorica*, an haberyon." ORTUS. "*An haberion, lorica; hec trilix est lorica ex tribus (liciis) confecta*." CATH. ANG. "*Haulbergyn of mayle, aulbergon, haulberion*." PALSG. See Ducange, *v. Halsberga*; and Jamieson, *v. Awbyrchowne*.

² This dish, now considered as almost exclusively a Northern delicacy, seems to have been anciently in more general esteem. A curious metrical recipe is found in the *Liber Cure cocorum*, Sloane MS. 1986, f. 103. "*Omasus, i. tripa vel ventriculus qui continet alia viscera*, a trype, or a podynge, or a wesaunt, or haggas. *Tucetum*, hagas; *tuceterius*, hagas maker." ORTUS. "*Haggas, a podyng, caliette de mouton*." PALSG.

(hay net, p. hanet, w.)¹ *Cassis*,
C. F.
HAYYN' for conyys. *Cassio*, C. F.
in cassis.
HAYL. *Grando*.
HAYLYN'. *Grandinat*.
HAYRYF, herbe (harryyf, s.)²

Rubea, (sic) vel rubia minor,
et major dicitur madyr.
HAYYR, or hayre.³ *Cilicium*.
HAYHT, harry.⁴
HAKENEY, horse. *Bajulus, equi-*
ferus.
HAKKYN'. *Sectulo*.

"Gogue, a sheep's paunch, and thence, a haggas made of good herbs, chopt lard, spices, eggs, and cheese." COTG. "*Tucetum*, a meate made with chopped fleshe, lyke to a gygot, or alowe." ELYOT. See Jamieson, and Dr. Hunter's *Culina famulatrix Medicinæ*.

¹ Forby explains hay-net as signifying in Norfolk "a hedge net, a long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges." See also Moore. In a lease dated 1572, in the manor of Hawsted, Suffolk, the landlord reserves the right of "hawking, haying," &c. that is, rabbit-netting. Cullum's Hawsted, p. 198. "Haye, a net for connes, *bourcettes à chasser*." PALSG. "*Tendere plagas*, to pytche hayes, or nettes. *Casses*, nets which may be called haies." ELYOT. "*Toiles*, toils, or a hay to inclose or intangle wild beasts in. *Pan*, a toyle or hay wherewith wild beasts are caught." COTG. The word is doubtless derived from Ang.-Sax. hæg, or hege, *septum*. In the edition of the *Ortus* in Mr. Wilbraham's library, *clausura* is rendered "a crosse, or a heye." Haye occurs elsewhere in the sense of an enclosure; thus in the gloss on the "*liber vocatus equus*," called in the Promptorium "*Distigius*," written by John de Garlandiâ, occurs "*Cimiterium*, chyrche-haye." Harl. MS. 1002. In the Golden Legend it is said, "he had—foule way thorough hayes and hedges, woodes, stones, hylles and valeys." f. 68, b.

² "Harife, *rubium minor, herba est*." CATH. ANG. The *Galium aparine* is called in the North, according to Ray, "Hariff and catchweed, goose-grease;" according to Parkinson it was reckoned by the old botanists as a kind of madder; but he does not give the name hayryf, which is probably derived from the asperity of its stalks. In some places it is called hairough. Palsgrave gives "haylife, an herbe."

³ "*Cilicium, velamen factum de pilis caprarum, Anglicè a heere*." ORTUS. "An haire, *cilicium*." CATH. ANG. "Hayre for parfite men, *hayre*." PALSG.

"Hastily þei hent hem on heiȝresse ful rowe,
Next here bare bodi, and bare fot þei went."

Will. and Werw. p. 172.

In the version of Vegetius is a description of the military engine called the "snayle or welke (*testudo*), a frame of goode tymber, shaped square, keuerede and hillede alle a-boute wythe rawe hides, or with feltes, and heyres, for drede of brynnynge." Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 105. Among the trades, in the order of the pageants of the Play of Corpus Christi, at York, 1415, "hayresters" are mentioned. Drake, App. In the Golden Legend the term hayre is of frequent occurrence, signifying a garment of mortification. St. Thomas clothed himself with an "hard heyre, full of knottes, whiche was his sherte, and his breche was of the same." And again, during grievous pestilence, "they couered the crosse and the auters with blyssed hayres; and thus we sholde take on vs clothynge of penaunce." In medieval Latin a shaggy garment was termed *haira*, according to Ducange. Ang.-Sax. hæra, *cilicium*.

⁴ Chaucer describes a cart that had stuck in a deep way,

"The carter smote, and cryde as he were wode,
Heit Scot! Heit Brok! what, spare ye for the nones?" Frere's Tale.

In the Eastern counties, according to Forby and Moore, the ejaculation Hait-wo! or

HAKKYNGE, or hewynge. *Sectio*.
HAKE, fysche. *Squilla, glossâ Merarii*.

HALE, or tente.¹ *Papilio, scena*,
CATH. *et C. F.*

HALE, or cyrcle a-bowte þe mone.
Halo, C. F.

HALLE. *Aula, atrium*.

HALF, or halfunde. *Dimidius*,
semis.

HALF a buschel, or eytendele (half
or a bowndel, boshel, or ethyn-
del, s. or tynt, H. P.)² *Satum*,
CATH. UG. v. *in S.*

HALF a ferthyng.³ *Calculus, C. F.*
et variatur q. cum cu (q. vel
qu, s.)

HALY, or be-haty.⁴ *Exosus*,
C. F.

HALYDAY (halliday, K.) *Festi-*

Height! is now used only to turn a cart-horse to the left; and Ree! is given by the latter as a command which causes a movement to the right. Bp. Kennett gives "to hite up and down, to run idly about, North; Hiting, gadding abroad. Sax. yting, *peregre*. In Yorkshire for Geè oo, the carters say Hite and reè. Height nor ree, neither go nor drive, spoken of a wilful person." Lansd. MS. 1033. See Yorksh. Dial. p. 58. HAYHT is not found in any other MS. of the Promptorium. Harry appears to be the imperative mood of the word HARYYŃ, which occurs subsequently; or possibly the out-cry, haro, haroll. Both the ejaculations above given occur in the Towneley Mystery of the death of Abel, p. 9, where Cain and his plough-boy are represented as tilling the ground, and the latter cries to the horses, "Harrer, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte!"

¹ Among the effects of Hen. V. were "*ij. tentes de bloy carde, &c. ovec j. porche, et j. aley*." 1423, Rot. Parl. iv. 240. In a letter to Sir John Paston, 7 Hen. VII. it is said respecting preparations for the expedition into France, "ye Kyng sendythe ordynauce dayly to ye see syde, and hys tents and alys be a makynge faste;" also that great provision was made by the gentry, who were to accompany him, "for hors harnes, tentes, halys, gardyuyens, carts," &c. Past. Lett. v. 412. Among the requisites provided for the Earl of Northumberland, in the French campaign in 1513, at the siege of Therouenne, are named "haylles, tents, and pauillions." Ant. Rep. iv. 364. See also Hall's Chron. 12 Hen. VIII. p. 618, last edit. "Hale in a felde for men, *tref*. Hall, a long tent in a felde, *tente*." Elyot gives "*scena, a pauyllion, or haule*." The hangings of a chamber, as it has been observed in the note on the word DORCERE, were termed hallings, in Latin *halæ, alæ, or aulæa*. "An hallynge, *auleum, anabatrū*." CATH. ANG.

² Compare EYȝTYNDELE, and TYNTE. Ray, Bp. Kennett, in his Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, and Grose mention another name for the same measure, in use in the North, namely, "frunde, a measure of two pecks." As it is called eyȝtynde, because it is the eighth part of a coom, so also furundel, or frunde, a corruption of furthindele, as being the fourth part of a bushel. Ang.-Sax. *feorðan, quartus*. See Cowel's Interpr. v. *Furundellus*. The term "eytendele" occurs in the Hist. Eliensis, where it is recorded of Will. de Longchamp, Bp. of Ely, who died 1197, "*ordinavit ut in die anniversarii sui dentur pauperibus xij. eytendeles de frumento*." Angl. Sacra, i. 633.

³ "Halfe a fardynge, *calculus, minutum*." CATH. ANG. See the notes on the word CU. Sherwood, in his Eng. French Dict. 1632, gives "a cue, *la moitié d'un fardin, mot usé seulement des escoliers d'Oxford*." There is a proverbial saying of contempt, "I would kick him for half a farthing;" but the cue seems to have been as imaginary as the bodle, of like supposed value, and in the North familiarly mentioned as if it really existed. See Brockett, and the other North-country Glossarists.

⁴ Halo, halah, or healo, signifies in the Northern counties bashful, backward, or fearful. See Brockett, Craven, and Hallamshire Dialects. "*Honteux, shamefull, bashfull, helo, modest*," &c. COTG. Jamieson gives heily in the sense of proud, Ang.-Sax.

vitae, vel dies festivalis, festale,
C. F. *feria*.

HALYŃ', or drawyŃ'. *Traho*.

HALYNGE, or drawynge. *Tractus*.

HALYWATER. *Aqua benedicta*.

HALYWATER berere. *Aquabajulus*.

HALY WATER spryngelle, or
strengle (haliwatyr styk, K. H.)¹
Aspersorium, isopus, mediâ pro-
ductâ; isopus, mediâ correptâ,
Anglicè ysope, herbe: unde

versus, Isopus est herba, Isopo
spargitur unda.

HALYVEY, or bote a-3ën sekenesse,
as treacle or oþer lyke (haliwey,
K.)² *Antidotum, CATH. salu-*
tiferum.

HALKE, or hyrne.³ *Angulus, la-*
tibulum.

HALM, or stobyl (stopyll, P.)⁴
Stipula.

HALOW, schypmannys crye.⁵ *Ce-*
leuma, C. F.

healic, *excelsus*, and the verb to heally, to abandon, or forsake, which seems to approach towards the signification of the word given above, be-hatyð.

¹ See STRENKYL, hereafter. "Halywater sprinkle, *uespillon, aspergoyr*." PALSG.

² In Lazamon, Arthur says that he would go into Avalon, to Argante the fair,

"for heo sculde mid haleweie

helen his wunden."

Vol. ii. p. 546, Madden's edit.

Compare the corresponding passage, vol. iii. p. 144, where it is said that she should make him all whole with "haleweize drenchen." "*Balsamus est arbor, Gall. baumere; balsamum gummi est predicti arboris, Gall. baume, Ang. haliwey.*" Sloane MS. 5, f. 3.

"*Balsamum, &c. haliwey.*" Arund. MS. 42, f. 93. See TREACLE hereafter.

³ This word seems to be taken from Ang.-Sax. heal, *angulus*, or, as Tyrwhitt proposes, from hylca, *sinus*. It is used repeatedly by Chaucer.

"As yonge clerkys, that ben likerous

To reden artes that ben curious,

Seken in every halke and every herne

Particular sciencces for to lerne." Frankel. Tale, v. 11,433.

⁴ Bp. Kennett has the following note, Lansd. MS. 1033. "Haulm, straw left in an
esh, or gratten; stubble, thatch. Sax. hælme, *culmus, calamus*; Isl. halmur, *palea*." Ray gives "haulm or helm, stubble gathered after the corn is inned."

⁵ "*Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus, vel heuylaw romylawe (ut heue and howe, rombylow,*" edit. 1518.) ORTUS. In the MS. of the Medulla in the Editor's possession, "heualow, rummylow." See Ritson's Dissert. on Anc. Songs, p. li.

"They rowede hard, and sungge ther too,

With heuelow and rumbeloo." Rich. C. de Lion, 2521.

"Your mariners shall synge arowe,

Hey how and rumbylowe." Squyre of lowe degree.

It occurs likewise in Skelton's Bowge of Court; Cocke Lorelle's bote, &c. This cry appears not to have been exclusively nautical, for it forms the burden of a ballad on the Battle of Bannocksburn, 1314, the alternate stanzas of which, as given in Caxton's Chron. terminate thus, "with heuelogh—with rombilogh;" or, as in Fabyan, "with heue a lowe—with rumbylow." "*A cor et à cry*, by might and maine, with heaue and hoe." COTG. Hence seems to be derived the surname of Stephen Rummelowe, Constable of Nottingham Castle, 45 Edw. III. mentioned in Issue Roll of Exch. 1369. Compare CRYE of schypmen, that ys clepyd haue howe.

HALOWYN̄', or cryyn̄' as schypmen
(halowen with cry, P.) *Celeumo*.
HALPENY, or halfpeny. *Obolus*,
stips.
HALPENY WORTHE, or hal(f)peny
worthe (halpworthe, K.) *Obo-*
litas, oblata (oboleitas, P.)
HALS, or halce, throte (hols, S.)
Guttur.
HALS, or nekke.¹ *Collum, am-*
plexatorium.
HALSYN̄', or bēn halsyd. *Am-*
plector, amplexor, CATH.
HALSYNGE, or dallynge. *Am-*
plexus.
HALTE, or crokyd.² *Claudus*.
HALTYN̄'. *Claudico*.
HALTARE. *Claudicator, clau-*
dicarius, CATH. claudicaria.

HALTYNGE. *Claudicacio*.
HALWAR of holy placys (halowar,
H. P.) *Consecrator, dedicator*.
HALWARE of holydayes. *Cele-*
brator, celebratrix.
HALWYN̄' holydayys. *Festivo*,
festo, CATH. (celebro, P.)
HALWYN̄' holy placys, or holy in-
strumentys. *Consecro (dedico, P.)*
HALWYNGE of holy placys. *Con-*
secraccio, dedicacio.
HALWYNGE of holydayes. *Cele-*
bracio.
HALVUNDEL (halfundel, K. han-
dele, S. haluedell, P.)³ *Dimi-*
dium, medietas (medium, P.)
HAME, thyn skynne of an eye, or
oper lyke (skynne of an hay, S.)⁴
Membranula.

¹ The noun halse, the neck, and the verb to halse, to embrace, are used by most of the early writers. See R. Brunne, Chaucer, the Vision of P. Ploughman, &c. Ang.-Sax. hals, *collum*. "Amplexus, a clyppynge, or a halsynge." ORTUS. "An halsynge, *amplexus*; to halse, *amplexare*. An hailsynge, *salutacio*; to hailse, *salutare*." CATH. ANG. "Halsyng, *accollée*. I take one in myn armes, I halse him, *i'embrasse*. Halse me aboute the necke, my sonne, and thou shalte haue a fygge, *accollez moy*, &c. I haylse or greete, *ie salue*." PALS. The verb to hailse occurs in this sense of saluting in the Vision of P. Ploughman, 4816, 4918. See Jamieson.

² Compare CROKYD, or crypylle, or lame, above. "Halte, *cadax, claudus*. To halte, *claudicare, varicare*. An halter, *claudicarius; duplicarius, qui ex utráque parte claudicat*." CATH. ANG. Instances of the use of the word "crokyd" in the sense of lame may be found in Syr Gowghter, line 673; Sir Tryamoure, line 228. So likewise in the Wicliffite version "*claudum*" is rendered "crokid," Matt. xviii. 8.

³ In the version of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that "halfendele the profites (*dimidia pars*) of the knyghtes sowde shulde be kept vnder the principalle baner." B. ii. c. 19. In a petition from the Commons, 1442, it is said respecting the appropriation of a penalty, that "the halvynde" should belong to the King, and the other moiety to the party suing the offender. Rot. Parl. v. 54. See also Awntyrs of Arthure, 625; edit. by Mr. Robson; Emare, 442; Voiage of Sir John Maundevile, pp. 200, 219. Ang.-Sax. healf, *dimidium*, and dæl, *pars*.

⁴ In the relation of the deception practised upon Olympias by Neptanabus, disguised as Jupiter Ammon, it is said,

"Neptanabus his charme hath y-nome,
And takith him haums of a dragon,
From his scholdron, to his hele adoun." K. Alis. 385.

The credulous Queen having no suspicion of deceit, the magician leaps upon her couch,

HAMME. *Poplex*.

HAMUR (hambyr, s. hamowre, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Malleus, martellus*, C. F.

HAN, or havyñ'. *Habeo, possideo*.

HAN, or have abhomi(n)acyōn'. *Abhominor, detestor*.

HAN, or haue dysdeyne. *Dedignor*. (HAN in mynde, K. have one in mynde, s.) *Recordor, memoror, memini* (*memoro, commemoro*, s.)

HANDE. *Manus*.

HAND BAROW (handbarwe, K. s. H.)¹ *Epiredium*, KYLW. CATH.

HANDE BREDE.² *Palmus*.

HANDFULLE. *Manipulus, vola, pugillus*.

HANDYL of an instrument, what so euer hyt be. *Manutentum*.

HANDE MAYDYN'. *Ancilla*.

HANDLYN', or gropyñ'. *Palpo, manutracto*.

HANDSUM, or esy to hond werke (esy to han hand werke, s. hansum, P.) *Manualis*.

HAND TABLYS (handtabyle, s.)³ *Pugillaris*, CATH. *diptica*, CATH. *et* UG. *in dico*.

HAND LYME (hand wyrme, s.)⁴ *Ciro*.

HANGE MANNE. *Furcillator*, CATH.

HANGEMENT (or hongment, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Suspendium, suspencio*.

HANGYN', by the selfe. *Pendeo*, CATH.

HANGYN' a thyng on a walle, or other lyke. *Pendo, suspendo, appendo*.

and throws aside "his dragoun's hame." Ang.-Sax. hama, *cutis*. "*Induvie*, sloghes, or the homes of adders." MED. MS. CANT. Compare FLAKE, above; where the King's Coll. MS. adds the synonym hame. Eye signifies here an egg. See EY, *ovum*.

¹ *Epiredium* is in the Ortus explained to be "a whele barowe, or a rounge;" but the vehicle here intended is without wheels, and is still used in many parts of England. Tusser includes both hand-barrow and wheel-barrow among the husbandly furniture, as detailed in September's husbandry. Among the quaint riddles entitled "the Demaundes Joyous," W. de Worde, 1511, is this "Demaunde. Whan antecryst is come in to this worlde, what thyng shall be hardest to hym to knowe? R. A hande-barowe, for of that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before." "Hande barowe, *ciuière*." PALSG.

² The substantive BREDE of measure has occurred already. Ang.-Sax. bræd, *latitudo*. Compare WYYD, large yn brede. "Brede or squarenesse, *croisure*." PALSG.

³ "*Pinax*, a hand table." MED. MS. CANT. *Pugillaris* is explained in the Ortus to be "*tabula manualis. Pinax, i. pugillaris, ephimeris, tabula manualis ex pinâ facta*." Tablets, according to the present term, were formerly called a pair of tables, being formed like a diptych of two folding leaves; by the *Règlement sur les arts de Paris*, t. Louis IX. 1254, it appears that they were usually of wood. It is there enjoined that "*ceus qui font tables à escrire*" shall not make them of mixed materials, that is, tables "*de quoi li un fuelles soit de buis, et li autre de fanne; ni mettre avec buis autre manière de fust, qui ne soit plus chier que buis, c'est à savoir, cadre benus, brésil, et ciprès*." *Documens Inédits*, ed. Depping, p. 173. "Payre of writyng tables, *tablettes*." PALSG.

⁴ "Hande worme, *ciron*." PALSG. Nicot explains it to be a little worm "*engendré d'humeur acre et aduste en diuers endroits de la personne, mais plus communément és mains, qui ronge et fait demanger ou il est conrée: creredo, acarus*," &c. See Cotgrave.

HANGYŃ', or doŃ' the offyce of an hangmann. *Furcillo, suspendo*, CATH.

HANGYNGE. *Suspencio*.

HANGYNGE of an halle. *Auleum*.

HANGYNGE of a chyrche. *Petasma*.

HANGYNGE of an halle, or tente. *Velarium*, UG. v. in *A*.

HANYPERE (hamper, K.)¹ *Canistrum, cartallus*, CATH.

HANSALE.² *Strena*, CATH.

HAPPE. *Fortuna, eventus, casus, omen*, C. F.

HAPPE of good spede. *Eufortunium*, CATH.

HAPPE of badde spede (happy or bare sped, F.) *Disfortunium*.

HAPPY. *Fortunatus*.

HAPPY, in goodnesse. *Felix, prosper, faustus*, C. F. et CATH.

HAPPYLY (haply, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Forte, forsan, fortuitu, fortassis, fortasse*.

HAPPYŃ', or betydyŃ'. *Contingit*, CATH. *evenit*.

HAPPE weel (happyn wel, K.) *Prosperor, fortuna, eufortuno*.

HAPPYN, or betydyŃ' amysse, *Disfortuno, infortuno*.

(HAPPYN, or whappyŃ' yn cloþys, *infra* in LAPPYŃ.)³

¹ "*Cophinus*, hamper." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Calatus*, a basket, or a hamper, or a panyer." ORTUS. *Cartallus* is explained in the Catholicon to be the same as *fiscella*. Compare FYSHELLE, above. "Hamper, *panier, dossier, escrayn*." PALSG. "*Banne, benne*, a maund, hamper, flasket, or great banket. *Calathe*, a basket, pannier, or hamper of osiers." COTG. The term has been supposed to be a corruption of hand-panier, but, as Ducange observes, v. *Hanaperium*, it seems to have denoted a large vessel, or place for storing up goblets, *hanapi*, Ang.-Sax. *hnæppa, calix*. The hanaper office in the Court of Chancery derives its name from the *hanaperium*, a large basket wherein writs were deposited. Among places of deposit, in which instruments were stored away in the Exchequer Treasury, are named "*hanaperia de virgis*—of twyggyss." Sir F. Palgrave has given a representation of one, date 3 Rich. II. 1380. Kalend. of Exch. i. pl. ii. See also payments to the keeper "*hanaperii cancellar' pro hanaperio ligneo emp' pro lit. pat. imponendis*;" and for the horse that carried it. Lib. Gard. 28 Edw. I. p. 359.

² "*Arrabo, i. vadimonium*, an hansall; *et proprie dicitur bona arra. Pars arrabo venit precii, dum res bona venit, i. venduntur. Strena est bona sors, Anglice hansell*." ORTUS. "A hanselle, *arabo, strena*; to hanselle, *strenare, arrare*. Erls, *arabo, arra, &c. ubi* hanselle. To yife erls, *arrare*." CATH. ANG. "Hansell, *estrayne*. I hansell one, I gyue him money in a mornynge for suche wares as he selleth, *ie estrene*," PALSG. "*Estreiné*, handselled, that hath the handsell or first use of." COTG. Ang.-Sax. *handselen, mancipatio*. It implies generally a delivery in hand, an earnest, the first use of a possession; and likewise a reward or bribe, as in Vis. of P. Ploughman, 3128; and the Poem on the deposition of Rich. II. edit. by Mr. Wright, p. 30. Sir F. Madden explains "*honde-selle*" to mean a gift conferred at a particular season. Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 66. "Hansell, or a newe yeares gifte, *strena*." HULOET.

³ Forby gives the verb to hap, to wrap up, happening, a covering, and hap-harlot, a coarse coverlit. Ang.-Sax. *hæpian, cumulare*. The last word is used by Harrison, in a passage which has been cited above, in the note on DAGGYSWEYNE. See also Huloet, Baret's Alvearie, and Skinner. The verb occurs in King Edward and the Shepherd.

"The schepherd keppid his staf ful warme,

And happid it euer undur his harme." Hartshorne's Metr. Tales, 71.

John Paston writes as follows: "I pray yow ye woll send me hedir ij. elne of worsted for dobletts, to happe me thys colde wynter." Past. Lett. iv. 91.

(HAPPYNGE, or hyllynge, *infra* in WAPPYNGE.)

HARAROWS, or sterne (haraïowus, κ. haraïows, s. haraïous, H. P.)¹
Austerus, rigidus.

HARAS of horse.² *Equicium.*

HARDE yn knowynge, or warkynge. *Difficilis.*

HARDE yn towchyngge, or felythe (sic, felynge, s.) *Durus.*

HARDY. *Audax.*

HARDYLY. *Audacter.*

HARDYÑ', or growyñ' harde.
Dureo, induresco.

HARDYÑ', or make harde. *Induro.*

HARDYNESSE. *Audacia.*

HARDENESSE of knowy(n)ge, or dede doynge (hardynes of knowynge of dede, or other thyngge, P.) *Difficultas.*

HARDNES in towchyngge. *Duricies.*

HARDE DEMARE, or domys mann wythe-owte mercy (harde, withoute mercy, P.) *Severus, C. F.*

HARDE SETT (or obstynat, P.) yn wyckydnesse, þat neuer wylle chawngge. *Obstinatus, pertinax.*

HARE, beeste. *Lepus.*

HARYYÑ', or drawyñ'.³ *Trahicio, pertraho (protraho, s. traho, traicio, P.)*

HARLOTTE.⁴ *Scurrus.*

¹ "Atrox, cruelle or haryous. *Immanis*, haraïous, grete, cruelle, or dredefulle." MED. MS. CANT. "Harageus or gret." Editor's MS. Compare the verb HARYYÑ'.

² "Equiricia, a harasse of horse." MED. MS. CANT. "An haras of horse, *equaricia, equicium.*" CATH. ANG. See Ducange, *v. Haracium*. "Haras, a race; horses and mares kept only for breed." COTG. In the *liber vocatus femina*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cant. B. 14, 39, under the title of assemblies of beasts, it is said, "Haraz dit homme dez poleynes, Haras seyþ man of coltys." In the Coventry Mystery of the Nativity, a citizen of Bethlehem directs Joseph and Mary in these words:

"3ondyr is an hous of haras that stant be the way,
Amonge the bestys herboryd may 3e be." p. 147.

³ To harry or harr, to drag by force, is a verb frequently used by the early writers, and still used in the North. Hampole says in the *Prick of Conscience*,

"And deuylls salle harre hym vp evene
In the ayre als he sulde stegh to heuene." Harl. MS. 6923, f. 62.

See Towneley Myst. p. 247. Fabyan says, in his relation of the murder of Bp. Stapylton, 1325, "the corps of y^e sayde bysshop, with hys ij. servauntes, were haryed to Thamys syde, where the sayd bysshop had begonne to edyfye a toure," &c. Part. vii. The following passage occurs in Golding's version of Beza's book of Christian questions, 1572; "Whereas the same (the will) ought to be ruled by reason, as by a wagon-guider; yet, notwithstanding, how often doth it harie him headlong awaye?" Palsgrave gives the verb, "I harye, or mysse entreate, or hale one, *ie harie*. Why do you harye the poore fellowe on this facyon? I harry, or carry by force, *ie trayne*, and *ie hercelle*. He haryeth hym aboute, as if he were a traytour." Ang.-Sax. *hergian, vastare*. Forby gives harriage, signifying confusion.

⁴ This term did not originally denote a dissolute woman, but a low fellow, a buffoon, a varlet. See Sir Cleges, line 349; Ywayne and Gawin, line 2404; Chaucer, and the Vis. of P. Ploughman. Fox speaks of a company of sectarians who were named harlots, in the reign of Hen. III. Acts and Mon. i. 305; Lambarde's *Peramb. of Kent*, 178. "Gerro, a tryfelour, or a harlott." MED. MS. CANT. "An harlott, *balator, rusticus, gerro, mima, jocular, pantomima, parasitaster, histrix, nugator, scurrulus, manducus*. An harlottry, *lecacitas, inurbanitas*, &c. To do harlottry, *scurrari*." CATH. ANG.

HARME. *Dampnum, detrimen-
tum, dispendium.*

HARMLES. *Indempnis.*

HARMYD. *Dampnificatus.*

HARMYÑ'. *Dampnifico.*

HARNEYS, or rayment. *Para-
mentum.*

HARNEYS, wepyne. *Arma, plur.*

HARNEYS, or hustylment (instru-
mentys longynge to howsolde,
K.) *Utensile.*

HARNEYS for hors. *Falere, plur.*

HARNEYSYÑ', or a-rayyñ' wythe
harneys and wepyne (harneysyn
or armyn, P.) *Armo.*

HARPE. *Cithara, lira.*

HARPYÑ'. *Cithariso.*

HARP STRYNGYS. *Fidis, C. F.*

HARPOWRE. *Citharista, citha-
reda, liricen, fidicen, dico.*

HARSKE, or haske, as sundry
frutys (hars, or harske, P.)¹
Stipticus, poriticus.

HAROWE (harwe, K.) *Erpica,*
CATH. *et KYLW. traha, C. F. et*
BRIT.; *et traho (sic) Anglice a*
slede.

HARWYÑ'. *Erpico, CATH.*

HASARDE, play. *Aleatura.*

HASARDE (*sic, S. P.*) or hasar-
dowre. *Aleator, UG. V. aleo,*
CATH.

HASSOK.² *Ulphus.*

HAASTE. *Festinencia, festinacio.*

HASTE, yn sodente (hayste, or so-
dayne, S.)³ *Impetus.*

HASTY. *Festinus, impetuosus,*
preceps.

HASTYBERE, corne (hastybyr, S.)⁴
Trimensis, C. F.

¹ The *Campanula trachelium*, Linn. is called by Parkinson throat-wort or haske-wort. Skinner gives Hask-wort, *Trachelium, forte a sapore austero*. Compare Dan. Sw. and Dutch, harsk, rank, or rusty. Haskard, coarse or unpolished, appears to be hence derived. Horman says that "Homer declaryng a very folysshe, and an askard felowe (*ignavum*) under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was streyte in the shulders, and copheeded lyke a gygge." Harsh is sometimes written harrish; thus Dr. Turner, in his Herbal, 1562, says that "dates, if they be eaten, they ar good for the harrishenes, or roughnes of the throte;" and of plums, "they that ar litle ones, and harde, and harrish tarte, ar sterk noughts." "*Sorbum*, an harryshe peare." ELYOT.

² "*Ulphus*, hassok." MED. Forby states that, in Norfolk, coarse grass, which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground, is termed hassock. In the foundation charter of Sawtrey Abbey, A.D. 1147, Simon, Earl of Northampton grants certain lands adjoining Whittlesea mere, the boundaries being minutely described: in one place the limit is defined to be "*indirecte per transversum marisci, usque ad tercium hassocum a firmâ terrâ inter mariscum et Higgeneiam.*" The cartulary of Ramsey supplies a repetition of this statement, contained in the attestation of Alex. Maufe regarding the disputed limits of the donation made by the Earl, his lord; in this document the Latinised word *hassocus* twice occurs. "*Pastores vero nostri super exteriores hassocos versus Walton inter pratum et mariscum debent stare, et animalia sua usque ad pedes suos venire permittere.*" Mon. Angl. orig. ed. t. i. pp. 850, 852, 853. Ducange, not being acquainted with the locality, interprets the word as denoting the kind of stone called tufa. In an account relating to the castle of Guysnes, in 1465, among the miscell. records of the Queen's Rememb. a statement appears as to the clearing away of "*cirparum ac arundinum*, segges, soddes *et* hassokes," which grew to the obstruction of a certain mill-course. The word is still used in N. Britain. See Jamieson.

³ HASTE, yn sodence, MS. Compare SODEYNTE, hereafter.

⁴ POLBERE is given hereafter as another name of a kind of barley (Ang.-Sax. bere,

HASTYLY. *Festinanter.*

HASTYLY, smertly. *Impetuose, precipitanter.*

HASTYŃ', or hyyŃ'. *Festino, accelero.*

HASTYŃ', or hyyŃ' yn goynge. *Propero.*

HASTYNESSE, *idem quod* HAASTE, *supra.*

HASTLERE, þat rostythe mete (or roostare, *infra.*)¹ *Assator, assarius, KYLW. assaria, assatrix.*

HATTE, hed hillynge. *Capellum, C. F. vel capellus, CATH.*

HATTE of strawe. *Capedulum, UG. v. in C.*

HATARE, or he þat hatythe. *Osor, C. F.*

HATE. *Odium.*

HATYŃ'. *Odio.*

HATYR, rent clothe (hatere, K. hatere, or hatyr, H. P.)² *Scrutum, pannucia, C. F.*

HATEREDE, *idem quod* HATE, (hateryd, *idem quod* debate, s.)

hordeum) termed hasty from its being early, and coming to maturity in the third month after it is sown. Gerarde refers the name *Trimestre* to the Amil-corn, or starch-corn, *Triticum amyleum*, cultivated in Germany and the Low Countries to make starch; but according to Parkinson the grain here alluded to appears to be the naked barley, *Hordeum vernum*, which, as he observes, "is not seene or sowne by any almost in this land," called in Germany Zeytgerste, or Titgerste, small barley, or "one for the present." It appears, however, that in Tusser's time the early variety was cultivated in the Eastern counties.

"Sow barley in March, in April, and May,

The latter in sand, and the sooner in clay." March's husbandry.

¹ The enumeration of the household of Hen. II. in the *Constit. domus Regis, Liber niger Scacc.* Hearne, i. 348, comprises "*De magnâ coquinâ—host' (ostiarius?) hastelariæ,*" his three men, and the "*hastalarius.*" The latter seems to be the same as the "*hastator,*" named in the ordinance for the household of Louis XI. 1261, called in French *hasteur*. See Ducange. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, among the household servants named in his will, 1361, as "potager, ferour, barber, ewer," &c. mentions "Will. de Barton, hastiler." Roy. Wills, p. 52. In the *Liber cure cocorum*, the author thus states the intention of his treatise.

"Fyrst to 3ou I wylle schawe

þo poyntes of cure al by rawe;

Of potage, hastery, and bakun mete,

And petecure I nylle forȝete." Sloane MS. 1986, f. 47.

The chapter "*de cibis assatis, of rostyd mete,*" comprises a singular dish, termed "hasteletes on fysshe day," consisting of figs, raisins, dates, and almonds, transfixed on a "broche of irne," and roasted; f. 86, b. Compare *Forme of Cury*, p. 8. Among the domestic officers of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, was a "yoman cooke for the mouth, who doith hourelly attend in the kitching at the haistry for roisting of meat." Ant. Rep. iv. 244. Bp. Percy states that in Shropshire the fireplace is called haister; and, according to Mr. Hartshorne, an hastener, or hasteler, is a kind of screen lined with tin, used for reflecting the heat in roasting. See *Salopia Ant.* The derivation is evidently from *hasta*. "*Haste, a spit or broach.*" *COTG.* Compare ROOSTARE, or hastelere, hereafter.

² In the curious song on the Man in the Moon, printed by Ritson, it is said,

"When þe forst freseþ mucho chele he byd,

þe þornes beþ kene, is hattren to tereþ." *Anc. Songs*, p. 36.

HAUE, *supra* in HAN.
 HAVE abhominacyōn', and have
 disdeyne, *supra* in HAN.)
 (HAVYN in mende, K. or han in
 mynde, *supra*. *Recordor, me-*
moro, memini.)
 HAUE ynvyē. *Invideo.*
 HAVE leysere. *Vaco.*
 HAVE mercy. *Misereor.*
 HAVE yn possessyon'. *Possideo.*
 HAVE levyr (have leuer, K. P.)¹
Malo.
 HAVE pyte, or ruthe. *Compacior.*
 (HAUE suspeckte, K. H. P. *Sus-*
picio, CATH. *suspecto*, CATH.)

Hawe, frute. *Cinum, cornum,*
 C. F. *ramnum*, CATH.
 HAWKE THORNE. *Ramnus*, CATH.
cinus, cornus.
 HAVENE. *Portus, hostium*, CATH.
 HAVENE kepare, or gouernare.
Portunus, C. F.
 (HAWBERK, *supra* in HABU-
 RYONE.)
 HAWKE. *Falco.*
 HAWKYNGE. *Falconatus.*
 HAWNCYN', or heyynyñ' (hawtyn,
 K. hawnsyn or yn heyyn, S.
 hawten, or heithyn vp, P.)²
Exalto, elevo, sublevo.

When Philip Augustus fell into the river, in consequence of the breaking of the bridge of Gisors, Marcadeus, a captain in the host of King Richard, according to Langtoft's account, derided him thus ;

“ Sir Kyng rise vp and skip, for þou has wette þi hater,
 þou fisshes not worþe a leke, rise and go thi ways,
 For þou has wette þi breke, schent is þi hernays.” R. Brunne, p. 204.

So likewise in the Romance of Kyng Alisaunder, the word signifies garments, attire : see lines 4264, 7054 ; and the Brahmins are said to live in austere penance, “ thinne-lich y-hatered,” line 5922. Ang.-Sax. *hætero, vestitus*. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, Haukyn makes the following excuses for his soiled garment.

“ I have but oon hool hater, quod Haukyn ;
 I am the lasse to blame,
 Though it be soiled and selde clene :
 I slepe therinne o nyghtes.” line 8900.

In line 9758, the word “ haterynge ” occurs in the sense of clothing. The explanation, however, given in the Promptorium, may suggest the comparison of the word with the verb, still used in Norfolk, to hatter, or exhaust by fatigue. See Bp. Kennett's Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033. “ To hatter, to expose to danger, to weary out, or wear out, as a horse by too much riding, or any utensil by too much lending is hattered about : Kent. Isl. *hættur, periculosus*.”

¹ “ I haue leuer, *i' ayme myeulx, i' ai plus chier*. Many men had leuer se a play, than to here a masse.” PALSG. This word is used very commonly by the old writers. Ang.-Sax. *leof, carus, gratus*, comp. *leofra*. See LEFE, and dere.

² This verb occurs commonly in a composite form, to en-hance, or in-hance, as in the Vision of P. Ploughm. the Wicliffite version, and Chaucer. The lintel of a door is termed, from its position, the haunce. “ *Limen* signifieth not only the thrashold of a doore, but also the haunse. *Supercilium*, the haunse whyche is ouer the doore. *Hyperthyron*, transumpte, or haunce.” ELYOT. In the Nomenclator of Junius, translated by Higin, a distinction is made between the Vitruvian terms *hyperthyrum*, and *supercilium*,

HAWNTARE. *Frequentator, frequentatrix.*
 HAWNTYÑ', or ofte vsyñ'. *Frequentato.*
 HAWNTYNGE. *Frequentacio.*
 HAWNTYNGLY, or ofte. *Frequententer.*
 HAVURE, or havynge of catel, or oper goodys (havour, or werdly good, K. havre, or hawynge of catel, S. hauyre, or worldly good, HARL. MS. 2274.)¹ *Averium.*
 HE, or he þat. *Ille, ipse.*

HE, thys. *Iste, hic.*
 HEC, hek, or hetchē, or a dore (hecche, K. heke, or hech, S.)² *Antica, CATH. et C.F. et UG. in an.*
 HEED. *Caput.*
 HEDARE, or hefdare (hedare, or hedere, S. hevedare, H. behedar, P.)³ *Decapitator, lictor.*
 HEDYÑ', or hefedyñ' (hevedyn, K. K. behedyn, P.) *Decapito, decollo (trunco, detrunco, P.)*
 HEED BOROW (hedborwe, K. H. heed broth, S.)⁴ *Plegius capitalis.*

the former being rendered "the transam, or lintell," the latter "the hanse of a door." Cotgrave gives "*contrefrontail*, the brow peece, or upmost post of a doore, a haunse, or breast summer." At first sight it may appear doubtful whether heynyn or heyuyn (to heave) be the true reading; but by considering the position in the alphabetical arrangement of the word heynynge, subsequently, the former appears to be correct. Compare Ang.-Sax. *héan, evehere*. Heithyn may be perhaps traced to Ang.-Sax. *heaðo, culmen*. In the version of Vegetius, B. iv. c. 19, it is said that the city wall, when a bastile or "somer castel" is brought against it, should be "enhaunsed" and made higher, and describes the means to be adopted by the assailants "ayenst this highething" of the wall. Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. "I haythe, I lyfte on heythe, *ie haulce*. Hayth this tester (*haulcez ce ciel*) a lytell. I heyghten, I set vp a heythe, *ie exalse*. This balke (*tref*) is heythened two foote." PALS. G.

¹ In the Romance of Coer de Lion, Tancred says to King Richard that he had heard

"That thou art comme, with gret power,
 Me to bereve my landes hower." line 1714.

Weber interprets the word as meaning hire, possession (*rythmi gratia*.) "Havoir" occurs in Chaucer's Rom. of the Rose, line 4720, in the signification of wealth, *avoir*. Sir John Maundevile, describing the good dispositions of the folk of the Isle of Bragman, says that they are neither covetous nor envious, "and thei give no charge of aveer, ne of ricchesse:" p. 354. In the regulations for the government of Prince Edward, son of Edw. IV. 1474, is this clause: "We wyll that the hall be ordynately served, and strangers served and cherished accordinge to their haveures." Househ. Ordin. p. *29. In the Golden Legend mention is made of "coueytous men that sette all theyr loue in hauyur, and in solace of y^e world." See Kennett, and Spelman, v. *Avera*.

² "*Antica*, a gate, or a dore, or hache. *Est antica domus ingressus ab anteriori.*" ORTUS. "An heke, *antica*." CATH. ANG. "*Ostiolum*, hek." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. f. 27. "Hache of a dore, *hecq*." PALS. G. "*Guichét*, a wicket, or hatch of a doore." COTG. Forby gives "hack, half-hack, a hatch, a door divided across." In the North, a heck-door is one partly latticed and partly pannelled. See Brockett.

³ See HEVEDARE, hereafter. "A hangeman or an heeder is odiose to loke vpon." HORM.

⁴ The head-borough, borwealder, borsholder, or tithing man, was the chief of the friborogh or tithing, the subdivision of ten freemen, called hand-boroughs, or *franci plegii*, who were mutually bound to the king for the good conduct of each other. Ang.-

HEED CYTE. *Metropolis*, CATH.
monopolis, CATH.

HEED of garlek, lely, or oþer lyke
(or of a leke, HARL. MS. 2274.)

Bulbus, KYLW. *et* UG. *in bullo*.

HEEDLES. *Acephalis*, *vel acephalus*, CATH.

HEED WASCHYNGE. *Capitulum*, C. F.

HEEDWERKE, sekenesse (hedake, H.)¹ *Cephalia*, CATH.

HEEDWARKE sufferere, or he that
sufferythe heedwarke. *Cephalicus*, CATH.

HEFT. *Manubrium*.

HEFTYDE. *Manubriatus*.

(HEFTYÑ, *infra* in HELVYÑ.)

HEFTYNGE. *Manubriacio*.

HEDGE (hegge, K. S.) *Sepes*, UG.

HEDGYD (heggyd, K. S.) *Septus*.

HEDGYÑ', or make an hedge
(heggyn, K. S.) *Sepio*.

(HETCHE, or hek, P. *Antica*, C. F.)

HETCHYD, as byrdys. *Pullificatus, fetatus*, C. F. *in alcione*.

HEY, beestys mete. *Fenum*.

HEY, or heythe (of heythe, K. for
heyth, S. hey of height, P.) *Altus, celsus, excelsus*.

HEY BENCHE.² *Orchestra*, CATH.
orcistra, C. F. *episedium* (*subsellum*, P.)

HEYTESTE. *Altissimus, supremus*.

HEYKE, garment (or hewke,
infra; heyke, clothe, K. hayeste
garment, or huke, S.)³ *Armelus*,
CATH. *in armelausa, lacerna*,
CATH. *levitonare*, KYLW.

Sax. heafod, *caput*, borh, *fidejussor*. In the Statute entitled *Visus Franciplegii*, which has been called Stat. 18 Edw. II. *de tenendā letā*, they are termed “chiefs plegges.” Stat. of Realm, i. 246. The origin of the civil division of the territory into hundreds and tithings has been confidently attributed to Alfred, but, as it seems, on no sufficient evidence. In the laws of the Confessor this system of mutual suretyship is clearly set forth. Anc. Laws and Inst. i. 450. See Spelman, *v. Friborga*, and Borsholder.

¹ “þe hedewarke, *cephalia, cephalargia*.” CATH. ANG. In the edition of the Ortus in Mr. Wilbraham’s library *ciphalus* is rendered “the hede werke;” in the ed. 1518, “the heed ache.” In a medical treatise by “Maystere Lanfranke, of Meleyn,” MS. in the collection of Sir T. Phillipps, No. 1381, the following occurs among several prescriptions for the “hede warke. Make lie of verveyn, or of betayne, or of wormode, and there with wasshe þin hede thryse in þe weke.” See WERKYNGE, or heed ache, hereafter. In Norfolk, according to Forby, “in violent head-ache, the head works like a clock.” Ang.-Sax. heafod-wærc, *cephalalgia*.

² Compare DESE, of hye benche. “*Orchestra dicebatur locus separatus in cend, ubi nobiles sedebant*.” CATH.

³ The following explanations are supplied by the Catholicon: “*Armelausa vestis est, sic dicta quia ante et retro divisa et aperta sit, in armis tantum clausa, quasi armiclausula; et est sclavina. Ab armus (humerus) secundum Rabanum dicitur armelus, vestis humeros tantum tegens, sicut scapulare monachorum. Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum quo olim soli milites utebantur, &c.—dicitur lacerna a latere et a cerno*.” In Harl. MS. 1002, f. 154, *levitonarius* is rendered “an huke;” in the Ortus it is explained to be “*collobium lineum sine manicis, i. dalmatica, quali Egyptii monachi utebantur; a tabarde*.” It is scarcely possible to define the garment to which, modified by the fashions of different periods, the name of hewke was assigned; it appears from citations given by Ducange that the *huca* in the XIIIth cent. was furnished with a hood; it also seems to have been a military garment, and sometimes even of the number of such as

HEYL fro sekenesse. <i>Sanus, incolumis, sospes.</i>	<i>supra in HAWNCYN̄.' Exalto, elevo, sublevo, levo.)</i>
HEYL̄YN', or gretyn̄'. <i>Saluto.</i>	HEYNYNGE. <i>Exaltacio, elevacio.</i>
HEYL, seyde for gretynge. <i>Ave, salve.</i>	HEYNCEMANN (henchemanne, H.) ¹
HEYLNGE, or gretynge. <i>Salutacio.</i>	<i>Gerolocista, duorum generum (gerelocista, s.)</i>
(HEYNYN, K. H. heighthyn, P.	HEY STAK. <i>Fenile.</i>
	HEYTHE (heyght, s. heighte, P.)

were of a defensive nature, although not so accounted by Sir S. Meyrick in his paper on military garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. In the Wardrobe of Hen. V. 1423, occur "*j. heuke noier, garniz d'espanges d'argent dorr', q'estoit à Count Morteyn: pois. viij lb. pris la lb. xxxij. s. en tout, xij. li. xvj. s.*—*j. heuke de chamelet, avec j. chaperon de mesme.*—*j. heuke d'escarlet: v. hukes de damask noier, brochés d'argent,*" &c. Rot. Parl. iv. 225, 236. In an indenture of retainer preserved in the Tower, dated 1441, for military service in France under Richard Duke of York, James Skidmore, Esq. engages to serve as a man at arms with six archers, and to take for himself and his men "*huk' of my seid lord the duk' liv'e.*" Meyrick's Crit. Enq. ii. 111. The Ordinance of Charles VII. dated 1448, respecting the equipment of the *Francs-Archers*, requires every parish to provide a man armed with "*jacque, ou huque de brigandine.*" Père Daniel, Mil. Franc. i. 238. In the Invent. of Sir John Fastolfe's wardrobe, 1459, under the head of *togæ*, is the "*Item, j. jagged huke of blakke sengle, and di' of the same.*" Archæol. xxi. 252. In King Ryence's challenge the heralds are described as attired in "*hewkes,*" and loudly crying for *largesse*. Percy's Rel. iii. 26. There was also a female attire called Hewke, Belg. huycke, which covered the shoulders and head. In the Acta Sanctorum Jun. vol. IV. 632, a female is described as clothed "*in habitu seculari, cum peplo Brabantico nigro, Huckam vulgo vocant.*" Palsgrave gives "*hewke, a garment for a woman, surquayne, froc; huke, surquanie;*" and Minsheu explains huyke, huike, or huke, to be a mantle, such as women use in Spain, Germany, and the Low Countries when they go abroad. Skelton mentions the "*huke of Lyncole green*" worn by Elinour Rummung. See further in Ducange and Roquefort.

¹ Chaucer describes the knight as attended by three mounted "*henshmen.*" Flour and the Leaf. The pages of distinguished personages were called *henxmen*, as Spelman supposes, from Germ. *hengst*, a war-horse, or, according to Bp. Percy, from their place being at the side, or haunch of their lord. In the household of Edward IV. there were "*henxmen, vj enfautes, or more as it shall please the Kinge,*" who seem to have been chiefly wards of the Crown, and placed under the direction of a master of *henxmen*: their mode of living, and education at court, is set forth in the Household Book of Edw. IV. given among the Ordinances published by the Ant. Soc. p. 44. By the Stat. 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, "*hensmen, herolds, purceyvauntez, ministrelles, et jouers en lour entreludes*" were exempted from the penalties under the statute of apparel. In the household of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, there were three haunsmen or hانشmen, who are enumerated with "*yong gentlemen at their fryndes fynding, in my lord's house for the hoole yere:*" the first served as cupbearer to the Earl, the second to his lady. On New-year's day they presented gloves, and had 6s. 8d. reward. Ant. Rep. iv. 199. See further in Pegge's Curialia, Lodge's Illustr. i. 359, and Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII. edit. by Sir H. Nicolas. "*Henchman, paige d'honneur, enfant d'honneur.*" PALSG. "*Prætextatus assecla, qui Gallice vocatur vn page d'hommes; a page of honour, or a henchman.*" Junius, by Higin. "*A hench-man, or hench-boy, page d'honneur qui marche devant quelque Seigneur de grand autorité.*" SHERW.

Altitudo, culmen, cacumen, sublimitas (summitas, P.)

HEYWARD.¹ *Agellarius*, C. F. *abigeus*, UG. V. (*messor*, K.)

(HEK, or hetchē, *supra* in HEC.)

HEKELE (heykylle, HARL. MS. 2274.)² *Mataxa*, C. F.

HEKELARE. *Mataxatrix*.

HEKELYN̄'. *Mataxo*.

HEKELYNGE. *Mataxacio*.

HEKFERE, beeste (or styrke, *infra*.)³ *Juvenca*.

HELDYN̄', or bowyn̄'.⁴ *Inclino, flecto, deflecto*.

HELDYNGE, or holdynge. *Tencio, detencio, retencio*.

HELDYNGE, or bowynge (clynyngē, K.) *Inclinacio, fleccio, incurvacio*.

HELE of þe fote. *Talus, calcaneus*.

HEELE, or helthe.⁵ *Sanitas, incolumitas*.

HELLE. *Infernus, Tartarus, Baratrum, Stix (Avernus, P.)*

¹ The heyward was the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground. According to the Anglo-Saxon law the hæig-weard was to have his reward from the part of the crop nearest to the pastures, or, if land were allotted, it was to be adjacent to the same. See *Anc. Laws and Inst.* i. 441. His office is thus noticed by G. de Bibelesworth:

“*Ly messiers* (hayward) *ad les chaumps en cure*.”

“In tyme of heruest mery it is ynough;
The hayward bloweth mery his horne,
In eueryche felde ripe is corne.” K. Alis. 5756.

Bp. Kennett observes that there were two kinds of *agellarii*, the common herd-ward of a town or village, called *bubulcus*, who overlooked the common herd, and kept it within bounds; and the heyward of the lord of the manor, or religious house, who was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments: he was termed fields-man, or tithing-man, and his wages in 1425 were a noble. “*Inclusarius*, a heyewarde.” MED. “*Inclusorius*, a pynner of beestes (*al. pynder*.)” ORT. “Haiward, haward, *qui garde au commun tout le bestiaill d'un bourgade*.” SHERW.

² “Hetchell for flaxe, *serancq, serant*. I heckell (or hetchyll) flaxe, *ie cerance*, and *ie habille du lin*. Am nat I a great gentylman, my father was a hosyer, and my mother dyd heckell flaxe?” PALSG. “*Seran*, a hatchell, or heach, the iron comb whereon flax is dressed.” COTG. Forby gives hickle, a comb to dress flax, or break it into its finest fibres. Teut. hekel, *pecten*.

³ “*Juvenca*, a hekefeer beast.” ORTUS. “Hecforde, a yong cowe, *genisse*.” PALSG. Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, speaks of “flesshe of moton, of an hawgher (*genise*), or of a calfe.” See Bp. Kennett’s Gloss. v. Hekfore. Ang.-Sax. heahfore, *vaccula*. Forby notices a bequest of certain “heckfordes” in the will of a Norfolk clergyman, dated 1579, but the modern pronunciation is heifker.

⁴ “To helde, *ubi* to bowe.” CATH. ANG. In the Northern Dialects to heald signifies to slope, as a declivity. See Brockett, Craven Dial. and Jamieson, v. Heild. Ang.-Sax. hyltan, *inclinare*. Palsgrave gives the verb “I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp, or any other vessell, *ie encline de cousté*. Sytte fast, I rede you, for y^e bote begynneth to hylde.”

⁵ “*Salubritas*, holsōnes, or heell. *Saluber*, helefull.” ORTUS. “*Prosper*, helefulle, happy, withe-owte tene.” MED. MS. CANT. “*Sospitas, firmitas, salvacio, &c.* hele.” Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. “An hele, *columitas, edia, fecunditas, valitudo*. Helefulle, *prosper, salutaris*.” CATH. ANG. “Heale of body, *santé*.” PALSG. In a sermon

HEELYÑ', or hoolyñ' of sekenesse.

Sano, curo, medico, medicor.

HEELYNGE, or holyng of sekenesse. *Sanacio, curacio.*

HELME, or þe rothere of a schyp (helme of þe roder of shyp, s. helme, rother of a shyppe, H. P.) *Temo, CATH. plectrum, CATH. et UG. in plecto.*

HELME of armure. *Galea, C. F. cassis, C. F. et CATH.*

HELPAE. *Adjutor, adjutrix, suffragator.*

HELPE. *Adjutorium, auxilium, suffragium, juvamen, presidium (subsidiū, K. P.)*

HELPEYÑ'. *Juvo, adjuvo, auxilior, subvenio, succurro, opitulator.*

HELPEYÑ' and defendyñ'. *Patrocinor.*

HELTHE, *idem quod HELE, supra.*

HELTyr (or halter, s.) *Capistrum.*

HELTRYÑ'beestys. *Capistro, CATH.*

HELVE.¹ *Manubrium, manutentum.*

HELVYÑ', or heftyñ'. *Manubrio.*

HEMME. *Fimbria, limbus, CATH. et C. F. lascinia, CATH. et C. F. ora, orarium, CATH.*

HEMMYÑ' garmentys. *Limbo, fimbrio, CATH.*

HEMPE. *Canabum.*

HEMPYNE, or hempy (hempane, or of hempe, K. S. H.) *Canabeus.*

HENNE. *Gallina.*

(HENNE NEST, HARL. MS. 2274. *Ingitatorium.*)

HENBANE, herbe. *Jusquiamus, simphonica, insana, C. F.*

HENGYL of a dore, or wyndowe (hengyll of a shettinge, K. P.)² *Vertebra, vectis, CATH. et C. F.*

HENGYL, gymewe (gymmewe, K. gemewe, HARL. MS. 2274, P.) *Vertinella, UG. in verro.*

HEEP. *Cumulus, acervus, agger, globus.*

(HENTYNGE, *supra in CAHCHYNGE.*)³

(HEPAR, K. *Cumulator.*)

HEEPYD. *Cumulatus.*

HEPYÑ', or make on a hepe. *Cumulo, accumulo.*

HEPYNGE. *Cumulacio.*

HEER (here, K. S. P.) *Capillus, cincinnus, crinis, cesaries, coma.*

HEER fyrste growynge yn' mannys berde. *Lanugo, C. F.*

(HERBERE, H. P. *supra in GRENE PLACE.*)⁴

HERBERIOWRE. *Hospiciarius, C. F. et COMM.*

given by Fox, as delivered by R. Wimbeldon, 1389, is this passage: "Giesy was smyt with mesilry, for he sold Naaman's heale, that cam of God's grace." Sir John Paston writes thus to his mother: "It'm it lyked yow to weet of myn heelle, I thanke God now y^t I am nott greetly syke ner soor." Past. Lett. v. 80. Ang.-Sax. hæl, *salus*.

¹ "Helue of any tole, *manche*. Hafte of any tole, *manche*." PALSG. This word is given by Forby as still used in Norfolk. See also Moore. Ang.-Sax. helf, *manubrium*.

² Forby states that in Norfolk hingle signifies either a small hinge, or a snare of wire, closing like a hinge, by means of which poachers are said to hingle hares and rabbits. "Hinge, or hingell of a gate, *cardo*," &c. BARET. Horman says, "This bottell lacketh an hyngill, *uter amicino caret*." See GYMEWE.

³ See HYNTRYÑ' hereafter. "I hente, I take by vyolence, or to catche, *ie happe*; this terme is nat vtterly comen." PALSG. It is used by Chaucer.

⁴ See the note on the word ERBARE.

HERBEREWE (herborwe, K. herberow, H. herborowe, P.)¹ *Hospicium*.

HERBERWYN', or recevyyn' to hereboroghe (herbergwyn, K. herborowen, P.) *Hospitor*, CATH. *et si significet* to take herboroghe, *tunc est quasi deponens*.

HEERE BONDE (herbonde, P.)

Vitta, C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* C. *crinale*, DICC. *discriminale*.

HEERCE on a dede corce (herce vpon dede corcys, K. P. heers of dede cors, S.)² *Pirama*, CATH. *piramis*, C. F. *et* UG. *in* *pir*.

HEERDE, or flok of beestys, what so euyr they be. *Polia*, CATH. *armentum*, CATH.

HEERD MANN. *Pastor*, *agaso*, C. F.

¹ "An harbar, *hospicium*, *diversorium*. An harbiriour, *hospes*, *hospita*. To harber, *hospitari*. Harberyng, *hospitalitas*." CATH. ANG. "Herboroughe, *logis*. I herborowe, I lodge one in an inne, *ie* *herberge*. Herberiou, that prouydeth lodgyng, *fourrier*." PALSG. A station where a marching army rested was termed in Ang.-Sax. here-berga, from here, *exercitus*, beorgan, *munire*. In a more extended sense harbour denoted any place of refuge, or hospitable reception. See Vision of P. Ploughm.; Wicliffite Version, &c. In the Golden Legend it is related that St. Amphyabel "prayed Albon of herborough for the love of God; whiche Albon without faynyng, as he y^t alwaye loued to do hospytalyte, graunted hym herberough, and well receyued hym." Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Grete me the damyselle of your hous, or of your he(r)berow, *vostre hostel*." The verb is used by Sir John Maundevile in the sense both of giving and receiving hospitality; he says, speaking of Bethany, "there dwelte Symon leprous, and there herberwed our Lord, and afre he was baptised of the Apostles, and was clept Julyan, and was made Bisschoppe; and this is the same Julyan that men clepe to for gode herberghage, for our Lord herberwed with him in his hows." Voiage, p. 116. The adjective herberous has the signification of hospitable. In the version prefixed to the translation of the paraphrase of Titus by Erasmus, it occurs as follows: "A bysshop must be such as no man can complaine on—not geuen to filthy lucre, but herberous," &c. Titus, i. 8; printed by Johan Byddell, t. Hen. VIII. The remarkable name Cold-harbour, which occurs repeatedly in most counties at places adjacent to Roman roads, or lines of early communication, seems to have been derived from the station there established; but of the strange epithet thereto prefixed no satisfactory explanation has yet been suggested. See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 253.

² This term is derived from a sort of pyramidal candlestick, or frame for supporting lights, called *hercia*, or *herpica*, from its resemblance in form to a harrow, of which mention occurs as early as the XIIth cent. It was not, at first, exclusively a part of funeral display, but was used in the solemn services of the holy week; thus by the statute of the Synod of Exeter, 1287, every parish was bound to provide the "*hercia ad tenebras*." Wilkins, Conc. ii. 139. In the account of expenses at the death of Thomas, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1375, occurs an item, "*pro corpore ficto, cum hersiâ*." W. Thorn, X Script. 2152. See further the accounts of the obsequies of Anne the Queen of Ric. II. Gough's Sep. Mon. i. 170*, and the will of that monarch, in which he directs that for his own interment there should be prepared "*iv. hercia excellentiæ convenientis regali*." Rym. vii. 75. In the will of John de Nevill, 1386, it is termed "*hercium*." Madox, Form. 429. The Pat. 1 Hen. V. 1413, recounts the orders of the King to Simon Prentout of London, "wex chaundeler," and Thomas Gloucestre, "*pictori nostro*," for the provision and transport to Canterbury of the "*hercea*" for the funeral of Henry IV. Rym. viii. 14. The ordinance which regulated the charges by wax-chandlers, stat. 11 Hen. VI. c. 12, comprises a clause to

HERRE of a locke.¹ *Cardo*, COMM.

HERE, yn' thys place. *Hic*.

HERYN'. *Audio*.

HERYNGE wythe eere (herynge of here, K. P.) *Auditus*, *audacio* (*audicio*, S. P.)

HEERYNGE, fysshe. *Allec*.

HERKYN', and take heede, and ley to þe ere (herkyn to, S.) *Asculto*.

HEERN, byrde (heryn, K. S. P. herne, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Ardea*.

HERNE PANNE of þe hed.² *Cranium*.

HERNYS, or brayne (hernys, or harneys, S.) *Cerebrum*.

HEROWDE of armys. *Curio*, C. F.

HERT, wylde beeste. *Cervus*.

HERT, ynwarde parte of a beste (myd part, S.) *Cor*.

HERTLES, or vnherty. *Vecors*.

HERTHE, where fyre ys made. *Ignearium*, C. F. *focarium*, C. F. *ignarium*, UG. in *Ge*.

HERTHE STOK or kynlym' (stocke, K. P. kynlyn, S.)³ *Repofocilium*, CATH. *vel secundum* C. F. *repofocinium*, UG. in *foveo*.

except "*herces affaires pur lez noblez trespasantz*." Stat. of Realm, vol. ii. 287. Chaucer appears to use the term *hearse* to denote the decorated bier, or funeral pageant, and not exclusively the illumination, which was a part thereof; and towards the XVIth cent. it had such a general signification alone. Hardyng describes the honours falsely bestowed upon the remains of Richard II. when cloths of gold were offered "upon his hers" by the King and lords.

"At Poules his masse was done, and diryge,
In hers royall, semely to royalte." Chron. c. 200.

A representation is given on the Roll or *Brevis mortuorum* of John Islyppe, Abbot of Westm. who died 1522, and whose corpse was placed "undre a goodlye Hersse w^t manye lights, and maiestie, and vallaunce set w^t pencells," &c. which was left standing until "the monethes mynde." Vet. Mon. iv. pl. xviii. "Herce for a deed corse, of silke, *poille*. Herse clothe, *poille*. Herce, a deed body, *corps*." PALSG. "He lay in a noble hyrst, or herse, *suggesto*. There was made a noble hyrst, *tumulus*." HORM. In the version of Junius' Nomencl. by Higinis is given "*Cenotaphium*, a herse, a sepulchre of honour, a stately funeral." "*Poille*, the square canopy thats borne over the sacrament, or a sovereign prince, in solemne processions; hence also a *hearse*, *hearse-cloth*, laid over the beer of a dead person." COTG.

¹ This word is repeatedly used in the later Wicliffite version. "And þe herris (eþer hengis) of þe doris of þe innere hows of þe hooly of hooly þingis, and of þe doris of þe hows of þe temple weren of gold." iii. Kings, vii. 50. "As a dore is turned on his herre (eþer heengis) so a slow man in his bedde." Prov. xxvi. 14. See also Prov. viii. 26; Job xxii. 14. "*Cardo*, a here of a dore, *cuneus qui in foramine vertitur*." MED. "Har, the hole in a stone on which the spindle of a door or gate resteth; *Dunelm*. and the harr tree is the head of the gate, in which the foot or bottom of the spindle is placed. Harrs, hinges, a door-har; Westm." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. Ang.-Sax. *heor*, *hearre*, *cardo*.

² "*Cranium*, *harnepanne*." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. See G. de Bibelesworth.

"*Vous deuet dire moun hanapel* (hernepane,) *Moun frount, e moun cervel* (mi forred, ant my brayn.)"

The word occurs also in Havelok, 1991; Coer de Lion, 5293. Ang.-Sax. *hærnes*, *cerebrum*, *panna*, *patella*. Minot uses the word "hernes," or brains; p. 10.

³ The MS., by an error of the scribe, gives *repofocilium* repeated twice; and the reading of the Winch. MS. seems still more corrupt, "*reposialium*, CATH. *vel secundum*

HERTY. *Cordialis.*

HERTYLY. *Cordialiter.*

HERTYÑ', or makyñ' herty. *Animo.*

HERTYS LETHYR, or lethyrī. *Nebris*, CATH.

HERTYS TONGE, herbe. *Scolopendria*, *lingua cervi.*

HERTLYNESSE. *Cordialitas.*

HERUESTE. *Autumpnus.*

HESYL, tre. *Corulus*, *colurnus.*

HESPE of threde.¹ *Mataxa*, C. F. *et* UG. *haspum*, C. F. *hapsa*, COMM. *filipulus.*

HESPE of a dore.² *Pessulum*, *vel pessula*, NECC. *haspa*, COMM.

HETE. *Calor*, *estus.*

HETHE. *Bruera*, *bruare*, *secundum quosdam.*

HETHE, or lynge, fowaly.³ *Bruarium.*

HETYÑ', or make hootē. *Calefacio.*

HETYÑ', or waxyñ' hootē. *Caleo*, *unde versus: Per memet calui, sub pannis me calefeci.*

HEWAR. *Secator.*

HEVEDARE (or hedare, *supra.*) *Decapitator*, *spiculator* (*lictor*, P.)

HEVEDYÑ', *idem quod* HEDON', *supra.*⁴

HEVEDYNGE (hedyngē, HARL. MS. 2274, hedingē, P.) *Decapitacio.*

C. F. *repoficilium.*" The word intended may be *retrofocinium*, or *repofocinium*. See Ducange. The Catholicon gives the following explanation: "*Repofocilium, id quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ignem ponitur; super quod a posteriori parte foci ligna ponuntur, quod vulgo lar dicitur.*" In Harl. MS. 1738, it is rendered "an herthe stok, or a skrene;" in the Ortus, "a hudde or a sterne." A stock (Ang.-Sax. *stoc*, *truncus*) may signify primarily a large log, against which, as a foundation, the fire was piled. The cellarist of St. Edmund's-bury held Hardwick under the Abbey, and was bound annually to provide "iv. Cristmesse stocke," each of 8 feet in length. Liber Celler. Rokewode's Suff. p. 475. Hence, probably, any contrivance whereby the fire was supported, so as to facilitate combustion, an object more perfectly attained by means of andirons (AWNDERNE, *supra*), was termed the hearth-stock. In Norfolk and Suffolk the back or sides of the fire-place are termed "the stock," and Forby derives the word from Ang.-Sax. *stoc*, *locus*. See KYNLYÑ hereafter.

¹ A hank of yarn is called in the North a hesp, or hasp, the fourth part of a spindle. Bp. Kennett gives "a hank of yarn or thread, when it comes off the reel, and is tied in the middle, or twisted. So the twist or rope that comes over y^e saddle of the thiller horse is called the thille hanks; *Dunelm.* Perhaps from Sax. *hangan*, to tie or twist; but it comes much nearer to the Isl. *haunk*, *funiculus in circulum colligatus.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. *Mataxa* signifies the comb which serves for dressing flax, as given above under the word HEKELE, but implies also a hank of spun thread. See Ducange.

² "*Pessellum*, a lytel lok of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a sclott." MED. MS. CANT. "*Pessulum dicitur sera lignea quā hostium pellitur cum seratur, Anglice a lyteke, or lache, or a snecke, or barre of a dore.*" ORT. "Haspe of a dore, *clichette.*" PALSG. "*Agraphe*, a claspe, hook, brace, grapple, haspe." COTG. In this last sense the word *haspa* occurs in the Sherborn Cartulary, MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, where, among the gifts of William the sacrist (XIIth cent.?) is mentioned "*Missale cum haspā argenteā.*" Bp. Kennett observes that in Kent, Sussex, and Oxfordshire the word is pronounced "haps, to haps a door or cupboard. Ang.-Sax. *hæps*, *sera*, *fibula.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. This older form is also retained in Somerset, Wilts, and in N. Britain, hasp being the corruption. See Jamieson.

³ Sowaly, MS. Compare FOWAYLE, and LYNGE of the hethe.

⁴ "*Decollo*, to hefdyn." MED. "He was heeded at Towre hyll." PALSG.

HEVENE. *Celum, polum.*
 HEVENELY. *Celitus, adv.*
 HEVENLY. *Celicus, celestis.*
 HEVY to bere (to beryn, K.)
Gravis, ponderosus.
 HEVY and grevows. *Gravis, et*
idem quod GREVOWS, supra.
 HEVY in sowle, and herte. *Mol-*
lestus, tristis (mestus, P.)
 HEVY MANNE, or womanne, and
 not glad yn chere. *Mestificus,*
mestifica, CATH.
 HEVY a-slepe(of slepe, S. P.) *Somp-*
nolentus.
 HEVYLY. *Graviter, moleste, triste.*
 HEVYYN̄', or makyñ' hevy yn
 herte. *Mesti(fi)co (mesto, P.)*
 HEVYYN̄', or makyn' hevy in
 wyghte. *Gravo, aggravo, pon-*
dero, CATH.
 HEVYNESSE yn herte. *Molestia,*
tristicia, mesticia.
 HEVYNESSE of slepe. *Sompno-*
lencia.
 HEVYNESSE of wyghte. *Ponde-*
rositas, gravitas.
 HEWYN̄'. *Seco, C. F.*
 HEWYN̄' a-vey. *Abscido.*
 HEWYN̄' downe. *Succido.*
 HEVYN̄', or schoppyn̄' to-gedyr
 thyngys of dyuerse kyndys.
Conscido.
 HEWYNGE (or hakkyng, *supra.*)
Seccio.

HEWKE, *idem quod HEYKE, supra*
 (hek, K. hevke, S. H.)
 HETHYNNE, or paynynne (panym,
 K. P.) *Paganus, etnicus.*
 HETHYNESSE. *Pagania.*
 HYDDE. *Absconditus, celatus.*
 HYDYN̄'. *Abscondo, C. F. occulto.*
 HYDYNGE. *Absconsio, latitacio.*
 HYDYNGE place. *Latibulum, ab-*
sconditum, latebra, abditorium,
UG. in do.
 HYDE, or skynne (hyyd, or hyde,
 HARL. MS. 2274, P.) *Pellis, cutis.*
 HYDDYR, or to thys place (hyther,
 P.) *Huc.*
 HYDDYR WARDE (hydward, S.
 hytherwarde, P.) *Istuc.*
 HYDOWS (hiddowus, or gret, K.)
Immanis, immensus.
 HYTCHYD, or remevyd (hichid, K.
 hychyd, S.) *Amotus, remotus.*
 HYTCHYN̄', or remevyn̄' (hychyn,
 K. hytchen, P. hythen, J. W.)¹
Amoveo, moveo, removeo.
 HYTCHYNGE, or remevynge (hich-
 ynge, K. hyhchyng, HARL. MS.
 2274.) *Amocio, remocio.*
 HYYN̄, *idem quod HASTYN̄', supra.*
 HYYNGE, or hastynge. *Festinacio,*
festinancia, properacio.
 HYLLE. *Mons, collis, libanus.*
 HYLDYR, or eldyr (hillerntre, K.
 ellernetre, HARL. MS. 2274, el-
 norne tre, P.)² *Sambucus.*

¹ In Norfolk, according to Forby, to hitch means to change place: "a man is often desired to hitch, in order to make room; to hitch anything which happens to be in the way. Isl. hika, *cedere (loco.)*" To hike and to hick are used in a similar sense. To hitch is explained by Johnson as signifying "to catch, or move by jerks," and so used by Pope. Skinner would derive the expression "hitch buttock, hitch neighbours," or "level coyl, (*levez le cul,*)" used by boys in playing, who bid one another move, and make way for the next in turn, from Ang.-Sax. *hicgan, moliri, niti*, or Fr. *hocher*. See Jamieson, *v. Hatch*, and Hotch. Brockett gives to hitch, hop on one foot.

² See the note on the word ELDYR, or hyldyr, or hillerne tre. Ang.-Sax. *ellarn, sambucus*. In some parts of England the name hilder is still in use; and in Germany

HYLLY, or fulle of hyllys. *Montuosus*.

HYLLYN' (hyllen or curyn, H. coueren, P.)¹ *Operio, cooperio, tego, velo, contego*.

HYLLYNGE wythe clothys (hillinge of clothes, K. P.) *Tegumentum, tegmen, velamen*.

HYLLYNGE, or coverynge of what thyng hyt be. *Coopertura, coopertorium, operimentum*.

(HYLLYNGE, or happynge, *infra* in WAPPYNGE.)

HYLT of a swerde. *Capulus*.

HYYNDE, beste. *Damula, damus*, COMM.

HYNDYR PARTE of a beste (party, K.) *Clunis*.

(HYNDER PARTY of a ship, K. hyndyr part, S.) *Puppis*.

HYNDERYN', or bacchyñ' (bakkyn', S.) *Retrofacio*.

HYNDRYD, or harmyd. *Dampnificatus*.

HYNDRYN', *idem quod* HARMYN', *supra*.

HYNDRYNGE, or harmynge. *Dampnificacio*.

HYNTYD. *Raptus*.

HYNTYN' (or revyñ, *infra*; hyn-tyn, or hentyn, K. H. P.)² *Rapio*, (*arripio*, P.)

the tree is called Holder. It was supposed that Judas hanged himself upon an elder tree, and Sir John Maundevile, who wrote in 1356, speaks of the tree as being still shown at Jerusalem. *Voiage*, p. 112. Of the superstitious notions in relation to this tree, see Brand's *Pop. Antiqu.* under Physical charms.

¹ The verb to hill, and the substantive hilling, appear to be in use in many parts of England, but are not noticed in the East-Anglian Glossaries. In the writings of the older authors they occur frequently. See R. Brunne, P. Ploughm. Chaucer, and Gower. "*Cooperio*, to hyll to-gyder. *Tegmentum*, a hyllynge, a couerynge." ORTUS. "*Tego*, to hille; *tegmen*, an helynge. *Circumamictus*, a-bowte helynge, or clothynge. *Architector*, an helyour of a hous. *Cooperio*, to hule, or keruere (*sic*)." MED. MS. CANT. "I hyll, I wrappe or lappe, *ie coure*: you must hyll you wel nowe anyghtes, the wether is colde. Hylling, a coueryng, *couverture*. Hylling of an house, *couverture, tecte*." PALS. "Paliatif, cloaking, hilling ouer, couering, hiding. *Palier*, to hill ouer," &c. COTG. Ang.-Sax. helan, *celare*. Sir John Maundevile, speaking of the Tartars, says that "the helynge of here houses, and the woves, and the dores ben alle of wode." *Voiage*, p. 298. Walsingham calls the rebel Wat "*Walterus helier, vel tyler*." *Camd. Anglica*, pp. 252, 264. In the "Objections of Freres," Wicliffe makes the observation that "Freres wollen not be apeied with food and heling," that is, clothing. The accounts of the churchwardens of Walden comprise the item "*à le klerk de Thaxstede pur byndynde, hyllynge et bosynge de tous les liveres en le vestiarye*." *Hist. of Audley End*, p. 220. In the version of Vegetius attributed to Trevisa, it is said, "loke thou ordenne þat the leves of the yates be keuered and hilled with raw hides." *Roy. MS.* 18 A. XII. f. 100. Bp. Kennett has the following notes in *Lansd. MS.* 1033: "Helings, *Stragula*, bed-cloaths, *vox in usu apud Oxonienses*. Isl. hil, *tego*, hulde, *texi*; Sax. helan. *Ejusdem originis videtur esse apud Septentrionales*, to hull into bed; the hulls of corne, *i.* the husks; a swine hull, *i.* a swine stie. *Anglis etiam mediterraneis* to hele *est tegere*. A coverlet in Derbyshire is called a bed-healing, and in some other parts absolutely a healing, and a hylling. Thatchers in Yorkshire are called helliers, and so are the coverers with slat in London, and most parts of England. In old authors the eye-brows are called helings." Compare FORHELYN, *celo*, and HATTE, hed hillynge.

² This verb occurs in most of the early writers: see R. Glouc. p. 204; Vis. P. Ploughm.

HYPE of þe legge. *Femur.*

HYPPYNGE, or haltynge.¹ *Claudicacio.*

HYRDYL. *Plecta, flecta, cratis,*
C. F.

HYRDYS, or herdys of flax, or
hempe.² *Stuppa*, C. F. et UG.
in stips, napta, CATH. et C. F.

HYRE. *Stipendium, salarium,*
manipulus, C. F.

HYRYD MAN, or servawnte. *Con-*
ductius, conductia, mercenarius,
mercenaria (*conducticius*, S. P.)

HYRYN'. *Conduco.*

HYRNE.³ *Angulus.*

HYSE, or hys. *Suus.*

14,258; Chaucer, Knight's T. 906. It is used likewise by Shakespeare. See Nares.

"Kyng Richard his ax in honde he hente." R. Coer de Lion, 4027.

"I hente, I take by vyolence, or to catche, *ie happe*: this terme is nat vtterly comen." PALS. In the version of Vegecius attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said of elephants used in war, "somme ordenned ayenst thies bestes fote menne wele hillede aboue wyth plates, havynge on her shuldres and on her helmes sharp pikes, that if þe olifaunt wolde oughte henche, or catche hem (*posset apprehendere*), the prickes shulde lette hym." B. iii. c. 24. Compare CAHCHYNGE, or hentyng; KYPPYN, or hynton; and REVYN, or by vyolence take away, or hyntyn. Ang.-Sax. hentan, *rapere*.

¹ Compare the verb OVYR HYPPYN, or ouer skypyn. Hyppyng occurs in the sense of hopping, Vis. of P. Ploughm. 11,488, and to hip has in the North a like signification; hiping stones are steppings at the passage of a shallow stream. The word seems here to be taken from the irregular movement or hopping of the halt person. Gower says of Vulcan,

"He had a courbe upon his backe,
And therto he was hippe halte." Conf. Am.

Teut. hippelen, *subsilire*. Jamieson gives hypalt, a cripple; to hypal, or hirple, to go lame. In Norfolk to himp and to limp are synonymous.

² "*Stupa*, hyrdes of hempe, or of flax. *Stupo*, to stop with hurdes." MED. MS. CANT. "*Extupo*, Anglice to do awaye hardes or tawe. *Stupa*, stub, chaf, or towe." ORTUS. Amongst the various significations of *napta*, given in the Catholicon, it is said "*napta etiam, secundum Papiam, dicitur purgamentum lini*." The word occurs in the Wicliffite version, Judges xvi. 9: "And sche criede to him, Sampson! Felisteis ben on þee, which brak þe boondis as if a man brekith a þrede of herdis (*filum de stupā*, Vulg.) wriþun wiþ spotle." Chaucer, in the Rom. of Rose, describes the dress of Fraunchise, called a suckeny, or roquette,

"That not of hempe herdes was,
So faire was none in all Arras."

In the original, "*ne fut de bourras*." In Norfolk, according to Forby, hards signify coarse flax, otherwise tow-hards, in other parts of England called hurds; and in many places a coarse kind of linen cloth is still termed harden, or hirden. The Invent. of effects of Sir John Conyers, of Sockburne, Durham, 1567, comprises "vij. harden table clothes, iv. s.—xv. pair of harden sheats, xx. s." Wills and Inv. Surtees Soc. i. 268. "Heerdes of hempe, *tillage de chamure* (? *chainvre*), *estorpes*." PALS. "Hirdes, or towe, of flaxe, or hempe, *stupa*." BARET. "*Grettes de lin*, the hards, or towe of flax." COTG. Ang.-Sax. heordas, *stupæ*.

³ "*Angulus*, a cornere, or a herne. *Pentangulus*, of fyue hirnes." MED. "An hyrne, *angulus, gonus*." CATH. ANG. The gloss on *Liber vocatus Equus*, renders "*antris*, darke hernys." Harl. MS. 1002, f. 113. Rob. Glouc. and Chaucer use this word, which has occurred previously as synonymous with HALKE. Forby gives

HYSSYÑ', as edderys (heddyr, κ. nedrys, H. nedders, P.) *Sibilo*.
 HYSSYNGE of edders, or oþer lyke. *Sibulus* (*sibilus*, S.)
 HYȚ, or towchyd. *Tactus*.
 HYTTYNGE, or towchyng. *Tactus*.
 HYVE for bees. *Alveare*, *alvearium*, C. F. *apiarium*.
 HYVYN', or put yn' hyvys. *Apio*.
 HYȚE, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde.¹ *Stacio*, C. F.
 HOBY, hawke. *Alaudarius*, *alietus*, C. F. et KYLW. (*sparrus*, P.)
 HOȚHE, or whyche (husch, S. hoche, or hutche, H. P.)² *Cista*, *archa*.
 HOODE. *Capicium* (*capucium*, P.)
 HODYD. *Capiciatus*.
 HOODYÑ'. *Capucio* (*capicio*, K.)
 HODYNGE. *Capiciatura*.
 HOGGE, swyne. *Nefrendis*, *maialis*, CATH. et C. F. *Hec omnia* UG. *in frendere* (*porcus*, P.)
 HOOKE (hoke, K. P.) *Hamus*, *uncus*.
 HOOKE to hewe wode, or schrydyng (hoke to hev wyth woode,

or schraggyng, S.) *Sirculus*, C. F. (*sarculus*, S. P.)
 HOKYD. *Hamatus*.
 HOL, as pypys, or Percyð thyngys (hole, HARL. MS. 2257, hol-low, P.)³ *Cavus*.
 HOLOW, as vessellys (hol, as vesselle or other lyke, K. hole, as vessellys, S.) *Concavus*.
 HOOL fro brekyng (hole, P.) *Integer*.
 HOOL fro sekenesse (or heyl, H. hole, P.) *Sanus*, *incolumis*, *sospes*.
 HOLDYÑ'. *Teneo*.
 HOLDYÑ', or wythe-holdyñ'. *Detineo*, *retineo*.
 HOLDYNGE. *Tenens*.
 HOLDYNGE. *Tenax*, *tencio*, *detencio*, *retinencia*, *retencio*.
 HOLE, or bore. *Foramen*.
 HOOLE, or huske (hole, S. holl, P.) *Siliqua*.
 HOOLE of pesyn', or benys, or oþer coddyd frute (hole of peson, or huske, or codde, K. cod frute, P.)⁴ *Techa*, CATH. *in fresus*.

"herne, a nook of land, projecting into another district, parish, or field." At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, there is a street called Cold-hirne street, which traverses an angular piece of ground adjoining the confluence of the Lyn and the Ouse. Ang.-Sax. *hyrn*, *angulus*.

¹ HYYE, MS. The Winch. MS. agrees here in the reading "hyy," but it is evident that hyȚe is more correct. Ang.-Sax. *hyð*, *portus*. Hithe occurs in names of sea ports, and even landing places on rivers, far from the coast. See Forby's observations on this word. Examples are not wanting at Lynn, where a lazar-house is mentioned at the spot called Setchhithe, in 1432; in the grant of Edw. VI. 1548, it is called Sechehithe, or the sedgy landing. Blomf. Norf. iv. 599. Oxburgh hithe is remote from the main; Woman hithe and Beck hithe occur near Cromer.

² HUTCHE, MS. By the alphabetical arrangement, the reading, as given from Sir T. Phillipps' MS. seems here to be correct. In the King's Coll. MS. the word is omitted. See HUTCHE, hereafter. Ang.-Sax. *hwæcca*, *arca*.

³ "Holle, *cavus*, *naturā concavus*, *arte cavatus*, *inanis*. An hollnes, *cavitas*." CATH. ANG. In Norfolk holl is still commonly used. Ang.-Sax. *hol*, *cavus*.

⁴ In the recipe for "blaunche perreye" it is directed to "sethe the pesyn in fyne leye," and then rub them with woollen cloth, and "Țe holys wyl a-way." Harl. MS.

HOOLE, or pyt yn an hylle, or
other lyke (hole, or eryth, s.)

Caverna, c. f.

HOOLE of a schyppe (holle, k. p.)

Carina, c. f.

(HOLEN, or curen of sekenes, k. s.

supra in HELEN, p. *Sano*,
curo.)

HOLYN', or boryn' (hoolen, or
make hoolys, p.)¹ *Cavo*, *per-*
foro, *terebro*.

HOLY. *Sanctus*, *sacer*.

HOLY, heuenly. *Celebris*, uG. *in celo*.

(HOLILY, p.) *Sancte*.

HOLY, halwyd place (holly hal-
wyde places, s.) *Asilum*, c. f.

HOLY HOKKE, or wylde malowe
(malwe, k. s.) *Altea*, *malviscus*.

HOLYNESSE. *Sanctitas*, *sancti-*
monia.

HOLM, place be-sydene a watur
(be-syde a water, s.)² *Hulmus*.

279, f. 25. Skinner derives the word from Ang.-Sax. *helan*, *tegere*. "Hull of a beane or pese, *escosse*. Hull or barcke of a tree, *escorce*." PALSG. "Gousse, the huske, swad, cod, hull of beanes, pease," &c. COTG. Gerarde says that *Avena nuda* is called in Norfolk and Suffolk "unhulled otes." In the Craven dialect, the hull is the skin of a potatoe, or the husk of a nut, and to hull signifies to peel off the husk of any seed: in Hampshire the husk of corn is termed the hull. "*Follicula uvarum*, the huskes, hulles, or skinnes of grapes. *Pericarpium*, *folliculus*, *siliqua*, the huske or hull, inclosing the seede." Junius' Nomencl. by Higin.

¹ "To hole, *cavare*, *perforare*, &c. *ubi* to thyrlē." CATH. ANG. "*Palare*, *cavare*, *forare*, *Anglice* to hole, or to bore." Equiv. Joh. de Garlandiâ. A.-S. *holian*, *excavare*.

² The primary meaning of the Ang.-Sax. word Holm appears to be water or ocean; it implies also a river island, or a level meadow, especially near a stream. It is recorded in the Sax. Chron. A.D. 903, that a great fight occurred between the Kentish men and the Danes "æt þam Holme," but the precise locality has not been ascertained. Holm signifies also an elevated spot, as in the instance of the Steep-holm, so called by way of distinction from the Flat-holm, islands in the mouth of the Severn. Leland, in his Comm. in Cygn. cant. (Itin. ix. 59,) would derive *Dunolmus*, Durham, from dune, a hill, and holme, which he interprets thus: "*Holme vero eminentis loci, interdum et sylvosi, et aquis circumsepti verticem, aut eminentiam exprimit*." Bp. Kennett has the following remarks: "Homes, properly holms, which signified originally river-islands, or green islands surrounded by running streams; from a resemblance whereof meadows and pasture grounds are in some places called Homes. A meadow by the late Abbey of St. Austin's, Canterbury, commonly called North-homes; and a flat pasture in Romney Marsh is yet called the Holmes, &c. An Holm, an island, Westm.; hence Holme-cultram, Holmby house, &c. Mill-holms, watery places about a mill-dam, from mill, and Sax. holm, which signifies two things, as a hill or rising ground, and a green island, or place almost enclosed with water; from whence the name of many places almost surrounded with water, as Axholm, Evesholm, corruptly Evesham, &c. The howmes, a green piece of ground near Thirske in Yorkshire, lying between the river Codbeck and the brook called Sewel." Lansd. MS. 1033. In Lincolnshire, as especially near the Trent, the name is frequent; as likewise in Norfolk, and in the vicinity of Lynn, and denotes both low pastures, and elevations of trifling magnitude, but which were perhaps insulated, before draining had been effected. Simon Earl of Huntingdon, who founded St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton, about 1084, granted "*tres dalos prati, et unum hulmum*;" and in the donation of H. de Pynkeneye to Canons' Ashby, in 1298, he bestowed "*totam pasturam illam que vocatur le Hulles, cum duobus holmis in campis Wedone et Westone*." Mon. Ang. i. 680, iii. 292.

HOLME, or holy.¹ *Ulmus, hussus*.
 HOLM, of a sonde yn the see
 (holme of sownde in þe see, K.
 holm or sond of the see, HARL.
 MS. 2274, of the sonde in the see,
 P.)² *Bitalassum, C.F. vel hulmus*.
 (HOLME, or halm, *supra, et*
infra in STOBUL.)
 HOOLNESSE fro brekyng (hol-
 nesse, K.) *Integritas*.
 HOLOWNESSE of a vesselle, or
 other lyke wythe-yn forthe

(holnes, K. of a vessell voyd
 within, H. P.) *Concavitas*.
 HOLRYSCHE, or bulrysche (hool
 ryschyn, K. holryschyne, HARL.
 MS. 2274.)³ *Papirus*.
 HOLSUM. *Saluber, salutiferus*.
 HOLSUMNESSE. *Salubritas*.
 HOLT, lytylle wode.⁴ *Lucus, vir-*
gultum, vibranum.
 HOOME, or dwelly(n)ge place.
Mancio.
 HOOMLY.⁵ *Familiaris, domesticus*.

¹ Parkinson gives holm, as a name of the holly: in the North it is called hollin. Ang.-Sax. *holen, aquifolium*. The Gloss on Gaut. de Bibelesworth renders "*hous, holyn*." "*Hussus est quedam arbor que semper tenet viriditatem, Anglice a holyn*." ORTUS. "An holyn, *hussus*; an holyn bery, *hussum*." CATH. ANG. It is said of St. Bernard, in the Golden Legend, that after he became Abbot of Clairvaux, "he often made his pottage with leues of holm." Sherwood gives "hollie, holme, or huluer tree, *houx, housson, mesplier sauvage*." In Norfolk the holly is called hulver, according to Forby. Compare HULWUR, tre, hereafter.

² "*Bitalassum, a place þer two sees rennen*." MED. In the Wicliffite version, Dedis xxvii. 41 is thus rendered: "And whan we fellen into a place of gravel gon al aboute wiþ þe see (*locum dithalassum, Vulg.*) þei hurtleden þe ship." Holm seems here to denote the peninsula, or accumulation of alluvial deposit formed at a confluence of waters. It is, however, remarkable that the name does not appear to be thus applied on the Norfolk coast, especially in the neighbourhood of Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, and where such deposits are made to a vast extent by the Ouse, and other streams that flow into the Wash.

³ This name seems to be derived from Ang.-Sax. *hol, cavus*, and *risc, juncus*; but as the *Scirpus lacustris*, Linn. commonly called bull-rush, has not a hollow but a spongy stem, the proper intention of the term is obscure.

⁴ "Holt, a wood. It is yet used for an orchard, or any place of trees, as a cherry-holt, an apple-holt, *Dunelm*. Isl. *hollte, salebræ*." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. Skinner says that holt denotes a grove, or multitude of trees planted thick together, and Tooke asserts that it is the p. part. of Ang.-Sax. *helan*, to cover, and signifies a rising ground or knoll covered with trees. The word occurs in Cant. T. Prol. line 6; Lydgate's Thebes; Launfal, &c. Among the benefactions of John Hotham, Bp. Ely, it is recorded that in 1320 he appropriated, for the distribution of alms on his anniversary, "*tenementum vocatum Lythgates, et Barkeres, cum quodam alneto vocato Lythgates holt*." Hist. Elien. Ang. Sacra, i. 643. "Holte, a lytell woode, *petit boys*." PALS.G. "*Touffe de bois, a hault, a tuft of trees growing neere a house, and serving for a marke or grace unto the seat thereof*." COEG. See Jamieson. In names of places it is of occasional occurrence, as the Holt, a wood near Havant, Hants; Knock-holt wood, near Tenterden, Kent; and in Norfolk, according to Forby, a small grove, or plantation, is called a holt, as nut-holt, osier-holt, gooseberry-holt, &c. Ang.-Sax. *holt, lucus*.

⁵ In the complaint of the Ploughman, t. Edw. III., given by Fox, under the year 1360, the following version is cited of i. Tim. v. 8: "He that forsaketh the charge of thilke that ben homelich with him (*suorum, et maxime domesticorum, Vulg.*) hath for-

(HOMLIMAN, or woman, K. *Domesticus, domestica, familiaris.*)
 HOMLY, or yn homly maner. *Domestice, familiariter.*
 HOONE, barbarys instrument.
Cos, KYLW. et DICC.
 HONY. *Mel.*
 HONY COOM (honycom, K.) *Favus.*
 HONY SOCLE. *Apiago, UG. v. in A. (locusta, s.)*

HOOPE, vesselle byyndyng (hope, K.) *Cuneus, circulus, DICC.*
 HOOPYN', or settyñ' hoopys on a vesselle. *Cuneo.*
 HOPE. *Spes.*
 HOPYN', or trustyñ', or soposyn'.
Estimo, spero, CATH. arbitror.
 HOPPE, sede for beyre (bere, K. P.)¹ *Hummulus, secundum extraneos.*

saken his fayth, and is worse than a misbeleued man:" (in the Wicliffite version, "his owne, and moost of his household men.") Here, and in Gal. v. 10, Wicl. version, the word seems to be used precisely in the sense given to it in the Promptorium; but it denotes also familiar, by acquaintance, and presuming. "Homely, famylier, through a quaynted, *famlier*. Homelynesse, *priuaulté*. Homely, saucye, to perte, *malapert*." PALSG. Horman says that "homelynesse (*fiducia*) comynge of a true harte, is a maner of vertue," where it seems to imply familiar confidence; and he uses the word also as follows: "He was homely with her, or had to do with her."

¹ It should seem that the eala, or swatan of the Anglo-Saxons, were not compounded with any bitter condiment, which was essential to the concoction of beer, a drink of Flemish or German origin, and until the XVIth cent. imported from the Continent, or brewed by foreigners only in this country. The Promptorium gives BERE, *cervisia hummulina*, as distinguished from ale, which was not hopped; Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, speaking of drinks, makes the distinction, "Ale of England, Byre of Ale-mayne;" and it appears by the Customs of London, Arnold's Chron. 87, that beer was first made in London by "byere brewars, straungers—Flemyngis, Duchemen," &c. a recipe for making single beer with malt and hops is given, p. 247. It has been asserted that the use of hops was forbidden by Hen. VI. in consequence of a petition of the Commons, mentioned by Fuller, in his Worthies, under Essex, against "the wicked weed called hops;" but no record of the prohibition has been found, and the petition does not appear on the Rolls of Parliament. In the time of Hen. VIII. some prejudice seems to have arisen regarding their use, for among the articles for the reform of sundry misuses in the royal household, 1531, is an injunction to the brewer not to put any hops or brimstone into the ale. Archæol. iii. 157. Hops, called in Dutch Hoppe, Germ. Hopffen, were introduced into England from Artois, between 10 and 15 Hen. VIII. as affirmed in Stowe's Chron. about the time of the expedition against Tournay. Bullein, in the "Bulwarke of defence," written about 1550, speaks of hops as growing in Suffolk. They are mentioned in the stat. 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 5, 1552, as cultivated in England; Stat. of Realm, iii. 135. Among the privileges conceded to the strangers from the Low Countries, who settled at Stamford, 1572, is a clause regarding the free exercise of husbandry, in which are specified hops, and all things necessary to gardens. Strype, Life of Parker, App. 115. The management of hops was quickly acquired, as appears by the instructions given by Tusser, in March's and June's husbandry, published 1557. See also the Treatise by Reyn. Scott, 1574; and Harrison's Descr. of Brit. Holinsh. i. 110. The remarks of Leonard Mascall, in his Art of Planting, under the head of "certeyne Dutch practises," p. 85, edit. 1592, are detailed, and curious; and he appears to have been conversant with the method adopted in Flanders. The stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 18, against the deterioration of hops, shows that a large quantity was still supplied in 1603 from foreign parts. See Beckman's Hist. of Inventions, iv. 325, and Cullum's Hawsted, 202.

HOPPE, sede of flax (hooppe, seed or flax, s.)¹ *Sinodulum, lincidium*, KYLW. (*lincidulum*, P.)
 HOPPYN' as fleys, or froschys, or other lyke. *Salio*.
 HOPPYN', or skyppyn', *infra* (or dawnsen, K. P.) *Salto*.
 HOPPYNGE, or skyppynge. *Sal-tacio*.
 HOPUR of a mylle, or a tramale (tramel, s.)² *Taratantara*, CATH. *farricapsium*, DICC.
 HOPUR of a seedlepe (or a seedlepe, HARL. MS. 2274.) *Satorium, saticulum*, UG. V. in *S*.
 HORCOP, bastarde.³ *Manzer*,

spurius, spuria, pelignus, peligna (*pelinus*, P.)
 HOORD, tresowre (horde, K.) *Thesaurus, herarium*.
 (HOORDHOWSE, *infra* in TRE-SOWRIE.)
 HORE, womaⁿ (hoore, H. P.) *Meretrix* (*pelix*, P.)
 HOREHOWSE, *supra* in B. BORDELLE. (*Lupanar, fornix*, P.)
 HOREL, or hallowre (hollowr, s. holour, P.)⁴ *Fornicator, licantor, leno, rivalis, mechus, fornicatrix, licantrix, mecha* (*lecator*, K. s. *leciatrix, corin-nalis*, P.)

¹ This obsolete appellation of linseed occurs in the gloss on G. de Bibelesworth.

"*Du lyn aueret le boceaus* (hoppen,) *De canbre auerez les cordeus* (ropes.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 299, b.

In the *Liber vocatus femina*, MS. Trin. Coll. Cant. this passage is given as follows.

"*Ore alez à semer v're linois*,
 Now goþ to sow 3our flex.
Qar de linois vous auez lez busceaux,
 For of flex 3e haue þy3e hoppes."

The Ortus gives "*apium est nomen herbe, ache, or hoppe*;" and in the interpretations by Master Geoffrey of Joh. de Garland. de Equiv. occur "*Corna, fructus corni, hoppe: cornus, quidam arbor, hoppe tre, ut quidam dicunt.*"

² "An hopyr, *ferricapsa, est molendini; saticulum, satum, seminarium.*" CATH. ANG. The proper distinction is here made between the hopper, or the trough wherein the grain is put in order to be ground, mentioned by Chaucer, Reve's T. 4009, so termed from the hopping movement given to it, and the seed-leep, which was also called a hopper. "Hopper of a myll, *tremye.*" PALSG. "*Seminarium, vas quo ponitur semen, an hopre.*" MED. It is in this last sense that Perkyn the Ploughman says that he will become a pilgrim,

"And hange myn hoper at myn hals
 Instede of a scryppe." Vis. of P. Ploughm. line 3917.

In Lincolnshire, according to Bp. Kennett, a little hand-basket is termed a hoppet; and in Yorkshire a hopper is "a seed lip, or basket wherein the sower puts his corn." Lansd. MS. 1033. An implement of domestic use, probably for grinding grain, is mentioned among the effects of Thos. Arkyndall, of Northallerton, 1499. "A leed and y^e stane, xij. d. A hoppyng tre, vj. d." Wills and Inv. Surt. Soc. i. 104. See TRAMALY of a mylle, CEED LEPE, and SEED LEPP.

³ Palsgrave gives "horecoppe," without any French word.

⁴ See HULLOWRE. Horell, Townl. Myst. "Hørrell, or whoremonger, *concubitor, libidinarius.*" HULOET. A debauched person was called in Fr. *hourieur*.

(HORLEGE, *supra* in DYALE, et
infra in ORLAGE.)

HORNE. *Cornu*, et in plur.
cornua sunt vires.

HORNARE, or horne make(r).¹
Cornutarius.

HORNYD. *Cornutus.*

HORN KEKE, fysche (horne stoke,
s. hornkek, or garfysse, p.)²

HORNPYPE.³ *Palpista*, KYLW.
(*psalmista*, s.)

HORONE, herbe.⁴ *Collocasia*,
marubium, *prassa.*

HORS. *Equus.*

HORSYS colere. *Eph(ipp)ium*,
COMM. *columbar.*

HORSE combe. *Strigilis*, UG. in
strideo.

HORS, gelt, or gelt horse. *Cau-*
terius, CATH.

HORSBERE.⁵ *Lectica*, UG. in *lego.*
bajulum, UG. v. in *B.* (*bas-*
terna, s.)

HORSYS harneys. *Ep(ip)hia*, C. F.
falerum, C. F.

HORSYS mane. *Juba*, CATH.

HORSKEPARE (horsman', s.)
Equarius.

¹ The art of working in horn was one in which the English were formerly much skilled. In 1464 the horners presented a petition to Parliament against strangers, who came "to understond the konnyng, and feate of mak yng of horns." Rot. Parl. iv. 567. "Horner, a maker of hornes, *cornettier*; horneresser, a woman, *cornettiere*." PALSG.

² "Hornkecke, a fysshe lyke a mackerell." PALSG. *Esox belone*, Linn. Ang.-Sax. horn, *cornu*, and ceac, *gena*. See GARFYSCHE.

³ Chaucer, in the Rom. of R. speaks of the discordant sounds of "hornepipes of Cornewaile," which, as it has been remarked in the note on the word CORMUSE, seem to have been identical with that instrument, called likewise, according to Roquefort, *muse*, in Latin *musica*. The rustic dance, to which the name of hornpipe was transferred from the instrument that served as an accompaniment, seems to be described by Jean de Meung, where he relates that Pygmalion took the "*instrumens de Cornouaille*," or "*muse*," and danced to animate his statue. Rom. de la Rose, 21,874. The horn-pipe is mentioned as a musical instrument by Spenser and B. Jonson. No explanation has been found of the word *palpista*.

⁴ The plant here intended is the white horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*, Linn. A.-S. hara-hune, *marrubium*. "Horon, a herbe. Horehounde, herbe, *langue de chien*." PALSG.

⁵ The horse-litter, or horse-bere, Ang.-Sax. bære, *feretrum*, *grabatus*, was used at an early period in England, and probably introduced from the South. See Mr. Markland's Remarks on Carriages, Archæol. xx. 445. Bede relates that Ceolfrid, Abbot of Wiremuth, pursued his journey to Rome, during which he died, A.D. 716, "*cum ad hoc per infirmitatem deveniret, ut equitare non valens feretro caballario veheretur*." W. Malmsb. relates that the corpse of Rufus was conveyed by the rustics to Winchester "*in rhedâ caballaria*," which in the Polychronicon is termed a "horse bere," and by Fabian a "horse litter." M. Westm. describes the retreat of King John from Swineshead, when, having lost his "*bigas, et quasdam clitellas*," in the Wash, and falling sick, he was thus carried to Newark, "*factâ lecticâ equestri, descendit de palfrido, et ipsam intravit*." G. de Bibelesworth, who wrote in the reign of Edw. I. says,

"*Pur eyse en litier (on hors bere) hom chiuauche.*"

"*Basterna est theca manualis vel itineris, a carre, or a chareot, or horse lytter. Lectica dicitur currus in quo defertur lectus; et proprie lectus portabilis, a charet or a horslytter.*" ORTUS. "Horse lytter, *letiere aux cheuavlæ*." PALSG. Horse litters, called by Commenius *arcerae* or *lecticæ*, carried by two horses, according to the fashion in use in Holland, are represented in the Orbis Sensualium, p. 111, ed. 1659.

HORSMAN, or he þat rydythe
(horsys, s.) *Equester*.
HORSMYNTE, herbe. *Balsamita*,
mentastrum.
HORSCHO (horsissho, K. horsis sho,
P.) *Babatum*, KYLW. *ferrus*,
C. F. (*balatum*, K. P.)
HORSYS tayle. *Penis*, CATH.
HOOS (hors, K, hoorse, P.)¹ *Rau-*
cus, UG.
(HOORSNESSE, HARL. MS. 2274.
Raucor.)
HOSE.² *Caliga* (*osa*, CATH. S.)
HOSUN, or doñ on hosun (hosyn,
or done on hosun, K.) *Caligo*.

HOSEBOND (as, K.) weddyd man
(hosbonde or husbonde, P.) *Ma-*
ritus.
HOSEBONDE (or husbonde, *infra*)
of (wise, K. P.) gouernaunce of
an howsholde. *Paterfamilias*.
HOSEARE, or he þat makythe
hosyne (hosezere, K. hosiare, s.
hoser', P.)³ *Caligarius*.
HOOSHEDE, or hoosnesse (hoshed,
K. hoorshede, or hoorsnesse, P.)
Raucitas, *raucor*.
HOOSE, or cowghe (host, or cowhe,
K. host, or cowgth, s. hoost,
HARL. MS. 2274.)⁴ *Tussis*.

¹ The reading may seem here to be questionable, but the Winch. MS. agrees in giving hoos. Chaucer writes "horse of sowne," speaking of a hunter's horn. Wachter observes that hoarse seems to lead to Ger. hreis, hreisch, formed from Lat. *raucus*, but hoos, and hoosnesse, which occurs just below, resemble more nearly the Ang.-Sax. has, *raucus*, and hasnys, *raucedo*. In the Lat. Eng. Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. is given "*raucedo*, hasnes." Horman says, "he hath a great haskenes, *gravi asthmate implicatur*." Compare HARSKE, or haske, above.

² The precise nature of the article of dress, to which the name hos was given by the Anglo-Saxons, it is not easy to define: it is rendered by Elfric "*caliga*, *ocrea*." In early illuminations their legs are frequently represented as covered by bands, as it seems, wound around them, and these perhaps were termed hose-bendas, which has been supposed to denote garters. The word hose is common to the Dutch, Danish, and Icelandic languages, and the old French *houses*, or *heuses*, seem to have been identical therewith. P. Warnefridus states that the Lombards used hose (*hosis*), and wore over them "*tubrugos birreos*," when on horseback. Gest. Longob. iv. c. 23. "*Calceo*, *i. caligas et sotulares induere*, to put on hose. *Oso*, *i. osas calciare*, to house. *Caliga*, hose; *calicula*, a lytell hose." ORTUS. "An hose, *caliga*. *Versus*: *Sunt ocree calige quos tibia portat amictus*. To hose, *calciare*, *caligare*." CATH. ANG. "Hose for ones legges, *chausses*. Hosyn and shossys, *cha(u)ssure*. Payre of hose from the kne vp, *demy chausses*. Payre of sloppe hoses, *braiettes à marinier*." PALSG. In the XVIth cent. the term hose was used to denote the entire nether garment, comprising the upper stocks, or breeches, and the nether-stocks of hosen, or stockings. The directions of Queen Eliz. by proclamation in 1565 are curiously explicit as to the prescribed properties of this article of dress. Strype's Ann. Vol. i. App. 78.

³ "An hosyrer (*sic*) *calciator*, *caligator*." CATH. ANG. "Hosyer, that maketh hosen, *chaussettier*." PALSG. Sherwood observes on the word "Hosier, *chaussetier*; *aujourd'hui* (1660) à Londres on appelle ainsi les cousturiers qui vendent les habits d'homme tous faits."

⁴ "*Tussis*, host." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "An host, *tussis*; to host, *tussire*." CATH. ANG. "*Raucedo*, hoocenesse; *raucidus*, hooce; *raucidulus*, sum dele hocce; *raucus*, hoost." MED. Forby gives hoist, a cough. Ang.-Sax. hwesta, *tussis*.

"*Yvresce fait fort home chatouner* (creopen,)

Home aroee (hoos) *fait haut huper* (zellen.)" G. de Bibelesw.

HOSTYÑ'. *Oscito*, UG. v. in *H. literá*.

HOSTYÑ', or rowhyñ', or cowghyn (rowwhyn, H. rewyn, or cowhyn, S.) *Tussio*, CATH. *tussito*, CATH.

HOOT. *Calidus*, *fervidus*.

HOOTT BATHE. *Murtetum*, CATH.

et C. F. et UG. in *mordeo*, et in (*plurali*, S.) *terme*, C. F.

(HOTYN, or hetyn, *supra*, P.)

HOTYÑ', or make beheste (hotyn or behotyn, K. P.)¹ *Promitto*.

HOTYNGE, or behotyng, or behest (behestyng, K.) *Promissio*.

HOTYNGE, or hetyng. *Calefactio*.

HOWE, or what (how3, or qwow, S.) *Quomodo*, *qualiter*.

HOWE, or hure, heed hyllynge (howue, S. P.)² *Tena*, CATH. *capedulum*, C. F. *sidaris*, C. F.

Compare COWYN or hostyn. The Craven dialect still retains the word *hoste*, hoarse-ness. See also Jamieson.

¹ HETYN', MS. "*Spondeo*, to be-hoote. *Sponsor et fidejussor*, a heetere." MED. MS. CANT. "*Promitto*, *Anglice*, to behyght. *Promissio*, a beheste. *Dispondeo*, to be-hyght, or to plyght trouth. *Nutio*, a promyse, or hyghtyng." ORTUS. "To beheste, *destinare*, *vovere*, *promittere*, &c. A beheste, *policitacio*, *promissum*, *votum*." CATH. ANG. Compare BEHOTYN, or make a beheste, above. Ang.-Sax. *hatan*, *jubere*; *behátan*, *vovere*. In the complaint of the Ploughman, given by Fox, under the year 1360, it is said, "though we preyen thee but a litle and shortlich, thou wilt thenken on vs, and graunten vs that vs nedeth, for so thou behighted vs sometime:" and again, "thou yhighest some tyme, &c. He (the Pope) behoteth men the blisse of heauen, withouten any payne, that geuen him much money." *Hote*, signifying a promise, is used by R. Brunne; it occurs in Townl. Myst. p. 46; and the verb, thou hete, het or hight, thou didst promise. By R. Glouc. and other writers to hote is used in the sense of to command, or be called.

² This term, derived from Ang.-Sax. *hufa*, *cidaris*, is used to denote head-coverings of almost every description. In the satirical song on the Consistory Courts, in the time of Edward I. Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 156, it is said,

"Furst ther sit an old cherle in a blake hure,
Of all that ther sitteth semeth best syre."

It signifies a cap of estate, as in the bequest of John Earl of Warren, Surrey, and Strathorne, 1347: "*Jeo devys à Monsr. Will. de Warenne mon filz ma hure d'argent dorré pour Strathorne, ove le cercle d'argent dorré pour ycel*." Testam. Ebor. i. 43. Margaret de Knaresburgh devises, in 1397, "*flameolam de filo, cum j. calamandro, ac houfe; pannum de lak; tenam de cerico; flameolam de crispo*," &c. Ibid. p. 221. In the Vision of P. Ploughm. 418, allusion is made to the "howves of selk," worn by serjeants-at-law; and Chaucer, in the Reve's Prol. 3909, uses the phrase "set his howve;" and speaks of "an howve above a call." Troil. B. iii. 775. In 1482, a petition was preferred to Parliament by the craft of "hurers, cappers," &c. against the injurious use of machinery, then introduced to supersede manual labour, by means of a fulling mill, whereby the quality of "huers, bonettes and cappes" was depreciated. See Rot. Parl. vi. 233; Stat. of Realm, 22 Edw. IV., where they are termed "hurez, huretz," &c. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Maulde the huue, or calle maker (*huuetier*) maynteneth her wisely: she selleth dere her calles, or huues (*huues*), she soweth them with two semes." "*Pileus*, a cappe, an hatte, an hove, or a coyfe." MED. "*Tena tenet et ornat caput mulieris, Anglice a howfe, i. extrema pars vitte, quâ dependent comæ*." ORTUS. "An howfe, *tena*." CATH. ANG. "Houe that a chylde is borne in, *taye*." PALSG. Sir T. Brown, in Vulgar Errors, B. v. c. 11, alludes to the

HOWE, or Heve, propyr name.
 (Howwe, or Huwe, HARL. MS.
 2274, How, or Hw, s. Hue, p.
 Hew, w.)¹ *Hugo*.
 HOVE, or grownd yvy (herbe, p.)²
Edera terrestris.
 HOVE of oyle, as barme, and ale
 (hove, or holy, as barme of ale,
 s.)³ *Amuria*, UG. *in mergo*.
 HOVYL, lytylle howse. *Teges*,
 CATH. *et* C. F. (*tega*, p.)
 HOVYL for swyne, or oþer beestys.
Cartabulum, C. F. (*catabulum*,
 s.)
 HOWLE, byrde. *Bubo*, CATH.
 HOWLYN̄', as beestys. *Ululo*.
 HOWLYNGE of doggys, or oþer
 beestys. *Ululatus*.

HOW LONGE. *Quamdiu, quous-
 que, usquequo*.
 HOW MANY. *Quot*.
 HOWE MEKYLLE (howe moche, p.)
Quantus.
 HOWNDE. *Canis*, CATH.
 HOWNDE FYSHE. *Canis marinus*,
 COMM.
 HOWNDE FLYE. *Cinomia*, C. F. *vel*
cinifex, COMM. *vel cinifes*, COMM.
 HOWNDYS colere (howndych co-
 lowre, s.) *Millus*, CATH.
 HOW OFTYN̄'. *Quociens*.
 HOWSE. *Domus*, CATH. *edes*.
 HOWSELYN̄' wythe the sacrament
 (as the sacrament, s.)⁴ *Com-
 munico*.
 HOWSHOLDE. *Familia*.

superstitious notions in regard to the caul, or membrane wherein the head of a new-born infant is occasionally wrapped, called the silly-how, Ang.-Sax. sælig, *beatus*, hufa, *cidaris*; Swed. seger hufwa. In Scotland it is termed the haly, or sily-how. See Brand's Popular Ant.; Ruddiman's Gloss. to G. Douglas, v. How; and Jamieson. Compare HWYR, cappe, hereafter.

¹ "Huchone, *Hugo*, *nomen proprium viri*." CATH. ANG.

² Ground-ivy, gill, or ale-hoof, *Glechoma hederacea*, Linn. was anciently esteemed both in medicine and as a condiment used in the concoction of ale. G. de Bibelesworth mentions "eyre de boys, e eyre terestre (heyhowe.);" Arund. MS. 220, f. 131. "*Edera terrestris* ys an herbe þat me clepyþ erth yuye, or heyoue;" its virtues are detailed, Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. f. 74, b. In John Arderne's Practica, Sloane MS. 56, f. 61, the use of "haihoue, *vel* halehoue, *vel* folfoyt, *vel* horshoue," in the composition of an unguent, called *Salus populi*, is set forth. Gerard calls it ale-hoof, or tun-hoof, and states that "the women of our Northern parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do tunne the herbe ale-hoof into their ale." Compare TUNHOVE, hereafter. Langham, in the Garden of Health, 1579, details the qualities of "Alehoofe, ground iuie, gilrumbith, ground or Tudnoore;" and Cotgrave gives "*patte de chat*, cats-foot, alehoofe, tune-hoofe, ground ivy, Gill creep by the ground." Skinner thought that ale-hoof was derived from all, and behofe, *utilitas*, from its numerous medicinal properties, but the derivation of the name is possibly from hof, *ungula*, in allusion to the hoof-shaped leaf. In the West, the plant colt's-foot is called horse's hoof. It is possible that the read-hofe of the Anglo-Saxon herbals is the ground ivy, to which, however, the name eorð-ifig was assigned.

³ The reading here seems to require correction; the word does not occur in the other MSS. or in the printed editions. *Amurca* is explained by Ugutio, and in the Ortus, to be "*inferior fex olei*, dregs of oyle," but *Muria* signifies the "*superior fex olei*;" and HOVE here seems to be put for such impurities as float on the surface. Compare the verb HOVYN̄ yn water, or oþer lycoure.

⁴ In the curious directions to the parish priest regarding the instructions which he

HOWSHOLDARE (howsalder, K.)

Pater familias, yconomus.

HOWSYN̄, or puttyñ yn a howse.

Domifero, CATH.

HOWSYN̄, or makyñ' howsys.

(*Domifico, CATH. S. P.*)

HOWSKEPARE. *Edituus, editua, CATH.*

HOWSLEKE, herbe, or sengrene.¹

Barba Jovis, semper viva, jubarium, C. F.

HOWESONE. *Quantocius, quamcicius.*

HOWTYN̄, or cryyñ'. *Boo, KYLW.*

HOWTYN̄, or cryeñ as shepmenn (howten, K. P. howen, J. W.)²

Celeumo, CATH.

HOWTYNGE, crye.³ *Boema, CATH.*

et KYLW. Sohewe, the hare ys fownde, *boema, lepus est inventus.*

HOWHYN' (howghyn, K. howwhyn, H.)⁴ *Subnervo (enervo, P.)*

HOVYN̄ yn watur, or oper lycoure.⁵ *Supernato.*

HOVYN̄ yñ' þe eyre, as byrdys (as

was bound to give his flock in the mother-tongue, at least four times in the year, it is said of the wine given to the laity, "Lewede men þat underfongeþ Godys body ne shul nowȝt by-leue þat þat drynke þat þey vnderfongeþ after here howsel, ys any oþer sacrament bute wyne and water for to brynge in þe oste þe betere." Burney MS. 376, p. 93. Compare Add. MS. 10,053, f. 109. "*Communico*, to make comun, or housel. *Communio*, a comunynge, or a houselynge. *Cena*, a souper or a houslynge." ORTUS. "*Oblata*, howsell." Harl. MS. 1587. "*Eukaristia*, howsyll." Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "To howsyll, *communicare*." CATH. ANG. In the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Walden, 36 Hen. VI. a charge occurs "*pro lavacione j. manutergii pro hoselynge*." Hist. of Audley End. In the Golden Legend it is said in the Life of St. John, "he said the masse, and houseled and comuned the people." Ang.-Sax. huslian, *Eucharistiam celebrare*; husel, *panis sacer*.

¹ "House leke, *iombarde*." PALSG. W. Turner says that "*Sedum magnum* is called also in Latin *sempervivum*, in English houseleke, and of som singren, but it ought better to be called aygrene." Herbal, 1562. See ORPYN, hereafter.

² HOWCYN̄, MS. See the note on HALOW, schypmannys crye.

³ HOWNTYNGE crye, MS. The alphabetical arrangement indicates an error in this reading, and all the other MSS., as likewise Pynson's edition, read Howtynge, cry; howynge, W. de Worde, ed. 1516. In the curious Treatise, entitled the Master of the Game, Vesp. B. XII. and Harl. MS. 5086, will be found a detailed account of the proper use of "so how," and all the stimulating cries used in field sports. See also the "huntynge of the haare," in Dame Julyana Bernes' Boke of Huntynge, sign. d. iij.

⁴ To hough, or hock the ham-strings, seems to be derivable from Ang.-Sax. hoh, *poples*, or possibly the etymon heawan, *secare*, may be preferred. In the Wicliffite version, Josh. xi. 6, it is written "thou shalt hoxe the horses, *subnervabis*," Vulg. A statement in Rot. Parl. vi. 38, sets forth that in a riot in Yorkshire 1472, one Rich. Williamson was "speared, and hough synued."

⁵ Minot, who wrote about 1350, speaks of the French fleet sent against the English coasts, composed of galleys, carectes, and galiotes,

"With grete nnumber of smale botes,
Al thai hoved on the flode." iii. p. 11.

In R. Wimbeldon's Sermon at Paul's Cross, 1389, given by Fox, it is said, "In a tonne of wyne the dreggis dwellen byneth, and the cliere wyne houeth aboue." Compare HOVE of oyle, and FLETYN̄. The verb to hove, in the various senses here given, appears to be derived from hof, the past tense of Ang.-Sax. hebban, *elevare*.

bryddys, or skyis, or other lyke,
 K. hovun in eyzire, as byrdys, or
 askyys, H. as birdis, or askes,
 P.)¹ *Supervolo, supervolito.*
 HOVYN' on hors, and a-bydyn'.²
Sirocino, KYLW.
 (HUCHE, K. *Cista, archa.*)
 HWYR, cappe (hvyr, K. hure, H.

huwyr, P. hurwyr, J. W.)³ *Tena*,
 C. F. *et* UG. *in teneo.*
 HWKSTARE (hukstere, K.)⁴ *Auxio-*
nator, auxionatrix, auxionarius.
 HUKSTARE of frute. *Colibista.*
 HULKE, shyppe.⁵ *Hulcus.*
 HULLOWRE, *idem quod* HOREL,
*supra.*⁶

¹ This word is evidently synonymous with hover. The reading "skyis" is questionable, but SKYE occurs hereafter in the sense of a cloud. See the earlier Wicliffite version, Deut. xxxii. 11, "As an egle forthclepyng his bryddis to flee, and on hem houynge (*super eos volitans*," Vulg.)

² This verb is used in this sense by R. Glouc. p. 218; Chaucer, Troil. B. v.; Gower, and other writers. Fabian speaks of Jack Cade, 1450, as "houynge at Blackhethe;" and states that at Bosworth, "some stode houynge a ferre of, tyl they saw to the whyche partye the victory fyll." In the description of that conflict, as given in the song of Lady Bessy, by Humphrey Brereton, Richard says,

"I myselfe will hove on the hill, I say,
 The fair battle I will see." page 44.

³ See the note on HOWE, or hure, heed hyllynge.

⁴ "*Auccionarius*, a hukstere: *Auccio*, ekyng: *Auccionor*, to merchaunt, and huk." MED. "I hucke, as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape, *Ie harcelle* and *Ie marchande*." PALS. Junius derives huckster from the Dutch Hoecker, a retailer, because he endeavours to hook, or draw in strangers; but it seems to be allied to the Ang.-Sax. eacan, *augere*, because he sells at a higher price than the first dealer. In Friar Michael's Satire on the people of Kildare, written about 1308, the huckster appears to have been a female victualler.

"Hail be 3e, hokesters, dun bi þe lake,
 Wiþ caudles and golokes and þe pottes blak,
 Tripis and kine fete and schepen heuedes." Harl. MS. 913, f. 8, b.

In the oath of the beadle of the ward, and of constables, according to the Customs of London, is the following clause: "Ye shalbe no regrater of vitale, nor none huxter of ale, nor partiner with none of theym." Arnold's Chron. 93. "Hucster, a man, *quoquetier*: Hucster, a woman, *quoquetiere*." PALS. "Howkstar that sellethe meate and drynke, *caupo*." ELYOT. "*Regrateur*, an huckster, mender, dresser, trimmer up of old things for sale. *Revendeur*, a huckster, or regrator. *Maquignon*, a hucster, broker, horse-courser." COTG.

⁵ In the version of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said that warfare by sea should be suspended after the equinox, when "grete vesselles made for the nones (for aventure of merchaundise) as carickes, dromondis, hevy hulkis, grete cogges, and shippes of toure," may venture forth; but the captain, who must lead his troops in "small and light vessels, as galeies, barges, fluynnes, and ballyngers," is dissuaded from the attempt. B. iv. c. 39. Walsingham relates that in the engagement between the Duke of Bedford and the French, 1416, "*cepit tres caricas, et unam hulkam, et quatuor balingarias*." Camd. 394. "Hulke, a shyppe, *hevrque*." PALS. "*Orque*, a hulke, a huge ship." COTG.

⁶ This term of reproach is used by Rob. Glouc. and Chaucer, W. of Bathe's Prol. 5836; and again in the Persone's Tale, as follows: "If he repreve him uncharitably of

HULWUR, tre (huluyr, κ. p.)¹
Hulmus, hulcus, aut huscus.
 HUMLOK, herbe. *Sicuta, lingua*
canis (intuba, p.)
 HUMMYNGE (hūnyngē, s.) *Reuma*
(secundum Levsay, s.)
 HUNDRYD. *Centum.*
 HUNDRYD tymes. *Cencies.*
 HUNGYR. *Fames, esuries.*
 HUNGRY. *Famelicus, esuriens.*
 HUNGRYŃ', or waxyŃ' hungryr
 (wax hungry, s.) *Esurio.*
 HUNTARE. *Venator.*
 HUNTYNGE. *Venacio, venatus.*
 HUNTŌN. *Venor.*
 HURDYCE, or hustylment (hurdyse,

H. p. hustysment, κ. vstylment,
 s.)² *Utensile (suppeller, p.)*
 HURL, or debate. *Sedicio, c. f.*
 HVRLERE, or debate maker. *Se-*
diciosus, c. f.
 HURLYŃ', or debatyŃ'.³ *Incurсор,*
c. f.
 HURLYNGE, or stryfe. *Incurcio,*
c. f. conflictus.
 HURTE, or hurtyngē. *Lesio, lesura.*
 HURT, or hurtyd. *Lesus.*
 HURTUN, or harmyŃ'. *Ledo.*
 HURT(EL)YNGE (hurtlyngē, κ.)
Collisio, contactus.
 HURTELYŃ', as too thyngys to-
 gedur (herthyn, h. hurcolyn, s.)

sinne, as, thou holour! thou dronkelowe harlot! and so forth." In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. it is said of the selection of soldiers, that "fishers, foulers, runnours, and gestours, lechours, and holours ne shulde not be chosen to knyghthode, ne not be suffred comme nyghe the strengthes,—for this maner of menne with her lustes shulle rather nasshe the hertes of warriours to lustes, thenne hardenne them to fighte." B. i. c. 7. In the Towneley Myst. the words holard and horell occur.

"Thise dysars and thise hullars,
 Thise cokkers and thise bollars,
 And alle purs cuttars,
 Bese welle war of thise men." Processus talentorum, p. 242.

"*Holier, houlleur; débauché, luxurieux.*" ROQUEF. See Ducange, *v. Holerii*.

¹ The holly is still called in Norfolk hulver, and in Suffolk hulva; it seems to be the tree which is called by Chaucer "an hulfere," in the Complaint of the Black Knight. Skinner supposes it may be so called from its holding or lasting long, Ang.-Sax. *feor, longe*, or holding fair, as being evergreen. "*Houx*, the holly, holme, or hulver tree. *Petit houx*, kneehulver, butchers broom." COTG. Holland, in his translation of Pliny, speaks of the "holly or hulver tree." B. xxiv. c. 13.

² In Coer de Lion "hurdys" are mentioned repeatedly, lines 6127, 3969; "hur-dices," K. Alis. 2785, but evidently signify barricades, palissades, or large shields termed pavises. See Ducange, *v. Hurdicium*. It may in the sense above given have been used metaphorically.

³ In a satire on the studies of the Dialecticians of the times of Edw. I. it is said,

"Whan menne horlith ham here and there,
 Nego saveth ham fram care." Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 211.

"Y was hurlid, and turned upsodoun (*impulsus eversus sum*, Vulg.) þat y schulde falle doun, and þe lord took me up." Ps. cxvii. 13, Wicl. version. John Payne writes to his master, John Paston, regarding the trouble that befell him in Cade's rebellion, 1450, "and a-none after y^t hurlyng the Byshop Rosse apechyd me to the Quene." Past. Lett. i. 62. Horman says of troublous times, "in that whorlyngē of the worlde

hurchyn togeder, P.)¹ *Impingo, collido.*
 HURRŌN', or bomboñ as bees, and other lyke (hurryn, or bumbyn as ben, K. hurren or bumbyn or been, or other like, P.) *Bombizo.*
 HUSBONDE, *idem quod* HOSEBOND, *supra* (husbond of gouernawnce, K. man of gouernaunce, P.)² *Paterfamilias.*
 (HUSBONDE, wedded man, P. *Maritus*, J. W.)
 HUSBONDYN', or wysely dyspendyn'

worldely goodys. *Dispenso, iconomico*, C. F. *vel prudenter dispensare.*
 HUSBONDYS brothere. *Lussus*, C. F.
 HUSKE of frute, or oþer lyke. *Corticillus, cullea*, UG. *in claudo, folliculus*, CATH. *et* C. F. *acinus vel acinum*, C. F.
 HUSKE, fyshe (husk, fishe, K. H. husk of fyshe, S. P.)³ *Squamus*, C. F. *squarus*, CATH.
 HUSKE of a note. *Nuci*, UG. *in noceo* (*nauci*, S.)

(*temporum novitate*) I wiste nat what to do. Hurrelynge, *murmura*." "I hurle, I make a noyse as the wynde dothe, *ie bruys*." PALSg.

¹ "Collicio, to-gidur hurtlynge. *Collisus*, to-gidur hurtled." MED. The sounds produced by the minstrels at a marriage, described in William and the Werwolf, were so varied and powerful that the hearers might think

"þat heuen hastili and erþe schuld hurtel to gader,
 So desgeli it denede that al þerþe quakede." p. 180.

This word is of frequent occurrence in the Wicliffite version. "The litil children were hurtlid togidere (*collidebantur*, Vulg.) in her wombe." Gen. xxv. 22. See also Mark ix. 17; Dedis xxvii. 41. In the Golden Legend it is said of the final Judgment, "the seuenth sygne, the stones shal smyte and hurtle togyder." It is used by Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare.

² In the version of Macer's treatise of the virtues of herbs it is said of honysuckle, "if þe beehyues be anointed with þe ius of her leeuës, þe been schalt not goo a-way; þe housbondes kepe her swarmes in tyme of yere by suche anoyntynges." Hardyng says of the taxation imposed by Rufus, which sorely oppressed the commons,

"A kyng woteth not what harmeth housbandrye,
 Housbande to pill and taxe outrageously." Chron. c. 125.

"An husband, *edituus, iconimus, incola, paterfamilias*." CATH. ANG. "This smythe is a good housbande (*mesnaigier*), for I herde hym beate with his hamer to daye afore foure of y^e clocke. Housbande, a thriuyng man, *mesnagier*. Husbandes house in the countre, or maner place, *metayrie*." PALSg. Ang.-Sax. hus-bonda, *domus magister*.

³ "*Squarus, quidam piscis; et dicitur a squamâ, quia squamis acutus sit, unde et ejus cute lignum politur*." CATH. Pennant states that the rough skin of the *Squalus squatina*, Linn. or Angel shark, was used by the ancients to polish wood and ivory, according to Pliny, ix. c. 12; and that in England the skin of the greater dog-fish, cat-fish, or bounce, *Squalus canicula*, Linn. called in French *roussete*, is applied to the same purpose. Zool. iii. pp. 87, 99. This last appears to be the species here called the huske. Palsgrave gives "husse, a fysshe, *roussete*;" and Cotgrave explains *rousset* to be "a little ruddie dog-fish." "*Squatina*, a soole fysshe with a roughe skynne, wherewith fletchers doo make theyr arrowes smoothe." ELYOT. In N. Britain the *Cyclopterus lumpus*, Linn. the lump, or sea-owl, is called hush-paddle, in Germ. see-haess, *lepus marinus*. See Jamieson. Compare Teut. hesse, *catus*.

HUSPYLYN̄', or spoylyñ' (spolyyn, H.)¹ *Spolio, dispolio.*

HUSTYLMENT (or harneys, or hurdyce, *supra.*)² *Utensile, supellex.*

HUSWYFE. *Materfamilias.*

HUSWYFERY. *Yconomia.*

HUGE, or grete. *Magnus.*

(HUTCHE, or whyche, *supra in* HOCHÉ.³ *Cista, archa.*)

IAGGE, or dagge of a garment.⁴ *Fractillus, CATH.*

IAGGYD, or daggyd. *Fractillosus.*

¹ To huspil, in the dialect of Shropshire, signifies to disorder, destroy, or knock about. See Hartshorne's Salopia. In old French *houspouillier*, or *harpailleur*, implies a thievish marauder, "*homme qui vole les gens de la campagne, vagabond.*" ROQUEF. "*S'houspiller l'un l'autre*, to tug, lug, hurry, tear one another," &c. COTG. Compare *gaspiller*, which, according to Menage, has the same origin.

² "*Suppellectilia, hustelment.*" MED. This term is used in the original MS. by the first hand, in Bodl. Libr. of the earlier Wicliffite version; "Thou shalt anoynt of it the tabernacle, &c. and the candelstik, and the hustilmentis of it (*utensilia*, Vulg.)" Exod. xxx. 28. It occurs in several documents connected with the Eastern Counties. Joanna, relict of Sir T. Hemgrave, made, about 1421, a will under constraint of her second husband, devising to him personal effects and a sum of money, "1150 marcs, with other jewel and hostelment that were mine other husbands goods and mine," as stated in her protest. Hist. of Hengrave, 93. John Hakone of Wynton makes the following devise in 1437; "I wyll that alle necessities and hustylments longyng to myn howsehold, that is to sey, to halle, chaumbyr, and kechene be disposed to the use of my wife." Norwich Wills, Harl. MS. 10, f. 267. In the Paston Letters, ii. 26, are mentioned "gonnes, crossebows, and quarells, and alle other hostelments to the maneur (of Caistor) belonging." 1469, 9 Edw. IV. In 1492 Robert Parker bequeaths to his wife all his "hostiliaments, utenselys, and jowellys, to his house pertaining." Cullum's Hawsted, 17. The word seems to be taken from the old Fr. *oustillement*, ROQUEF. "*Outillemens*, stuffe, movables, household furniture, or implements." COTG.

³ Sir John Maundevile says of the Ark of the Testimony, "that arke, or hucche, with the relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes." Voiage, p. 102. By Chaucer the word is written "wiche." Caxton, in the Boke for Travellers, says of household stuff, "these thinges set ye in your whutche (*huche*) or cheste; your jewellis in your forcier, that they be not stolen." "*Archa*, a whycche, a arke and a cofyre. *Archula*, a lytelle whycche. *Cibutum*, a mete whycche. *Cista*, a whycche." MED. "Hutche, a chest, *cofre*, *huche*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. *hwæcca*, *arca*.

⁴ *Fractillus* is explained in the Catholicon to be "*cauda vel fragmen panni fissi; cauda ornatus pendens ex inferiori parte: fractillus dicitur etiam villus in tapeto vel aliâ veste villosâ.*" Horman says, "he hath a plesure in geagged clothynge, *lascinosâ veste*;" and Palsgrave gives "I iagge or cutte a garment, *ie chicquette, ie des chicquette, ie descoupe*. I iagge nat my hosen for thrifte, but for a bragge. He is outhere a landed man, or a foole y^e cutteth his garments. Iagge, a cuttyng, *chicquette*. If I iagge my cappe, thou hast naught to do." This strange fashion, which, as it has been observed in the note on the word DAGGE, prevailed during the reign of Rich. II. was not disused even in the XVIth cent. It is particularly noticed by Hardyng, who states that it was described to him by the clerk of Richard's household.

"Cut werke was greate both in court and tounes,

Bothe in mennes hoddis, and also in their gounes." Chron. c. 193.

IAY, byrde. *Graculus, ut dicitur secundum communem scolam, sed contrarium dicit C. F. ut patet infra in ROKE, bryde; vel forte est equivocum: garrulus, C. F.*
 IAYLERE, or gayler. *Ergaster, KYLW. carcerarius.*
 IAKKE of defence, garment (iak of fence, s.)¹ *Baltheus.*

IAMYS, propyr name. *Jacobus.*
 IANGELERE. *Garrulator, garrulus, CATH. garrula, dicax, C. F. loquax.*
 IANGELERE, fulle of wordys. *Semiverbius, UG. in sereno.*
 IANGELYN̄', or iaveryn̄' (iaberyn, P.)² *Ga(r)rulo, blatero, C. F. garrio, CATH. relatro, UG.*

¹ A full account of the defensive armour called a jack is given by Sir S. Meyrick, in his observations on ancient military garments worn in England, Archæol. xix. 224. Mention of it occurs as early as 1375, in the will of Thos. de Hemenhale, who devises "*unum iakke de rubio worstede.*" Transcripts from Norwich Registers, Harl. MS. 10. Walsingham relates that Wat Tyler's mob, in the sack of John of Gaunt's palace at the Savoy, 1381, found "*vestimentum preciosissimum ipsius, quale Iacke vocamus.*" Camd. p. 249. It is mentioned in the will of Henry Snayth, clericus, 1380: "*Lego duas loricas ferreas, duas bacinetts cum ventall', et duas iakkys coopertas cum fust';*" and in 1391, Margery, widow of Sir Will. de Aldeburgh, bequeaths to her son "*unum duplum cum loricâ interius opertum cum rubeo correo capræ. Item, unum iak defencionis opertum nigro velveto.*" Test. Ebor. i. 113, 150. Sir S. Meyrick questions the authority of Nicot's definition that the jack was an habiliment stuffed with cotton; in the Catholicon Ang. however, written 1483, is given "*a iakke, bombicinium.*" Towards the close of the XVth cent, a less cumbersome defence of a similar nature, termed a jacket, was more in use. Palsgrave gives "*iacke, harnesse, iacq, iacque: iacket, seion: iacket without sleues, hocqueton: iacket that hath but four quarters, iacquette.*" Caxton says in the Boke for Travellers, "*Donaas the doublet maker hath performed my doublet and my iaquet, mon pourpainte et mon paltocque.*" In the accounts of the Lestrangle family, 1532, are the following entries: "*Item, paid for ij. pownd of twyn for the iacks. Item, paid for iij. elnes of canvas for y^r iack. Item, paid to the taylour for the wurkemanshippe of iij. iacks, ix.s. iv.d. Item, paid for twyn for 3our iacks. Item, paid to Matthew Smith (or the smith) for making of plates for the iackes, iv.s. ij. d.*" The kind of jack to which this last entry relates is described in Lily's Euph. Eng. where it is said that the armour of the English consists of "*corslets, Almaine rivets, shirts of male, iackes quilted, and covered over with leather, fustian, or canvas, over thick plates of yron that are sowed to y^e same.*" It seems to have been identical with the brigandine. The jack may even have been occasionally formed with mail; in Edw. III. i. 2, Capell's Prolus. are mentioned "*jacks of gymold mail.*" Thus Florio explains "*Giacco, a iacke of maile, made like a corslet, a iacket or shirt of maile. Giachetta, a iacket or shirt of maile:*" and Cotgrave gives "*Iaque, a iacke or coat of mail, and thence a iacke for the body of an Irish greyhound, &c. made commonly of a wild boares tanned skinn, and put on him when he is to coap with that violent beast.*" The sense in which *baltheus* is used in the Promptorium is singular; it signifies commonly a girdle, but here COTE ARMURE, DOBBELET, and PALTOK, military garments, are rendered by the term *baltheus*.

² "*Dapax, yanglynge, or spekyng of mete.*" MED. "*To iangylle, ubi to chater. Iangyller, fictilis, poliloquus, &c. ubi chaterynge.*" CATH. ANG. "*I iangyll, ie babille, ie cacquette: she iangleth lyke a iaye.*" PALSG. To jangle occurs in the sense of chattering in the Vis. of Piers Ploughm.; Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale, 5194; Gower, &c. "*Iangler, to jangle, prattle, tattle saucily, or scurvily.*" COTG.

IANGELYN̄', or iaveryn̄' a-zen, þat
ys clepyd clenchyng a-zen
(clensyng a-zen, s.)¹ *Oggarrio*,
CATH.

IANGELYN', and talkyn̄'. *Con-
fabulor, fabulor, colloquor*.

IANGELYNGE. *Garrulacio*.

IANGELYNGE, or talkynge. *Con-
fabulacio, collocucio*.

IAPE.² *Nuga, frivolum, scur(r)ili-
tas*.

IAPER. *Nugax, nugaculus*, CATH.
nugigerulus, CATH. *gerro*, UG.
in gero.

IAPYN' (or tryfloñ, *infra*.) *Trupho*,
illudo, C. F. *ludifico* (*deludo*, P.)

IARDYNE almaunde.³ *Amigdalum
jardinum, amigdalum* (*jarda-
num amigdalum*, s.)

IASPE, stone. *Iaspis*.

IAVEL.⁴ *Joppus, gerro*, UG. *in
gero, joppa*.

¹ "*Oggarrio, i. contra garrire.*" CATH. v. *Garrio*. Compare CLENCHYN azen, or chaueryn azen for prowde herte.

² Compare GAWDE, or iape, above. "*Nugor, i. nugas facere, trufare, vel nugas frequenter dicere*, to tryfle, or iape, or lye. *Nugax, i. vanus, fatuus, &c.* a iaper or fole. *Nugacitas, iaperye.*" ORTUS. "To iape, *nugari*; iapande, *nugans, nugaculus*. Iapanly, *nugaciter.*" CATH. ANG. "I iape, I tryfle, *ie truffe, ie truffe, ie me bourde*. I dyd but iape with hym, and he toke it in good earnest. Iape, a trifyll, *truffe.*" PALSgrave. "*Il n'est pas gas*, it is no iape." Harl. MS. 219. It is said of St. Nicholas in the Golden Legend, that "in his yonge age he eschewed y^e playes and iapes of other yonge chyl-dren." Fabyan relates that William Rufus was warned of his approaching end, "but he set all at nought, and made of it a scoffe, or a iape." Horman says, "he bete me cursedly with a rod, as it had ben in iape, *velut per ludum*. Leue thy iapys, *mitte nugas*. At the begynnynge I hadde wente thou haddeste iapyde, *putavi te joco fecisse.*" Junius has detailed the use of this word, especially by Chaucer, and seeks a derivation by comparison with Isl. *geip, jactatio*. Skinner derives it from Fr. *gaber*. It appears, moreover, from Speght's Glossary, appended to Chaucer, that, having become of ambiguous import, the word was scarcely admitted in polite parlance; and this is confirmed by Palsgrave, who gives the verb "I iape a wenche, *ie fout*, and *ie bistocque*. It is better to iape a wenche than to do worse."

³ Gerarde speaks of "a large sweet almond, vulgarly termed a Jordan almond."

⁴ Javel or jével is a term of contempt, which signifies, according to Bp. Kennett, "a rascal or base fellow."

"Lat be, quoth Jock, and call'd him jével,
And by the tail him tugged." Christ Kirk, st. 7.

Fortē a Sax. ge-full, *immundus, profanus, reus, putidus*; or ge-fyll. The Lieut. of the Tower, advising Sir Thos. More to put on worse cloaths at his execution, gave this reason, because he that is to have them is but a Javel: to which Sir Thomas replied, Shall I count him a Javel, who is to doe me so great a benefit? Lansd. MS. 1033. In Roper's Life of More the term employed is "raskall." Skelton uses the word javell frequently: it is one of the opprobrious epithets that are put into the mouth of Wolsey, in "Why come ye not to Court?" and occurs in a passage cited by Hearne, and attributed to Skelton, Glossary to Langt. Chron. v. Wroken.

"These be as knappishe knackes,
As ever man made,
For javells and for jacks,
A jym jam for a jade."

Nares

IAWNDYCE, sekenesse. *Hicteria*
(*hictericia*, K. P. *ettericia*, S.)

ICE. *Glacies*.

ICHE, or ylke. *Quilibet*.

ICHYÑ', or ykyñ', or 3ykyñ'
(yekyn, K. zichyn, S. ekyn,
H. P.) *Prurio*.

IDYL. *Ociosus*.

IDELNESSE. *Ociositas*, *ocium*.

IDYL SPEKARE. *Vanidicus*,
vaniloquus, CATH. (*garrilo-*
quus, K.)

IDYOTE, nether fowle ne ryghte
wyce (idyote, halfe innocent,
H. P. idyothē, nodyr foole,
noþer wyse, S.) *Idiota*.

IDDYR, or vddyr of a beeste
(iddyr, pappe, K. P.) *Uber*.

IESSYS, to bynde hawkys wythe
(ieshys, to bryng wyth hawkys,
S.)¹ *Jactacula*, plur. KYLW. et
COMM. (*jactula*, P. *jacula*, W.)

IETTYÑ'.² *Verno*, C. F. et alia
supra in G. GETTYÑ'.

Nares quotes Spenser, and other writers, by whom the word is used, and thinks it may be derived from Fr. *javelle*, a brush-wood faggot; a name that might be applied to such fellows as Shakespeare calls "rash bavin wits." Holland, in his version of Pliny, speaks of the "javel," stalks, or stems of line or flax. B. xix. c. 1. See further observations in Jamieson. Compare IOPPE, or folte, *Joppus*, and IAPER, *Gerro*.

¹ Jesses or gesses, used in falconry, are thus defined by Nicot: "*Gects (gets, or giez) sont deux petites courroies courtes de peau de chien, une en chaque jambe du faulcon près la serre; au dessus desquels sont les sonnettes tenans à une autre petite courroye à part.*" Latham says that "Jesses are those short straps of leather which are fastened to the hawks legges, and so to the Lease by Varvels, Anlets, or such like." The origin of the term is evident, as signified by the Emperor Fred. II. in his treatise *de arte Venandi*, ii. c. 38; namely, "*ob hoc jacti dicuntur, quod cum eis jaciuntur falcones, et emittuntur ad prædam.*" They are also called *Getti*. See Ducange and Menage. In "Dame Julyans Bernes Processe of hawkyng" it is stated that "Hawkys have abowte theyr leggys gesses made of leddy moost comynly, some of sylke, whyche scholde be noo lenger but that the knottys of theym sholde appere in myddys of the left honde, bytwene the longe fyngre, and the leche fyngre; by cause the Lewnes sholde be fastenyd to theym wyth a payre of Tyrettys," &c. St. Alban's Book, sign. b. iij.

² This word does not appear to be retained in the East Anglian dialect. Tusser uses it both in the sense of strutting about ostentatiously, and of actively busying oneself, or bustling to and fro. In the interesting account of his own life, he says that his desire was ease and contentment, and to live uprightly,

"More than to ride with pomp and pride,
Or for to jet in others debt." Stanza 38.

In his Epistle to the Lady Paget, prefixed to his Book of Huswifery, among the qualities of a good housewife, he says that she "should jetty from morning to night." Palsgrave gives the following illustrations of the use of this word: "I iette, I make a countenance with my legges, *ie me iamboye*. I wotte nat what his herte is, but he ietteth horriblye in his pace. I iette w^t facyon and countenance to set forthe myselfe, *ie braggue*. I get, I use a proude countenance and pace in my goyng. Se I praye the howe this countrefayte gentilman getteth, *comment ce gentyllastre braggue en se promenant*. I go a iettyng or a ryottyng, *ie raude*. Dothe thy father fynde the in the universyte to go a iettyng a nyghtes? *te baille ton père exhibition à l'université pour aller rauder?*" Cotgrave gives "*Batre les rues*, to iet, reuell, or swagger vp and down the streets in the night. *Iamboyer*, to iet, or wantonly to go in and out with the legs. *Fringuer*, to iet or brave it, to be fine, spruce, trimme, to wantonise it," &c. Anchoran,

IKYL (iekyll, w.)¹ *Stiria*, UG. in *stuprum*, CATH. et C. F.

ICCHE, or ziche (ikche, or zykeche, s.) *Pruritus*.

(IKYN, *supra* in YCHYN, H. echyn, P.)

ILDE, be-twene too freshe waters (iyld, s.)² *Amnis*.

ILDE, londe in the see (ylde, K. ile, w.) *Insula*.

(ILKE, or eche, *supra* in ICHE, P.)

IMAGE. *Imago, statua*.

IMAGE on a grave, in mynde made

of þe dede (in meend of þe ded man, s.) *Colossus*, C. F. et CATH.

IMAGYN'. *Imaginor*.

IMNE (impne, H.imme, P.) *Impnus*.

IMNERE. *Imnarium*.

IMPARE, or graffere (gryffar, K. P.) *Insertor, surculator*.

IMPE, or graffe (gryf, K.) *Surculus, novella*, CATH. *novellus*, CATH.

IMPYD (or graffed, P.) *Insertus*.

IMPYN', or graffyñ' (gryffyn, K.)³ *Insero*.

in the Gate of Tongues, p. 178, says that "one made to avoide his countrey wandereth abroad, and gaddeth and ietteth up and downe, *vagatur*." Ed. 1633. "To jet up and down, *vagor, spatior, tolutatim incedere*. To jet like a lord, *incedo*. To jet to and fro, *volito*. A jetter, *gradarius*." GOULDM. Compare GETTYÑ and GETTARE.

¹ The Gloss on Gaut. de Bibelesworth renders "*esclarcyl, en ychele*." Arund. MS. 220, f. 300, b. In Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 732, occurs the word "iisse-ikkles:" and by Chaucer it is written "iseickle." "*Stiria est gutta fluens, vel cadens congelata*, a nykle." MED. MS. CANT. "*Stiria est gutta frigore concreta pendens guttatimque stillans*, a yokle." ORTUS. "*Stirium, hysehykylle*." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "An i3okelle, *stirium*." CATH. ANG. Grose gives iccles as a word used in the North; and it is given in the Craven Dialect, as likewise ice-shackles; see also Brockett, *v. Ice-shoggle*, and Jamieson, *v. Isechokill*. Ang.-Sax. ises-gicel, *glacialis stiria*. Compare THOWE of snowe, or yelys, or yce, hereafter.

² An island in the Severn, about 4 miles N. of Worcester, called by Flor. Wigorn. "Beverge," and at the present time Bevere, served as a retreat to the people of that city when it was burned by Hardicanute, A.D. 1041, on their resisting the payment of tribute. See the Sax. Chron. Langtoft gives a relation of these circumstances.

"But þo þat fled wiþ þer godes to þe ilde of Seuerne,
And þat wer in þe ilde duelled þer for drede,
Untill þe Kyng turned, and his wrath ouer 3ede." R. Brunne, p. 56.

In another passage, p. 151, he relates that Richard Cœur de Lion took possession of two islands in the Mediterranean, one "that ilde hight Labamare," which is described as situated in the straits of Messina; and another "ilde" called "Griffonie," meaning, perhaps, Sicily. In Kyng Alisaunder the word "ydle," as printed by Weber, seems to be the same word, varying by local pronunciation.

"Euerych ydle, euerych contrey,
He hath y-soughth, par ma fey;
An ydle he passeth y-hote Perfiens." 5908.

³ The verb to imp, Ang.-Sax. impan, *inserere*, and the substantive imp, a graft. scion, or young shoot, occur in the Vis. of P. Ploughm. 2746; and are used by Chaucer.

"Of what kynd of ympe in gardein or in frith
Ymped is, in stocke fro whence it came,
It sauourith euer, and is nothyng to blame." Hardyng's Chron. c. 98.

IMPYNGE (or graffinge, P.) <i>In-</i>	K. inne, P.) <i>Hospicium, diver-</i>
<i>sertura.</i>	<i>sorium, C. F.</i>
IN, of herboroghe (or herborwe,	INAMELYD. ¹ <i>Inamelatus.</i>

See also Seuyn Sages, 574. "*Insicio, impynge.*" MED. "An impe, *ubi a grafte.*" CATH. ANG. "Ympe, or graffe, *insita, inscita.*" Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "Impe, a yongc springe. Impe or grasse, *pasturage.*" PALS. "Empeau, an impe to graffe." COTG. Among the disbursements of Thos. Lucas, Sol. Gen. to Hen. VII. when Little Saxham Hall was erected, 1507, is a payment "for setting stokkes for grafes, impes of cherys, damsayns, and filberdes." Rokewode's Hund. of Thingoe, 145. See Nares.

¹ The application of enamel to every description of ornamental work in metal was much used in England from the Anglo-Saxon times, until the XVIth cent. The number of existing specimens is, indeed, small; owing, probably, to the precious metals having been most frequently employed for enamelled works, which have been melted down to form ornaments suited to the successive changes of fashion; but ancient wills and inventories, especially the lists of crown jewels printed in the Kalendars of the Exchequer Treasury, afford abundant evidence of the profusion of enamelled plate and jewellery in England. There may be but insufficient evidence to show that the earliest works of this kind, such as fibulæ, and minor personal ornaments, were executed by British artificers; but the character of ornament which is presented by them, the mention that is made in early records of the skill of our countrymen, and the distinctive term of *Opus Anglicanum*, to designate their ornamental works in metal, give to such a supposition a high degree of probability. A specimen of interest preserved in the Brit. Mus. appears by the legend to have been the ring of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, from 836 to 858, father of Alfred. See Archæol. vii. pl. xxx. It is of gold, and appears to be properly an enamelled work, the field, according to the ordinary process of the earlier period, being chiselled out to receive a vitrified metallic compound of a dark blue colour, which was fixed by fusion in the cavities formed by the tool, and set off the design produced by those parts of the metal that had been left in relief. Another mode of workmanship, in some degree analogous, appears in the jewel at the Ashmolean Museum, attributed to Alfred; a specimen recently discovered in London, Archæol. xxix. pl. x. and a few other instances. In these a semi-transparent substance, which appears to be rather a vitreous paste than a true enamel, fills the spaces in the field of the design, the outline being formed, not by chiselling the solid metal, but by means of thin fillets of gold, attached to the surface of the plate, and serving to detach the variously coloured portions of the design. At a later period the pre-eminent skill of the enamellers of Limoges caused their work to be highly esteemed in other countries. It appears that the tomb of Walter de Merton, Bp. Rochester, 1274, was made by Magister Johannes de Limogiâ, who came to England for the purpose. See the Executor's Accounts, Thorpe's Cust. Roff. 193. At the Reformation this memorial was destroyed; but the enamelled effigy in Westminster Abbey, representing Will. de Valence, who died 1296, if not the work of John of Limoges, affords an interesting specimen of the art practised at that place. The prevailing use of ornaments of this nature appears also from the Constit. of Will. de Bleys, 1229, and Walt. de Cantilupe, 1240, Bishops of Worcester, prescribing, among the sacred ornaments to be provided by the parishioners, "*ij. pyxides, una argentea, vel eburnea, vel de opere Lemovitico, in quâ hostiæ reserventur.*" Wilk. Conc. i. 623, 666. Several of these exist; but the most curious enamelled ornaments of this period, as connected with England, are the small shrines called *cofri Lemovicenses*, on which is represented the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. One of these is in the possession of the Ant. Soc. and another at Hereford Cathedral. Enamel was likewise made available for the decoration of sepulchral

INAMELYNGE. *Inamelatura.*
 INBROWDYD (inbrowdred, J. W.)
Intextus.
 INBROWDYD clothe (inbrowdred,
 P.)¹ *Frigia*, CATH. *et* C. F.
 INCHE. *Digitus, pollicium*, KYLW.
 (*pollex*, P.)
 INCRES. *Incrementum, excre-*
mentum, CATH. *excrec(ens)ia*
 (*augmentum*, P.)
 INCRESYN̄', or moryn̄'. *Augeo,*
adaugeo, augmento.
 INCRESE, or grow or wax more.
Accresco, CATH. *excreasco.*
 INDAWNGERYD. *Indomigeratus.*
 INDENTYD. *Indentatus.*
 INDENTYNGE. *Indentacio.*
 INDENTURE. *Indentura, ciro-*
graphus, UG. *in grama.*
 INDYFFERENT, neyther fulle of þe
 to partye, neþer of tothere (neþer
 of þe to party, ne of þe toþer, K.)
Indifferens.
 INDYTE letterys, as clerkely speke
 (or clerkly spech, S.) *Dicto.*
 INDY TYD, as clerkly speche (in-
 d yted or endited of clerkly speche,
 P.) *Dictatus.*
 INDYTYD be lawe, for trespase.
Indictatus.

(INDITYN for trespas, K. indyte, P.
Indicto.)
 INDYTYNGE of clerkly speche
 (as clerklyspeche, P.) *Dictamen.*
 INDYTYNGE, or indytament for
 trespas. *Indictacio.*
 INDWYN̄, and yeve warysone. *Doto.*
 INDWYNGE. *Dotacio.*
 (INGYNE, *supra in* ENGYNE.)
 INHERYTE, or receyve in herytage
 (inerytyn, or receyuyn to eri-
 tage, K.) *Heredito.*
 INFECTYN̄, or brynge to sekenesse,
 as menne take wythe pestylence,
 or as leprys done hele meune be
 brethe, or other towchyng (as
 lepers doþ hole men, S.) *Inficio.*
 INFORMYN̄, or techyn̄'. *Informo,*
instruo; et alia sunt infra, in
 KENNYN̄.
 (INGROTON wythe mete or drynke,
supra in GROTON̄.)
 INIÖYNOÑ, or put to, and chargyn̄'
 to be done (puttyn to a charge
 to be downe, S. inioynen, P.)
Injungo, impono.
 INYOYNYD (inionyyd, K. inioyned,
 P.) *Injunctus.*
 INKE. *Encaustum*, C. F. *vel in-*
caustum, CATH. *atramentum.*

brasses, to a much greater extent, probably, than might be supposed from the few examples that have been preserved. In the XVth cent. the older process of chiselling out the design was abandoned, and a mode of enamelling, wholly superficial, came into general use; it appears to have been first adopted in Italy, but was practised for more than a century, in the greatest perfection, at Limoges. Chaucer speaks of "fine ena-
 maile" and gold "amiled." Rom. of Rose. Spenser uses the word "aumaild," and in some documents the word is written "anelyd." Compare ANELYN, or enelyn me-
 talle, above. Horman says that "goldsmithes use annuelynge, and gravyng, *utuntur*
toreutice:" and Palsgrave gives the verb "I ammel, as a goldesmyth dothe his worke.
 Your broche is very well amelled, *vostre devise est fort bien esmaillée.* I enamell, *ib.*"
 See Wharton's Eng. Poetry; Ducange, *v. Esmailator, Limogia, Smaltum, &c.*

¹ IMBROWDYD, MS. "*Frigia dicitur quedam vestis que alio nomine dicitur acu-
 picta.*" CATH.

INKEHORNE. *Attramentarium*,
C. F. *incaustorium*.
INMEUABLE. *Immobilis*.
(INNIOLE, threde to sow wythe
schone or botys, *infra* in LY-
NYOLF. *Indula, licinium*.)
INNOCENT. *Innocens*.
(INOYNTED. *Inunctus*, P.)
INPOYSYON̄, or poysnȳn (poysyn,
K. S. inpoysen or poysen, P.) *In-*
toxico.
INPRENTYD (imprentid, or im-
pressyd, K.) *Impressus*.
INPRENTȲN (imprentyn, K. S.) *In-*
primo.
INPRENTYNGE. *Inpressio*.
(INQVERYD, *infra* in WEL TETCHYD.
Morosus, bene morigeratus.)
INSESUN, or seson̄, or worldely
goodys (insesyn in werdligodys, K.
or sesun some, & C. P.) *Insesino*.
INSYGHY (insythe, K.) *Inspexio*,
circumspeccio.
(INSNARLYD, *infra* in INTRYKYD.)
INSPYRACYONE. *Inspiracio*.
INSTORON̄' (wythe nedefulle
thyngys, or astoryn, *supra*.)
Instauro.

INSTRUMENT, or toole. *Instru-*
mentum.
INSURYN̄', or make suere (svyrte,
K.)¹ *Assecuro*.
INTENCYONE, or mevyng (sic, S.
intent or menyng, K. P.) *In-*
tencio.
INTERDYTE. *Interdictus*.
INTERDITE, or interdytement (in-
terdyten, S.) *Interdictum*.
INTERDYTYN̄'. *Interdico*.
INTERLARDE, of fet flesche (inter-
layed of fat flesshe, P.) *Abdomen*,
KYLW. CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in hostio*.
INTERLOGE of a pley.² *Prelu-*
dium, interludium, CATH.
INTERPRETOWRE, or expownere.
Interpres.
INTYCYN̄, or steryn̄ to doon a dede
(or tycyn, & C. S.) *Incito, instigo*.
INTRAYLE, or yssu of a dede
beeste (intrelise, K. intralyze, H.
intralyce, P.) *Intesti(n)um; et*
alia infra in ISSU.
INTRYKYD, or insnarlyd. *Intri-*
catus, illaqueatus.
INTRYKYN̄', or snarlyn̄'.³ *Intrico*,
illaqueo.

¹ Chaucer uses the word to ensure in the sense of affirming by word of mouth ; it had also that of betrothing, or promising in marriage. "I ensure, I trouthe plyght, as man and a woman togyther, *ie* fiance. I herde saye they were maryed, or euer I knewe they were ensured togyther. I insuer by maryage, *id*. Howe, saye you be they maryed so sone, I wyste nat that they were insured yet. I insuer, *ie* promayts, *ie* assure." PALS. G. In Henry VIIIth's Primer, 1545, in the lesson at matins, the following verse occurs : "The aungell Gabriel was sent from God into a cytie of Galile named Nazareth, to a virgyn which was ensured to a man whose name was Joseph." Luke i. 27.

² On the subject of interludes much information has been brought together by Mr. Payne Collier, in his Hist. of Dramatic Poetry. In the XVth cent. they were much in fashion, and a special clause of exception is made in the Stat. of Apparel, 3 Edw. IV. 1463, in favor of "*ministrelles, et jouers en lour entreludes*." It was only in 1542 that it was enjoined that no plays or interludes should be acted in the churches. "*Interlude, moralité*." PALS. G.

³ Chaucer speaks of one "that love most entriketh," (Assemblie of Foules) and the word is likewise used by Gower, Conf. Am. IV. It is evidently taken from the French

INTRYKYNGE. *Illaqueacio, intricacio.*

INVEYNE, or vayne. *Vanus, invanus.*

INVEYNLY, or wythe owte profytte (inveyn, or wit owtyn profyzt, k. profyth, s.) *Vane, invanum, inutiliter.*

INVENMYN̄. *Veneno, CATH.*

INVYE, or envye. *Invidia, invidencia, C. F.*

INVYOUSE. *Invidus, C. F.*

INVYSYBLE. *Invisibilis.*

(IOBBYN wythe the bylle, *supra* in BYLLYN'.)¹

IOGLYN' (iogelyn, k. p.) *Prestigior, CATH. UG. et C. F.*

IOGULOWRE (iogulour, k. iogelowre, p.)² *Mimus, CATH. et*

UG. prestigiator, CATH. et UG.

in magi, et C. F. histrio, CATH.

IOGULRYE, or iogulment (iogul-

“*Intriquer*, to intricate, insnare, involve, intangle.” COTG. “I entryke, I hynder or lette. He that is entryked (*empesché*) with worldly busynesse is nat mete to be a studyent.” PALSg. See Ducange, v. *Intricare*. Ital. “*intricare*, to intricate, to intangle, to inwrap, to garboile.” FLORIO. See SNARYN̄, or snarlyñ.

¹ To job signifies in the East Anglian dialect to peck with the beak, or with a mattock; and is used in the former sense by Lestranger and Tusser, who directs boughs to be stuck among runcival pease, upon which they may climb (February's husbandry.)

“So doing, more tender and greater they wex,
If peacock and turkey leave jobbing their bex.”

Holland, in his version of Pliny, B. x. c. 18, says that birds that “job and pecke holes in trees,” are of the race of spights, martins, or wood-peckers; and speaks of “wood-pecks, or jobbers,” c. 29. “*Becquer*, to pecke or bob with the beake. *Becquade*, a pecke, job, or bob with a beake. *Hocher*, to shake, jog, job, nod.” COTG. “*Sitta*, a bird called a nutjobber.” GOULDM. Willughby, in his Ornithology, describes the nut-hatch, or nut-jobber, *Picus cinereus*. Ash gives to job, in the sense of striking suddenly with a sharp instrument, as the word is used in Shropshire. See Hartshorne's Salopia.

² In Domesday mention occurs of the *joculator* and the *joculatrix regis*, T. i. f. 38, b. and 162: Ang.-Sax. *geogelere, prestigiator*. The juggler and the minstrel are, as Wharton observes, frequently confounded together. Music formed a part of the entertainments provided by both, and it was not, perhaps, until the XIVth cent. that the two denominations were properly distinguished. The juggler was called also TREGET-TOWRE, a term which occurs in the Promptorium. His performances were very varied, comprising sleight of hand, tricks of all kinds, tumbling, and buffoonery. Strutt has collected much information on this subject in his Sports, B. iii. c. iv. Chaucer, in the third Book of Fame, seems to distinguish the jugglers from the minstrels and musicians, and speaks of them as playing with magicians, “tragetours, and Phetonisses, charme-resses,” &c.; but in the Rom. of the Rose he mentions minstrels and jugglers, as if their performances were similar. He repeatedly alludes to the wonderful tricks which were exhibited by them. “*Balatro*, a yogelowre. *Pantomimus*, a iogeloure. *Parasitaster, id.*” MED. “To iugille, *joculari*. A iuguler, *gesticulator*, &c. *ubi a harlott*. A iugulynge, *gesticulacio, jocamen*.” CATH. ANG. Horman says, “The iugler carieth clenly under his gublettis, *prestigiator scite visum ludificat cum acceptabilis*. A iugler with his troget castis (*vaframentis*) deceueth mens syght.” “Iogelour, *batellevr*. Iogelyng caste, *passe, passe*. I iogyll, *ie ioue de pas pas*. Mathewe iogyled y^e cleanest of any man in our dayes. I iuggyll, &c. *ie iougle*.” PALSg. In the Northumberland Household Book, 1511, a reward of 6s. 8d. is appointed “to the Kyngs iugler, if he haue wone.” See Essay on ancient Minstrels, Percy's Reliques, i. xcii.

rye, K.) *Prestigium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in magi, pancracium*, UG. *et* CATH. *mimilogium*, UG. *in mimus*.

IOYE. *Gaudium, gloria*.

IOYE, and gladnesse yn chere.

Leticia, jocunditas, exultacio.

IOYE yn herte. *Jubilus, jubilacio*.

IOY, or pley þat begynnythe wythe sorow, and endythe wythe gladnes (ioye or myrthe þat begynnyt wit sorw, &c. K.)¹ *Comedia*, CATH.

IOY, or pley þat begynnythe wythe gladnesse, and endythe wythe sorow (and grevowsnesse, s. ioye or myrthe þat begynnyt wit gladnes, &c. K.) *Tragedia*, CATH.

IOYÑ, or make ioy (ioyin, K. s. ioyen, P.) *Gaudeo, jocundor, letor, exulto*.

IOYNYÑ, or ionyōn. *Jungo, compagino, pango, conjungo*.

IOYNTE. *Junctura*.

IOYNTE, or knytty(n)ge to-gedur, what so they be (knyttynge to-gedur of what thyng so it be, K. cutting togeder, P. puttynge, W.) *Compago, compages*.

IOYNTE, or hole of the knokylle bone (cleped the whirlebone, K. P.) *Ancha*, C. F. *et hic dicitur* whyrlebone.

IOŁ, or heed (iolle, K. s. P.)² *Caput*.

IOŁY. *Vernus, lascivus*, C. F. *redimitus, gaudiosus*.

IOŁYTE. *Vernancia*, C. F. *lascivia*, C. F. *gaudiositas*.

IOÑ, propyr name (Ione, s. Iohn, P.)³ *Johannes*.

(IONE, proper name, H. P. *Johanna*.)

IONYOWRE (ioynour, P.) *Compaginator, pactor, archarius, arcularius*, BRIT. *et* UG. *in arceo*.

¹ See PLEY, hereafter.

² “*Brancus*, a gole or a chawle.” Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002. Skinner gives “Jowl, *caput, parum deflexo sensu ab A.S. ceole, fauces, hoc a Lat. gula; hinc a jowl of ling nobis appellatur non tantum caput sed etiam œsophagus*.” The term is applied likewise to the heads of other kinds of fish, as the sturgeon. “Iolle of a fysshe, *teste*.” PALSG. “A jole of fish, *fauces piscium*. Joll, as of salmon, &c. *caput*.” GOULD. Compare CHAVYLBONE, or chawlbone. An extraordinary prescription, the chief ingredient being a fat cat, is given in Sloane MS. 1571, f. 48, b. “for bolnyng vndur þe chole.” In the Master of Game mention occurs of the “iawle bone” of a wild boar. Vesp. B. XII. f. 34, b. “*Bucca, mala inferior, &c. the cheeke, iawe, or iowll*.” Junius, by Higin.

³ This proper name was anciently used as a term of contempt, especially as applied by the Reformers to the lower classes of the Romish priesthood. See Todd’s note on Spenser, Sheph. Cal. May, 309; Dr. Wordsworth’s Remarks on the Life of Lord Cobham, Eccl. Biog. i. 265. John Bradford, writing to his mother, in 1553, on the revival of Popery, says, “now let the whoremonger ioy, with the dronckard, swearer, couetous, malicious, and blynd bussard Syr Iohn, for y^e masse wil not bite them, neither make them to blushe as preaching woulde.” Martyrs’ Letters, p. 292, orig. ed. In Reliqu. Ant. i. 1, an instance occurs where the priest is termed Sir John, early in XVth cent.? “*Ian*, as *Iean*, John, also a cuckold. “*Ian de blanc*, the consecrated bread, tearmed so by the Calvinists. *Ian gipon*, a gull, sot, ninny, fop, cokes.” COTG.

IOPPE, or folte.¹ *Joppus*, C. F.
joppa.

IOPPERYE, or foltery. *Jopperia*.

IOROWRE (or iurowre, *infra*.) *Susurro*.

IOROWRYE (iorory, P.) *Susurrium*.

IOWEL, or iuelle. *Jocale*, *clindium*, KYLW. (*monile*, P.)

IOWELERE, or iuelere (ioweller, K. P.) *Jocalarius*.

(IOWYN' wythe the bylle, as byrdys, *supra* in BYLLYN', *et* in IOBBYN. *Rostro*.)

IOWNCYNGE, or grete vngentylle mevyng (iownsyng, or gentilmevyng, K. ioyuncyng, S. iontinge, P.)² *Streptitus*.

IOWPE, garment.³ *Jupa*, NECC.

IOWE, or chekebone (iovwe, S.) *Mandibula*.

IOWS of frutys, or herbys, or other lyke (iowse or iwse, K.) *Jus*, *succus*.

IOWTYS, potage.⁴ *Brassica*, KYLW. *vel brissica*, KYLW. *cum* C. F. *juta*, COMM. (*brastica*, P.)

¹ Compare IAVEL. In N. Britain a bigheaded, dull, lazy-looking fellow is called a Jupsie. See Jamieson. Coles gives "Jobelin, a sot, or fool."

² To jounce signifies in Norfolk "to bounce, thump, and jolt, as rough riders are wont to do." FORBY. Shakespeare uses "jauncing" in a similar sense. Rich. II. V. 5. "*Iancer vn cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable till he swart with all; or as our to jaunt; (an old word.)" COTG.

³ Neccham, in his *Treatise de nominibus utensilium*, written early in the XIIIth cent. describing the ordinary dress of the master of the family, when at home, says, "*perhendinaturus (li asuiurner) jupam habeat penulatam (furè) et tunicam (cote) manubiis (manches) et birris (geruns) munitam et manubiatam*," &c. Titus, D. xx. f. 7, b. When mounted for the journey he was to wear the *capa*, with sleeves and hood. The *jupa* appears to have been a long garment worn by all classes, secular and religious, and both sexes. See Ducange. It was loosely made, for Chaucer uses the comparison "riueling as a gipe;" but the diminutive term *jupon* seems to imply that the military garment so called, which fitted the person closely, was a kind of *jupa*. Chaucer mentions the gipon as part of the attire of the knight, Cant. T. Prol. v. 75, and Knight's T. v. 2122. A full account of the jupon, or guippon, will be found in Sir S. Meyrick's *Treatise on Military Garments worn in England*, Archæol. xix. 236. In Ly beaus Disconus the garment is termed a "gypell." In N. Britain a kind of short cloak for women, as also a wide coat, is termed a jupe.

⁴ Sir John Maundevile says of the monks of Mount Sinai, that they drink no wine, "but 3if it be on principalle festes, and thei lyven porely and sympely, with joutes and with dates." *Voiage*, p. 71. In the *Vision of P. Ploughman*, Wrath describes himself as having been cook in a monastery.

"I was the Prioress potager,
And maad hem joutes of janglyng." 2787.

Gower speaks of Diogenes gathering "ioutes" in his garden; in the context they are called "wortes." Conf. Am. B. vii. Numerous recipes for preparing joutes occur in books of ancient cookery: in a curious collection in the possession of Sir T. Phillipps is the following: "Nou greybe we Ioute Doré, of moni muchel y-wylned. Ye clene bete, and sclarie hokke i-boilled and wel i-bakked in an crouhhe clene y-washen. Hakke ioutes gentil and veire; do to 3eopen ouer þe fure grece of pork, hakke saffron, and peopur," &c. XIVth cent. MS. Heber, 8336. The metrical recipe in the *Liber cure cocorum*, Sloane MS. 1986, p. 97, gives a longer list of pot-herbs for compounding

IPOCRYSYE. *Ipocrisis*.
 IPOCRITE. *Ipocrita*.
 IRREPUEABLE. *Irreprehensibilis*.
 IRYNE. *Ferrum*.
 IRKESOUN (irksum, K. P.) *Fas-*
tidiosus.
 IRKESUMNESSE. *Fastidium*.
 IRKYÑ'. *Fastidio, accidior*.
 ISYL of fyre.¹ *Favilla*, UG. *in*
scindo (CATH. P.)
 ISYLKAKE, or chesekake, or ey-
 kake bakyne vndyr askys.² *Fla-*
micia, COMM.
 ISOPE, herbe. *Isopus*.
 ISSU, entre. *Ingressus*.
 ISSU (or, K. P.) owt-gate. *Exitus*,
egressus.
 ISSU (of) a slayne beeste (flayn, s.)³

Intrale, vel in plur. intralia,
enteria, extum, UG. in suo.
 IVE (Iy, s.) *Judeus*.
 IUCE, *idem quod IOWCE, supra.*
 (IUELLE, *supra in IOWEL.*)
 IVEL SPEKARE. *Maledicus, C. F.*
maledica.
 IEWESSE. *Judea*.
 IUGE, or domysman. *Judex*.
 IUGEMENT, or demynge. *Ju-*
dicium.
 IVY. *Edera*.
 IVYL, or wykkyd. *Malus, iniquus*.
 IVYL, or wykkydnesse. *Malum,*
iniquitas.
 IVYL, or sekenesse. *Egritudo, in-*
firmitas.
 IUNYPYR, tre. *Juniperus*.

joutes, "cole, borage, persyl, plumbtre leues, redde nettel crop, malues grene, rede brere croppes, auans, violet and prymrol." These were to be ground in a mortar, and boiled in broth. Compare the directions for "Eowtus of flesshe," and "Jowtus of Almaund mylke," *Forme of Cury*, pp. 13, 45. Joutes are given under the head of "Potage dyuers," Harl. MS. 279. See also Julius, D. VIII. f. 91, 94. Sloane MS. 1571, f. 36, b. "Iowtes, hee lappates." CATH. ANG. See Ducange, *v. Jutta*. Armoric, Joud, *puls*.

¹ G. de Bibelesworth, in the chapter on domestic matters, lighting the fire, &c. says,

"Va quere breses en vne teske (a pot schoord.)—
 Gardez vos draas de falemecches (from hiseles.)"

Arund. MS. 220, f. 302, b.

The MS. in Public Library at Cambridge, according to Reliqu. Ant. ii. 84, gives the reading "*flaumeccches, huysseis*." "*Est scintilla proprie accensa, favilla vero extincta, a ysel.*" MED. "*Favilla, i. scintilla, ysle or sperkell. Versus: Ardet scintilla, non ardens esto favilla.*" ORTUS. "A iselle, *favilla*, or a sperke." CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. ysle, *favilla*. Bp. Kennett has the following note amongst his Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "Isles, embers, hot ashes, Lanc. Easles, in Essex. Icelandic, Eysa, *cinis ignitus*." This word is still used in N. Britain: see Jamieson, *v. Aizle, Eizle*, or Isillis.

² Eykake is a cake compounded with eggs. Compare EY, *ovum*. *Flamicia* signifies a FLAWNE. See the note on that word.

³ In stat. 12 Ric. II. c. 13, 1338, it is ordered that the "*fymes, et autres ordures des issues et entrailles sibien des bestes tuez, come des autres corruptions*," cast into the ditches adjoining to towns, shall be removed, under a penalty of £20. In the English version the word here is rendered "garbage." Stat. of Realm, ii. 59. In the Office of the Celleress of Barking, the "ysues of the larder" are explained to be the hides, inwards, and tallow of oxen, &c. which were sold, and of which she was charged to render an account. Cott. MS. Nero, D. VIII. Mon. Ang. i. 81. "*Les issuës d'une beste*, the head and intrals of a beast." COTG.

IVOR, or ivory (iwr, or ivery, H.
yvery, S. iuyr, P.) *Ebur*.

IURDONE, pyssepotte.¹ *Jurdanus*,
madella, C.F. *madula*, C.F. *urna*.

IVRYE, where Ivys dwelle (Iwry,
S.)² *Judea*, *Judaismus*.

IURYSDICTION (or an auctorite, P.)
Jurisdictio.

¹ “*Madula*, Iordeyne or pisse-potte.” MED. “A Iordane, *madula*, *madellum*, *minsarium*.” CATH. ANG. Walsingham relates the appropriate punishment imposed upon a quack physician, who was compelled to ride through London with his face to the horse’s tail, his neck garnished with “*duæ ollæ, quas Iordanes vulgo vocamus*.” A.D. 1382, ed. Camd. 288. Holinshed, who calls him “a coleprophet,” terms them “two iorden pots.” Chron. iii. p. 440. Chaucer speaks of urinals and “jordanes” (Pardonere’s Prol.), and if not identical, they seem to have been similar in form. See the marginal sketch in Sloane MS. 73, f. 138, b. where it is said, in the directions for preparing vermilion, “take a good thicke Iordan of glas,” which, after being well covered with luting, was to be used as a sort of crucible. It is precisely of the same shape as the glass vessel usually held by the leech, or water-doctor, in ancient representations. The word is found in the Vision of P. Ploughman, and is used by Shakespeare. Skinner thinks it is not derived from the name of the river Jordan, but from Ang.-Sax. *ȝor*, *sordes*, and *den*, *receptaculum*; an etymology which has been adopted by the author of the Craven Glossary. The derivation from Armoric, *dourden*, *urina*, has also been suggested. Blount states that the jordan was a double urinal, but offers no explanation.

² The Jewish community being regarded as the property of the Sovereign, is termed in ancient records “*Judaismus Regis*, *Judaismus noster*, or *communitas Judæorum nostrorum* ;” and the Jews were bound to reside only in royal cities and boroughs. See “*Les Estatutz de la Jeuerie*,” t. Edw. I. Stat. of Realm, i. 221. They were marked by a badge, and although it does not appear that they were compelled to dwell in one part of a city, appropriated to them, as is the *Ghetto* in the cities of Italy, yet they seem to have congregated in a district, probably on account of the detestation in which they were held, and it is remarkable, that although more than five centuries have elapsed since they were totally expelled by Edw. I. in 1290, the memorial of their settlements in many cities in England is still preserved in the local name of Jewry. M. Paris speaks of the *Judaismus* at Worcester, which was ravaged by Rob. de Ferrars in 1264; and Rob. of Glouc. says of the great outrage at the accession of Richard, Cœur de Lion,

“Ther was many a wilde hine, that prest was ther to,
And wende in to the Gywerie, and woundede, and to drowe,” &c. p. 435.

R. Brunne uses “*Juerie*” in a like signification. See Chaucer’s account of the “*Jewerie*” in a Christian city in Asia; Prior. T. 13,419. Besides the Old Jewry in the metropolis, there is still the Jewry at Canterbury. Leland speaks of the street at Winchester, leading from the High Street to the North Gate, “caullyd the Jury, by cause Jues did enhabite it, and had theyr synagoge there,” Itin. iii. f. 71, and says of Warwick, “The suburbe without the East-Gate is called the Smithes streete; I hard ther that the Jues some tyme dwellyd in it.” Itin. iv. f. 165, a. In ancient deeds relating to Warwick “the Jurye” is mentioned, and the Jury street still exists. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, the Jews had formed a numerous settlement at an early period, and there is still the Jews’ street. Blomf. Norf. iv. 578. In low Latin the part of a city reserved for the Jews was called *Judæaria*, *Juderia*, *Jutaria*, or *Judæa*, in French *Juierie*, *Juirie*, or *Juterie*; wherein, in some countries, they were compelled exclusively to dwell. See further of the early settlements of the Jews in England in Dr. Tovey’s *Anglia Judaica*, and Caley’s *Observations*, Archæol. viii. 389.

IURNALLE, lytylle boke. *Diurnale*.
 IURNEY.¹ *Dieta*.
 IURNEY, of walkynge. *Viagium*.
 IUROWRE (iurrou, K. P.) *idem*
quod IOROWRE, *supra*.²
 (IVRROWRY, H. P. or iorowrye,
supra. *Susurrium*, CATH.)
 IUSSELLE, or dyschelle, dyshemete
 (iuschel, or dishel, s.)³ *Jussel-*
lum, COMM.
 IUSTARE. *Hastilutor*.

IUSTYÑ wythe sperys. *Lancino*,
 CATH. *hastiludo*.
 IUSTYNGE. *Hastiludus*, *hastilu-*
dium.
 IUSTE, potte.⁴ *O(e)noferum*, C. F.
 (CATH. P. *justa*, s.)
 IUSTYCE. *Justiciarius*.
 IUSTYFYŶN', or make rygh(t)efulle
 (rythfulle, K.) *Justifico*.
 IUWERE (iver, H. iwere, s. iuwr',
 P.) *Remedium*.

¹ *Dieta*, according to the Catholicon, signifies a day's journey: the term occurs in this sense in Bracton and Fleta, where it is said that "*omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex xx. miliaribus*." Chaucer uses the word in this sense, Knight's T. 2740; Chaucer's Dream, 1945; and also in that of a day's work, Rom. of Rose, 579. Journey had also the signification of a day's conflict, in like manner as the expression "the day" is used at present. Thus in the Paston Letters it is said of the Battle of St. Alban's, 1455, that "alle the Lordes that dyed at the jorney arn beryed at Seynt Albanes;" and the engagement is termed "the male journey" of St. Alban's, meaning, apparently, the disastrous battle. Vol. i. 108, 110. See Jamieson, *v.* Jorneye. In Norfolk, Journey implies the time a man is at plough, about six hours; if he works nine, two Journeys are taken.

² In the Catholicon *susurro* is rendered *murmurator*, and *susurrium*, *murmur*, *latens locutio*. Both the English and Latin words are here evidently onomatopoeias, and in like manner the sound produced by different birds is termed jurring, or jarring. In the *Liber vocatus Femina*, MS. Trin. Coll. Cant., amongst the noises of animals, it is said that "*Colure ierist, et cok chaunt, coluere iurrit, and cok syngeþ*." To jurre signifies also to strike harshly against any thing, in which sense it is used by Holland, Pliny, B. ix. 30; Livy, p. 963. Cotgrave gives "*Bocquer*, to butte or jurre. *Heurter*, to knock, push, jur, joulte, or hit violently against." Jamieson gives jurr as signifying the noise of water falling among loose stones.

³ Jusselle was a compound of eggs and grated bread, with saffron and sage, boiled in broth. The name seems to have been taken from the ancient dish called *Juscellum* by Apicius. See directions for making "Jusshell" in the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 28, 97; Harl. MS. 5401, p. 198. *The Liber cure cocorum* supplies, under the head *de Potagiis*, the following metrical recipe for "Iusselle."

"Take myud bred and eyren þou swynge
 To hom to-gedur wyth out lettyng;
 Take fresshe brothe of gode befe,
 Coloure hyt wyth saffron þat is me lefe;
 Boyle hyt softly, and in þo boylyng
 Do þer to sage, and persely 3oyng." Sloane MS. 1986, p. 58.

Elyot gives "*Minutal*, a meate made with chopped herbes, a iussell." See Ducange *v.* *Jussellum*, and *Juscellum*. "Jossel, an hodge-podge. North." Grose; Craven Dial.

⁴ ppotte, MS. "*Obba, quidam vas liquidorum, Anglice a iuste*." MED. "*Onophorum*, a crostell, or a wyne potte. *Justa, olla monachi*." ORTUS. According to Ducange the term *justa demesuralis* occurs in the signification of a certain measure, by which wine was served to the monks. So likewise in the Consuetudinary of Evesham, printed by Dugdale from the document in the Augmentation Office, the "*justa*" is

KABLE, schyppe rope. *Curculia*,
CATH. *rudens*, C. F. *restis*, CATH.

KACE, happe. *Casus*.

KACE, of closynge.¹ *Capsa*.

KACE, or casse for pynnys (or
nedelys, H. P.) *Capcella*.

KACCHYN' a-vey (kachyn, K.)²
Abigo, CATH.

(KAHCHYNGE, or dryuynge, K. H.
katchynge, P. *Minatus*.)

KAGE. *Catasta*.

(KAKE, K. H. P. *Colirida*, *torta*.)

KALENDERE. *Calendarium*.

KALENDYS. *Kalende*, plur.

KALLYN', or clepyñ'. *Voco*.

KAMPYN'.³ *Pedipilo*.

KARDE for wulle. *Cardus* (C. F.
dicit quod cardi sunt pectines
ferrei, P.)

KARDYN'. *Carpo*, CATH.

KARYYN'. *Veho*.

Quere plura vocabula in C. literâ,
supra, sub hac sillabâ CA in
principio dictionis.

KEY of a lok. *Clavis*.

KEY, or knyttynge of ij. wallys, or
trees yn an vnstabylle grownde
(key of stathe, K. in one stable
grounde, P.)⁴ *Loramentum*,
CATH. et C. F. *vel caya*, *secun-*
dum communes cartas.

KEYAGE, or botys stondynge.
Ripatum, UG. in *D*.

KEKYYN', or priuely waytyñ'
(kekyn, K. H. S. P.)⁵ *Intuor*,
obseruo, C. F. (*speculor*, K.)

KELARE, vesselle. *Frigidarium*.
(KELARE, *infra* in KYMLYNE.)

named as the measure by which drinks were at certain seasons to be served by the celerer. Mon. Angl. i. 149. Roquefort states that the *Juste* contained about a pint, but the *Juta*, which Ducange considers as synonymous, is accounted to hold two quarts.

¹ Clothynge, MS. and S. The other MSS. and Pynson's edit. give closynge. Compare CASE, of closynge.

² KATCHYN', MS. See CACHYN' a-way. Compare Teut. Ketsen, *sectari*, *cursare*. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 11, b. it is said that *Capillus Veneris* "mundefyeh þe lunges, and þe breste, and caccheþ out wykede materes in hem;" and that "margery perles—wastyn, and fordon, and cacchen out of þe body wykede humors;" f. 12, b.

³ See CAMPYN'. In ancient deeds cited in the Hist. of Hengrave, p. 11, mention occurs of "le camping close," near Fornham St. Genevieve, where Montford, Earl of Leicester, was defeated in 1173; and the name has been supposed to have some connection with that occurrence, but more probably was given to a close appropriated to camping, the favourite game of the Eastern counties. Sir Thos. Brown gives to kamp in his list of Norfolk words. Tusser speaks of the game, in December's Husbandry, as beneficial to grass land. In a publication by M. Stevenson, 1673, entitled "Norfolk drollery," is a poem in reference to this ancient game, and it is fully described by Forby.

⁴ *Loramentum* is explained in the Catholicon to mean boarding or frame-work compacted together, as in the construction of a ceiling. Stathe, which here is found only in the King's Coll. MS. occurs hereafter, as follows, STATHE, waterys syde. *Stacio*. It signifies a landing-place for merchandise, or quay, and several instances are found at Lynn and Hull. Ducange, v. *Caya*, rejects Spelman's derivation of this word; "*Kaia*, *area in littore, e compactis tabulis trabibusque, clavium instar, firmata*, Sax. *cæg*," *clavis*, which, however, here appears to be the correct etymology. "Key to knytte walles toguyder, *clef*." PALSG.

⁵ KEKYYN', MS. Compare WAYTYN', or a-spyyn'. *Obseruo*. Chaucer uses the verb to kyke in the sense of gazing with a fixed look. Nicholas is thus described, when, to deceive the carpenter, he pretended to be distraught, or in amazement:

KELYN', or wax colde be hyt selfe
(kelyn be þe self, κ.) *Frigeo*,
CATH. *frigesco*.
KELYN, or make colde. *Frigefacio*.
KELLE.¹ *Reticulum, retiaculum*,
CATH. *et* UG. *in teneo* (*reciolum*,
S. P.)
KEMYN' here. *Como*, CATH.

KEME wulle, or othere lyke. *Pec-
tino*.
KEMYNGE of here, or wulle. *Pec-
tinacio*.
KEMPE eel (*sic*, κ. H. S. P.)²
KEMPE of herynge, or spyrlýnge.
KEMPTÉ. *Pectinatus, comptus*.
KEMPSTARE. *Pectrix*.

" This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright,
As he had kyked on the newe mone." Miller's Tale, 3445.

Brockett and Jamieson give to keek or keik, to look with a prying eye, to spy narrowly. Su. G. kika, *intentis oculis videre*. Compare Teut. kijken, Belg. kyken, *spectare*.

¹ " *Reticula*, a lytell nette or kalle. *Reticinellum*, a kalle." ORT. " A kelle, *reticulum, reticinellum*. A kelle knytter, *reticularius*." CATH. ANG. The fashion of confining the hair in an ornamental network, which occasionally was jewelled, seems to have obtained in England from the time of Hen. III. until that of Elizabeth, and an endless variety of examples are afforded by illuminated MSS. and monumental effigies. It was termed calle or kelle, a term directly taken, perhaps, from the French *cale*, Lat. *calantica* or *callus*; and it had also the appellation "creepen," *crespine*, still retained in Southern Europe to denote the picturesque head-dresses of the females, formed with net-work of coloured silk, and which still present many of the fashions of ancient times. The head-attire of the lovely lady who led in Sir Galrun to the court of King Arthur is thus described (Anturs of Arther, ed. Robson, p. 14.):

" Her fax in fyne perrè was frettut and fold,
Her counter-felit and hur kelle were colurt ful clene." St. 29.

See Kynge of Tars, 365; the Grene Knight, 261; Cant. Tales, 6600; Troil. iii. 775; Townl. Myst. p. 312, &c. In the minute description of the attire of Elizabeth, Queen of Hen. VII. as she appeared before her coronation, 1487, it is said that she wore "her faire yelow hair hanging down pleyne byhynd her bak, with a calle of pipes over it." Lel. Coll. iv. 220. Hall mentions the "kall" worn by Anne of Cleves at her first interview with Hen. VIII. 1547. "Call for maydens, *retz de soye*." PALSG. Amongst the occupations of the ancient ladies of the court of Elizabeth, Harrison mentions "caulworke." Descr. of Eng. Holinsh. Chron. i. 196. The term caul is applied likewise in other significations. Amongst the *pertinencia piscatorum*, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 153, is given "Calle or pu(r)snett, *reticulum*." The *omentum* of a slaughtered beast is called in Norfolk the kell. "Kell in a woman's belly, *taye*." PALSG. The superstition respecting the membrane which sometimes covers the head of a new-born infant, termed the caul, and in the North the silly-how, noticed by Grose and Brand, has been mentioned in the note on the word HOWE, p. 250. "Ang.-Sax. *cylla, uter*." SKINNER.

² The signification of KEMPE, as applied to fish, is very obscure. Kemp, from Ang.-Sax. *cempa, miles*, signifies a knight or champion, and thence implies excellence or superiority, as in strength, or unusual size. See the remarks of Ihre on Su. G. *kaempe, athleta*. "A kempe, *ubi a giande*." CATH. ANG. Kempe may therefore here denote an eel of the largest size, called otherwise a fausen eel, or a spitchcock. In the version of Junius' Nomenclator, v. *Anguilla*, Higin observes, "*prægrandis*, a fausen eeel, *minima*, a grigge, *media*, a scaffling *dicitur*." See Gesn. de Aquat. lib. iv. Palsgrave gives "Kempe eeel," without any French word.

KEENDE, or kynrede (kende, or kenrede, K. or kynde, P.) *Genus, progenies, prosapia, stirps.*

KENDE, or kynde of thyngys þat Godd cowrsly hathe insett (þat God hathe made, K. cursly, H. þat God cowrsly insette, S.) *Natura.*

KENDE, or kynde, or fre (of, K.) herte, and gentylle (fre or ientyll of herte, P.) *Gratus.*

KEENDLY, or frely (kyndly, or frendly, H. P.) *Gratanter, amicabiliter.*

KENDLY, after þe cowrs of kende (after kynde, K. kende, or kindly, or after curtsy of kinde, P.) *Naturaliter.*

KENDLYNESSE of a gentyl herte (kendnesse, K. P.) *Gratitudo.*

KENE, or scharpe. *Asper, acutus.*

KENEL for howndys. *Cantularium, cubile, canicularium, KYLW.*

KENET, hownde.¹ *Reperarius, venaticus, caniculus, COMM. (leporarius, KYLW. K. S.)*

KENNE, or teche.² *Doceo, instruo, informo.*

(KENNYN, or knowyn, K. H. S. P. *Agnosco.*)

KENNYNGE, or knowynge (tokenyng, K. kennynggys, or knowynggys, S.)³ *Cognicio, agnicio.*

KENNYNGE, or techynge. *Instructio, informacio, doctrina.*

¹ The kenet is mentioned in the "Maystere of the Game; c. xiiij. of rennyngge houndis. There ben also rennyngge houndes, some lasse and some moor; and þe lasse byn clepid kenettis, and þes houndes rennen wel to al maner game, and þei servene for al game; men clepin hem heirers, and euery hounde þat haþ þat corage wil falle to be an heirere of nature with litel makynge," &c. Vesp. B. XII. f. 65. From this passage it might be supposed that harriers were originally so termed as being well adapted for close pursuit, and not from their being specially used in hunting the hare. Roquefort gives "*harier; presser, harceler, poursuivre.*" In "Dame Julyans Bernes doctryne, in her Boke of huntynge," it is said, "Thyse ben the names of houndes. Fyrste there is a Grehoun(de), a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastif, a Lemor, a Spanyel, Raches, Kennettys, Teroures, Butchers houndes, dunghyll dogges, Tryndeltaylles, and pryckeryd currys; and smalle ladyes popees that bere awaye the flees, and dyuers smale fawtes." Sign. e. ij. v^o. ed. 1496. Roquefort gives "*chiennet, chenet; en bas Lat. chenetus,*" as signifying a little dog; and the term occurs in the satirical Anglo-Norman poem, descriptive of the lady of the XIVth cent. and her dogs, who, as it is said, "*pius ad cher un kenet ke nul vache hou tor.*" Rel. Antiqu. i. 155.

"*La troverez les kenez sayllaunz cum grifiloun,
E les graunz leverez raumpanz cum lyoun.*" Harl. MS. 209, f. 7, b.

In the ancient romances the kenet is mentioned as used in the chace of the deer, and the wild-boar. See the descriptions of the hunting parties of King Arthur and his knights, in the Anturs of Arther, st. iv.; Avowyng of King Arther, st. vi. ed. Robson, pp. 2, 60. They here appear to have been led in couples, and used with the hounds called raches, and berselettes, besides greyhounds. It seems, therefore, that they were the smaller dogs, which served to find the beast of chace, and on that account kenet is here rendered *reperarius*. *Venaticus* is rendered in the Ortus "a spanyel." "A kenit, *caniculus.*" CATH. ANG. See also Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, line 1701, ed. Madden. Palsgrave gives "kenet coloure, *cendré.*"

² In the Vision of P. Ploughman the verb to kenne repeatedly occurs in this sense. See also Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, line 1484; Towneley Myst. pp. 9, 10.

³ Will. Worcester uses the term kenning to denote a distance at sea, pp. 179, 313;

(KEO, or chowghe, *supra* in
CADAU, *et infra* in KOO,
BRYD. *Monedula*.)

KEPARE, *Custos, conservator,*
conservatrix.

KEPARE of an howse. *Edituus,*
editua.

KEPARE of an howse, or an howse
holdare. *Paterfamilias.*

KEPYÑ'. *Custodio, servo, conservo.*

KEPYNGE. *Custodia, observacio,*
observancia.

KER, where treys growyn be a
watur or a fenn.¹ *Cardetum.*

(KER for aldyr, H. P. *Alnetum*.)

KERCHE, or kyrche.² *Peplum,*
terestrum, CATH. flameum, C. F.
flameolum, COMM.

and it appears from Leland that 20 miles was accounted as a kenning, probably, as the extreme distance within ordinary sight. "Scylley is a Kennyng, that is to say, about a xx. miles from the very Westeste pointe of Cornewaulle." Itin. iii. f. 6. See also f. 13. In the North, according to Brockett, half a bushel is called a kenning.

¹ In the Mayster of Game it is said of the Roe, "They haunte in strange hattes of wood, or in stronge hethys, and somtyme in carres, and comonly in hie contrees." Vesp. B. xii. f. 32, b. John Crane, of Norton Subcours, Norwich, bequeathed to his wife, in 1484, "all the londs, merys, marysses, alderkars," &c. in Norton. Transcripts from Registers at Norwich, Harl. MS. 10, f. 195, b. Camden, in his Remains, under Surnames, explains car as signifying "a low waterie place, where alders do grow, or a poole." Car signifies in Norfolk, according to Forby, a wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. Brockett gives carr, flat marshy land, or a small lake. So likewise Leland, in his description of the N. Riding, says, "there is a praty car or pole in Bishop's Dale." Itin. v. f. 116. He speaks repeatedly of "low medowes, and morisch ground ful of carres." Itin. i. f. 40, 66, 74. In Lord North's Household Book, 1512, a warrant is given for taking swans from the carre of Arrom, in the lordship of Lekinfield, Yorkshire. See Jamieson, *v.* Carse, and Kerss. Compare ALDYRKYR, in the Promptorium. Su. G. kaerr, Isl. kaer, *palus*.

² The kerchief, derived from the French *couvre chief*, or *creveché*, a covering for the head, the heafod-clað of the Anglo-Saxons, was, until the XVIth cent., almost an indispensable portion of female attire. Illuminated MSS. and monumental effigies present an endless variety of the fashions of its arrangement. R. Brunne, describing the flight of the Empress Maud from Oxford across the frozen Thames, 1142, says that she wore only her smock, but her features were decently veiled. (Langt. Chron. p. 122):

"Wipouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchief alle bare vis."

See Coer de Lion, 1031. Chaucer, in the Man of Law's Tale, calls it a "kercher," and alludes to the usage that the widow should conceal her face with the "coverchefe," as so frequently seen on sepulchral effigies. Wife of Bathe's Prol. 6171. The kerchief was formed of silk, crape, or any thin tissue, which, when necessary, was rendered stiff by starch. See STARCH for kyrcheys. The material termed "plytes" seems to have been imported from Flanders or Germany. Isabella Belgrafe bequeaths, in 1401, "ij. peces *flam'*, *videlicet* ij. *de serico*, et j. *de kryspe*;" and in 1402 the wife of a tanner at York mentions her "*flameola de threde*; ij. *flameola de cipres*, et j. *lampas violet*." In the will of Isabella de Wyleby, 1415, she devises "*flameolum de kryspe*; j. *plice de lawnd*; j. *flameolum de Parysse*; *flameolum de Reyns*," &c. and to the nursery women of Raby Castle, where she died, "*rotulum de flameolo de coton*." Testam. Ebor. i. 280, 289, 383. The material called plites is named in the *Compotus* for the collection of the subsidy on importations to Hull, 1400: "M. iij^c *flammeol' voc'*

KERVARE be-forne a lorde.¹ *Escarius*, CATH. *cironomon*, DIST.
 KERVARE, or kuttare. *Scissor*.
 KERVARE, or gravowre. *Sculptor*.
 KERVYN' or cuttoñ'. *Scindo*, CATH.
seco.
 KERVYN', or gravyñ'. *Sculpo*.

KERVYNGE, or kuttynge. *Scissura*.
 KERVYNGE, or gravynge. *Sculptura*.
 KETYL, or chetyle, or caudrone.
Cacabus, lebes.
 KETYLLE HAT.² *Pelliris*, UG. *in pello, galerus*, COMM.

plites *val' xxj. li.*" Frost's Hist. of Hull. The stat. 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, forbade the sale, after Mich. 1465, of "*ascune lavne, nifels, umple, ou ascun autre manere dez couvrenchiefs dount le price d'un plite passera x.s.*:" these were of foreign manufacture. "*Amiculum*, a bende or a kerchyff." MED. "*Multicium, vestis subtilis*, a sylken cote, a kercher, *factum de serico*." ORT. In Pynson's Boke to lerne French are given "a kyrcherr, *ung keruuerchief*; a neckyrchiar, *ung collerette*;" and Palsgrave has "courcheffe, *quevuerchief*." "Kerchiefe worne with a paste or rolle, *tænia*. Kerchiefe worne vpon the head, chekes, or eares, *focale*." HULOET. Compare VOLYPERE, kerche.

¹ "*Cironomon* (a keruere) *mensis, lectis assistit aleptes* (a surgeryone, or a chamberleyne.)" Distigius, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 113. The functions of the *trencheator*, or *écuyer trenchant*, at the table of the sovereign or noble, were regarded as of an honourable nature, and regulated by prescribed ceremonial. The details thereof may be learned from the Household Ordinances of the English Court, published by the Ant. Soc.; the ceremonial of the inthronization of Abp. Neville, 1466, Leland, Coll. vi.; the order for the government of a nobleman's house, 1605, Archæol. xiii. 315, and similar documents. At the coronation of Hen. IV. the office of carver was claimed by the Earl of Somerset, half-brother to the King, in right of his earldom of Lincoln; and on ordinary occasions the office was discharged by Bannerets, or Knights bachelors, who were called Knights of chamber, or, in their absence, by the Knights of household. See Liber Niger Edw. IV. Househ. Ord. 32. The Lords Henry Neville and Clinton were the Chief carvers at the court of Hen. VIII. 1526; and at all times the office seems to have been held by men of rank, and was conferred by patent. See the Treatise *de scissurâ ciborum, et servicio dominorum diversis temporibus*, Sloane MS. 1986, t. Hen. VI. especially the chapter *de cultellis domini*, in the Treatise *de officiariis in curiis dominorum*, which has been edited by Mr. Halliwell for the Percy Soc. Boke of Curtasye, p. 28. The minor details of the craft are given in the Boke of Kerving, W. de Worde, 1508. "Karuer afore a Prince, *Escvier trenchant*. I kerue as a lordes karuer dothe at his table, *Je trenche*. I put the towell aboute a karuer or seruer's necke, that shall serue a greate man at his table, *Je encolle la touaille*." PALSG. The proceeding to which allusion is here made was conducted with ceremony, and was termed arming the carver; see Leland, Coll. vi. 7; Archæol. xiii. 332. At certain times both the carver and sewer performed their services kneeling on one knee, as represented in the illumination which exhibits the death of Earl Godwin at the table of Edw. the Conf. Vitell. A. XIII. Strutt's Regal Ant. pl. 2.

² *Pelliris* appears to have been a helm of leather, which was called also a palet, a word occurring in the Promptorium. By Ugutio it is explained to have been "*galea ex corio vel pelle*," to which, in the Ortus, is added, "*Anglice*, a helme of lether. *Galerus*, a coyfe of lether." *Ib.* Sir W. Langford, in 1411, bequeaths to his son a "haberion," and a "ketill hatte," which is considered by Sir S. Meyrick to have been identical with the visored capelline, or steel hat, represented in Crit. Enquiry, ii. pl. 48. It would appear from the Promptorium that the kettle hat was exclusively formed of leather; it is, however, probable that the name was likewise given to the *chapel de fer*, or *capellus ferreus*, used from the time of Edw. II. until the XVIth cent. the form

KEVLE, or kevyl, for hors.¹ *Mordale, camus* (sic, s. *chamus*, P.)
 KEWTYN', as cattys. *Catillo*, C. F. *glatio*, CATH.
 KEWTYNGE of cattys.² *Catillatus, glaticus* (*glatatus*, P.)
 KYBYTE. *Cubitus*.
 KYCHYNE. *Coquina, culina, popina* (*fulina*, CATH. P.)
 KECHYNE knave. *Lixa*.
 KYCHYNE gotere. *Alucium*.
 KYDE, beest. *Edus*.
 KYD, fagot.³ *Fassis* (*fasciculus*, P.)

KYGGE, or ioly (kydge, H. kyde, P.)⁴ *Jocundus, hiliaris, vernosus*.
 KYLLYD. *Interfectus, occisus, mactatus*.
 KYLLYN', or slone (slen, K. slayn, S.) *Occido, interficio*.
 KYLLYN', as bocherys dōn bestys. *Macto*.
 KYLLYNGE. *Mactacio, interfecio*.
 KYLNE (f) or malt dryyng (kyll, P.) *U(s)trina*, C. F.
 KYMLYNE, or kelare, vesselle (kynlyn, S. P.)⁵ *Cunula*.

being at all times nearly the same, and from the wide projecting brim bearing much resemblance to a caldron. It is, however, certain, that armour of leather was silvered over, to give it the appearance of metal, and it is highly probable that *cuir-bouilli*, which supplied defences of a very serviceable nature, and more commodious than plate armour, was extensively used. The form of the kettle hat, at the period when the Promptorium was compiled, may be seen in the drawings in Rous' Life of Rich. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Julius, E. iv. Strutt's Horda, vol. ii.

¹ The reading of the MS. is here *canus*, which seems to be corrupt. "*Chamus, genus freni, i. capistrum, et pars freni, moleyne.*" MED. "*Camus, a byt, or snaffle.*" ELYOT. The Promptorium gives CHAVYLBONE, *mandibula*, which may possibly give a clue to the derivation of the term kevyl, a bit for a horse. It has not been noticed as retained in any provincial dialect in England, but Jamieson gives "Kewl, a halter brought under the jaws of an unmanageable horse, and passed through his mouth."

² *Catillare* signifies to mew as a cat; but *glatire* properly denotes the noise of dogs; Fr. *glatir*. See Ducange. Palsgrave gives "Kewtyng, bringyng forthe of yonge cates, *chattement*."

³ "A kidde, *ubi fagott.*" CATH. ANG. "Kydde, a fagotte, *falovrde.*" PALSG. Ray gives kid, a faggot, among North-country words; it is likewise noticed in the Craven and Salopian Dialects. Gouldman gives it as synonymous with faggot; and Skinner, as a word in use in Lincolnshire, as it were "*fasciculus ligni cædui.*"

⁴ Kedge, brisk, budge, hale and lively. Suff. Ray and Moore. Kedgie. Caigie; Jamieson. Forby gives kick, signifying in Norfolk a novelty or a dash; and kicky, showy. Both words are given in a like sense by Jamieson. "He's in high kick," is a proverb in the Craven Dialect. Compare Su. G. kaeck, Germ. keck, Isl. kiaekr, *audax, animosus*.

⁵ *Cumula*, MS. In a Roll of 2—5 Edw. I. among the Miscellaneous Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, a payment occurs "*Stephano le Ioignur, pro j. Kembelinā subtus cisternam Regis, vij.d.*" The Latin-Engl. Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. gives, under the head "*ad brasorium pertinencia*, Kymnelle, *cuna*; Kunlione, *cunella*."

"He goth, and geteth him a kneding trough,
 And after a tubbe, and a kemelin." Miller's Tale, 3622.

Thos. Harpham of York bequeaths, in 1341, "*unum plumbum, unam cunam, quæ vocatur maskefat, et duas parvas cunas quæ vocantur gylefatts, duas kymelyns, et duos parvos barellos.*" Testam. Ebor. i. 3. "Kynmell, *quevue, quevuette.*" PALSG. Skinner gives kemeling, as signifying in Lincolnshire a brewing vessel; and Ray, among North-country

KYNLYNE, or herthestok (kynny, erthestock, K. kymlyn, H. P.)

Repofocilium, C. F. et CATH.

KYYNDE, *idem quod* KEENDE, *supra*.

(KYNLDYNESSE, *supra in* KENDLYNESSE, P.)

KYNLYD, as fyrr (kyndelyd as fyrr, K. kynlyn, S. kyndled, P.) *Accensus, succensus*.

KYNLED, or kyndelyd in forthe bryngynge of yonge beestys (kyndelid in bryngforthe of bestys, K.) *Fetatus*, CATH.

KYNDLYN̄ fyrr (kynlyn, S.) *Accendo, succendo*.

KYNDLYN̄, or brynge forthe yonge kyndelyngys (kinlyn, K. S.)¹ *Feto, effeto*, CATH. *profundo*, UG. *in foveo, utrumque* UG. V. *in P*.

KYNLYNGE, as fyrr, and oþer lyke

(kyndelyng of fyrr, K.) *Accensio, succensio*.

KENLYNGE, or forthe bryngynge of yonge beestys (kindeling, K. kyndlinge, P.) *Fetura*, CATH.

KYNLYNGE, yonge beeste (kyndelynge, S.) *Fetus*.

KYNGE. *Rex*.

KYNGDAME. *Regnum*.

KYNGYS commawndement. *Mundiburdium*, C. F. (*edictum*, P.)

KYNGYS fyschare, lytylle byrde. *Isida*, C. F. *qui eam optime describit, et vivit parvis pisciculis*.

KYNGYS purs, or burs. *Fiscus*, UG. *in foveo*.

KYNNYSMAN, or woman. *Contribulis, consanguineus*.

KYNREDE. *Generacio, progenies, prosapia, tribus (stirps, P.)*

words, has kimnel, or kemlin, a powdering tub. Compare Kimnal, Salopian Dialect; Kimmen, Jamieson. A killer, according to Forby, is a shallow tub, distinct from a cooler, and so called, as he states, from A.-S. kyll, *cadus*. Compare KELARE, *Frigidarium*.

¹ Marvellous tales are given by ancient writers regarding the production of gems in Eastern countries by serpents, which, lying in the sun, have thereby conceived.

“Swich is this addres kyndlyng,

Preciouse stones withouten lesyng.” K. Alis. 5680.

The expression “*genimina viperarum*,” Vulg. Luke, iii. 7, is in the Wicliffite version rendered “kindelyngis of eddris.” In the Mayster of Game, Vesp. B. XII. f. 20, b. and 21, it is said, “the hares hañ nosesone of her loue, for in euery monthe of the yere ne shal not be þat some ne be with kyndeles,—the hare bereþ ij monthes her kyndels, and whanne þei hañ kyndeled, þei likkene her kyndels as a biche dooth her whelpes.” Rous, Hist. Reg. Angl. ed. Hearne, p. 130, cites the lines attributed to Thos. of Ercildon.

“The hare shall kendyll on the harth-stone,

My dere son, than byld thy hows of lyme and of stone.”

In the St. Alban's Book mention is made of “a kyndyll of yonge cattles.” Palsgrave gives the verb to “kyndyll as a she hare or cony dothe, whan they bring forthe yonge. A conny kyndylleth every moneth in the yere, *porte des petis*.” Skinner gives the word as used in relation to rabbits, and derives it from Ang.-Sax. cennan, *parere*. See Craven Gloss. v. Kennle, and Jamieson, Supp. v. Kendle. Compare Belg. kinderen, to be in child-bearing; Germ. kindlein, *proles*.

KYPPYŃ', *idem quod* HYNTON,
supra (hentyn, k. heuyn, p.)¹
 KYPPYNGE, or hyntyng (hent-
 ynge, k. p.) *Raptus*.
 KYPTRE of a welle.² *Telo*, c. f.
et CATH. *ciconia*, c. f. (*te-*
lena, k.)
 (KYRCHEFE, *supra* in KERCHE.)
 KYRNEL of frute.³ *Granum*, *gra-*
nellum.
 KYRNEL of a notte. *Nucleus*,

CATH. UG. *in noceo*, *nuculus*,
 c. f.

KYRNEL, or knobbe yn a beeste,
 or mannys flesche (knoble, s.)⁴
Granulum, *glandula*, c. f.
 KYRVYŃ', or grubbyŃ' (*supra* in
 delvyn, k. kymyn, s. kyrryn, p.)
Fodito, c. f. *et* CATH. *fodio*,
 CATH.

KYRSTYONE, or Crystyone, propur
 name (Kirstiane, k. Kyrstyan, or

¹ The verb to kippe, signifying to snatch up hastily, occurs frequently in Havelok :

“ And Robert kipt ut a knif long,
 And smot him thoru the rith arm.” 2407.

See also lines 894, 1050 ; and K. Horn, 1208 ; R. Glouc. p. 125 ; R. Brunne, &c. It is still in use in the Northern dialect. See Brockett and Jamieson, *v.* Kep ; and Bp. Kennett's Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033 : “ To kep, or cep, *Bor.* to catch, as, kep the ball.” “ To kep, *vide* to catch.” GOULDM. Ang.-Sax. cepan, Teut. keppen, *captare*.

² The Catholicon gives the following explanation : “ *Telonem hortulani vocant lignum quo hauriunt aquam, a longitudine dictum ; hoc Hispani ciconiam dicunt, quia imitetur avem illam rostrum levantem et deponentem : hujus lignum modo saepe fit super puteos.*” Horman says, “ the buckette is of fro the swepe or flayle, and falled into the welle ; *urnula ciconie sive teloni excidit.*” The term seems to be derivable from Ang.-Sax. cepan. In the North the hooks by which a pot is suspended, a contrivance somewhat similar to the *telo* for raising water, are termed kilps, or pot-kelps, according to Ray. “ A kylpe of a caldrone, *perpendicularum.*” CATH. ANG. See Brockett and Craven Dialect, *v.* Kelps.

³ G. de Bibelesworth says, speaking of eating an apple,

“ *La pépignière* (the skore) *vous engettez*,
Si les pépignes (þe kurnelles) *ne plauntez.*”

Forby states that kernel signifies, in Norfolk, a grain, as “ a kernel of wheat, a kernel of salt.” The archaic use of the word, as denoting grain, appears in the Ortus : “ *Granum*, *Anglice* corne, a kyrnell. *Granellum*, graynes, or a lytel kyrnell. *Gramino*, to borionne or kyrnell. *Grano*, *i. granis implere*, to kyrnell.” “ A kyrnelle, *enuclea*, *granum*, *nucleus*. To kyrnelle, *granare*, *granescere.*” CATH. ANG. In Coverdale's version of the treatise by Wermulierus, entitled The precious Pearl, 1560, f. 80, it is said that “ when the corn is threshed, the kernell lieth mixed among the chaffe, and afterward arc they disseuered with the fanne or wendle.” Plot speaks of corn full of “ kernell.” Hist. Oxf. p. 245. Compare CEEDE of corne, as kyrnel. Ang.-Sax. cyrnel, *nucleus*.

⁴ “ *Glandula*, *nodus sub cute*, a waxynge curnelle.” MED. In Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. *de infirmitatibus*, are mentioned “ *Glandulli*, wax kyrnel.” “ Waxynge kyrnels, *glande*, *glanders*. Kyrnell or knobbe in the necke, or other where, *glandre.*” PALSG. “ *Tolles*, a waxynge kernell.” ELYOT. The books of the ancient leeches contain numerous remedies ; see Boorde's Breuiary of Hcalth, c. 14, 75, 165, “ of carnelles in the flesh,” &c. ; and Langham's Garden of Health.

Krystyan, s.) *Christina* (*Christiana*, s. p.)
 K^rTYL.¹ *Tunica*, *subuncula*.
 KYS, or kus.² *Osculum*, *basium*.
 KYSSYD. *Osculatus*, *basiatus*.
 KYSSYÑ' (kyssen, or ben kissed, p.) *Osculor*.

KYSSYNGE. *Osculacio*, *osculatus*.
 KYTLYNGE.³ *Catillus*, *catunculus*.
 KYX, or bunne, or drye weed
 (bunne of dry wed, H. S. P.)⁴
Calamus, c. f.
 KNAST, or gnaste of a kandel

¹ It would be scarcely possible to define the garments, varied according to the fashion of the day, from the Ang.-Sax. *cyrtel*, *tunica*, to the kirtle of crimson velvet provided amongst the Parliament robes of Edw. VI., to which this appellation was successively applied. It denoted garments worn by both sexes: R. Brunne speaks of the Empress Maud as taking flight from Oxford "withouten kirtelle or kemse," p. 122; Chaucer describes the "kirtell of a light waget" as part of the smart attire of Absolon, the parish clerk; Miller's T. 3322. Walter de Bruge, canon of York, bequeathed in 1396, "*j. gownam, cum j. curtill, et j. capucio*." Test. Ebor. i. 210. The kirtle, as female attire, seems to have been a close-fitting garment, as appears in the description in Sir Launfal of the two "gentyll maydenes—ilasced smalle, jolyf, and welle;" and Rob. Henrysoun, t. Hen. VI. says, in the Garment of good Ladies,

" Her kirtle should be of clean constance,
 Lacit with lesum love."

John Payn relates in his letter to his master, John Paston, that in Cade's rebellion his wife's dwelling was attacked, and the mob "lefte her no more gode but her kyrtyll and her smook." Paston Lett. i. 62. As worn by men, the kirtle seems generally to have been a short garment, and closely girt; but the "*kirtell de rouge tartarin*," which formed part of the state robes of the Knights of the Bath, was full, and long-skirted. "A kyrtelle, *ubi* a cote. A cote, *tunica*, *tunicella*." CATH. ANG. "Kyrtell, a garment, *corpsset*, *surcot*, *cotelle*." PALSG. "Kyrtell, *cottron*." Boke to lerne French, Pynson. Duwes, in the Introductory for to lerne French, written for the Princess Mary, gives "the kyrtell, *le corset*; the kyrtell, *la cotelette*." See Strutt's Dresses, ii. 238, ed. 1842; Douce's Illust. of Shakespeare, Hen. IV. part ii.; and Nares.

² In the Wicliffite version this word is written "cos, cosse," Luke xxii. 48. R. Brunne uses the verb "cussed;" see also R. Glouc. p. 15. In the North it is still pronounced cus, or kuss; see Craven Dial. and Brockett. A.-Sax. *cos*, *osculum*: Compare *cus*, p. 111.

³ "*Catulus*, a whelp or a kytlynge." ORTUS. "A kythyng (sic), *catulus*, *catulaster*." CATH. ANG. In the earlier Wicliffite version, Deut. xxxiii. 22 is thus rendered: "To Dan he seith, Dan, keetlyng of a lyon (*catulus leonis*, Vulg.) shal flowe largely fro Basan." Palsgrave gives the verb to "kyttell as a catte dothe, *chatonner*. Gossyppe, whan your catte kytelleth, I praye you let me haue a kytlynge (*chatton*)." "*Chatonner*, to kittle, or bring forth young cats. *Caller*, to kittle as a cat. *Faire ses petits*, to whelp, kittle, kindle, farrow," &c. COTG. See Holland's Plutarch, p. 179; Pliny, xxix. c. 4. Forby gives kitling, a young cat. See Ash, the Cheshire Glossary, and Jamieson.

⁴ This word occurs in the gloss, in the chapter on brewing by G. de Bibelesworth. "*Allumet amy cele le frenole* (be kex.)" Arund. MS. 220, f. 300. In the Vision of P. Ploughman it is said that glowing embers serve not the workmen in a winter's night so well

(knast of candel, K.)¹ *Emunctura* (*secundum Levsay, spimictura, s. emictura, P.*)

KNATTE. *Culex*, COMM.

KNAVE (or ladde, *infra.*)² *Garcio*.

KNAWYN̄, or gnawyn̄, or fowly

“As dooth a kex or a candle,
That caught hath fir and blaseth.” 11,804.

In an Herbal, the date of which is perhaps contemporary with the Promptorium, it is said that there are two species of hemlock, “tame and wilde. The 2 spice is cownowh, to mykel, saf fore pore mennys eldyng, and childus pleyng; þey callen it þe grete homeloc; the stalkes stonden whit and ser eueryþere. In some contre it is called kex, in some contre wodewhistel.” Arund. MS. 42, f. 23. Eldyng here signifies fuel; see EYLDYNGE, above, p. 136. Allusion is made to the use of the stalks of hemlock instead of candles, in Turn. of Tottenham, 201. “*Eruca*, a humlocke, or a keyclogge.” ORTUS. “Keckes of humblockes, *twiau*. Kicke, the drie stalke of humlockes or burres, *twiau*. Kixe, *twiau*.” PALSG. “*Sagaperium*, a gumme or rosyn, whiche runneth out of a kyxe or tree, called *ferula*.” ELYOT. “*Canon de suls*, a kex or hollow stick, or branch of elder, or a pot-gun made thereof. *Segue*, Hemlocke, homlocke, herbe Bennet, Kex.” COTG. “Kecks, i. hollow stalks and sticks, *cremium*.” GOULDM. Holland, in his version of Pliny, B. xxv. c. 7, says that the stem of gentian “is hollow as a kex,” and void within; and of line or flax, B. xix. c. 1, that “the long buns of the stalkes—will serve very well to maintaine fire under kills and leads.” Shakespeare speaks of “hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs;” the proverbs, as dry as a kex, as hollow as a gun, or as a kex, are common; and the word is still used provincially. See Brockett, Craven, Hallamshire, Salopian, Wiltshire Glossaries, &c. “Kexes, kaxes, or kixes, a *Fr. G. cigue*, *utrumque a Lat. cicuta*.” SKINNER. Bunne, given here as synonymous with kyx, is so given likewise previously, p. 55; where BUNKYUDE, the reading of the MS., appears to be erroneous: the King’s Coll. MS. gives Bunne, kyx, but possibly a kid or faggot of buns may be intended. This word occurs in the later Wicliffite version, Isai. i. 31. “And þoure strengthe schal be as a deed sparcle of bonys (ether of herdis of flex);” in another MS. “bones (eiper of herdis),” where three of the MSS. give “stobil,” and the earlier Version “sparke of a flax top (*favilla stupæ*,” Vulg.) Ang.-Sax. bune, *fistula*.

¹ —gnaste, or a kandel. *Enamctura*, MS. “*Emungo*, *id est sordes auferre de naso vel candela*, to snuffe. *Emunctorium*, a snuffynge yron.” ORTUS. In the earlier Wicliffite version in the Bodl. MS. by the first hand, Isai. i. 31 is thus rendered: “And þoure strengthe shal ben as a gnast of a flax top (*favilla stupæ*, Vulg.) and þoure werk as a sparcle (*scintilla*),” where the corrected reading of the ordinary copies, instead of “gnast,” is “deed sparke,” in the later version “deed sparcle.” “*Lichinum*, gnaiste or knast of a candell. *Lichinus*, gnast of þe candyl.” MED. “*Lichinus*, candell weyke.” ORTUS. In the Winch. MS. this word not only occurs in its proper place, but is repeated at the end of the letter K after the word KUNY, as follows: “KNASTE, or gnaste off a candel. *Muco. Versus; Est nasi muco, candele sit tibi muco*.” This was perhaps a marginal addition, misplaced by the transcriber. Compare Dan. gnist, Swed. gnista, Icel. gneisti, *scintilla*.

² The term knave long retained the simple meaning of the Ang.-Sax. *cnafa*, *puer*: thus, in the Wicliffite version, “*peperit filium masculum*,” Vulg. is rendered “sche bere a knaue child.” Apoc. xii. 5. Chaucer says of Griselde,

—————“She a daughter hath ybore,
All had hire lever han borne a knaue child.” Clerk’s Tale.

bytyñ' (knavyn, or gnavyn, s.)
Corrodo.
 KNAVYNGE, or gnavynge (*sic*, s.
 knawynge, K. H. P.) *Corrosio.*
 KNEE.¹ *Genu.*
 KNEDARE of paste (or pastare, s.)
Pistor, et plura alia infra in
M. MOOLDARE.
 KNEDYÑ' paste. *Pinso*, UG. *pistris*.
 KNEDYNGE. *Pistura.*
 KNELARE. *Geniculator, genu-*
flector, geniculatrix.
 KNELYÑ'. *Geniculor*, CATH. *ge-*
niculo, CATH. *genuflecto.*
 KNELYNGE. *Genuflectio, geni-*
culatus.
 KNYFE. *Cultellus, culter* (*cul-*
trum, P.)

KNYLLYNGE of a belle.² *Tintil-*
lacio.
 KNYGHTE (knyte, K. knyth, H.
 knyght, s.) *Miles.*
 KNYGHTE awnterows (knyht
 a-ventowrs, s.)³ *Tiro*, C. F.
et CATH. (BRIT. S.)
 KNYGHTE-HOODE. *Milicia, ti-*
ronia.
 KNYTTE. *Nodatus, nexus, con-*
nexus.
 KNYTTYÑ' a knotte. *Nodo, necto,*
connecto.
 KNYTTYÑ' yn wylle, or cumnawnte
 (knyttyn to-gedyr in wyle or
 comnawnt, K. cvnaut, H. co-
 nawnt, s. couenaunt, P.)⁴ *Fe-*
dero, confedero.

In Arund. MS. 42, f. 26, it is said of *Carduus* that it is "on of þe noblest mete þat is for þe matrice; wommen desyren it, for it disposith hem to haue cnaue children." "A knafe, *hic et hec calcula, garcio.*" CATH. ANG. "Knaue, *quocquin, uillain.*" PALSG.

¹ KENE, MS. kne, K. S. Palsgrave gives the following curious observation, to illustrate the use of the verb to kneel: "The men of this countray knele vpon one knee whan they here masse, but y^e frenche men knele vpon bothe."

² In W. Thorpe's recital of his examination by Abp. Arundel, 1407, he states that when charged with having preached heresy at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, he made answer, "As I stood there in the pulpit, busying me to teach the commandment of God, there knilled a sacring bell, and therefore mickle people turned away hastily, and with noise ran fro towards me;" this circumstance called forth the expression which had been construed into heresy. "I knolle a belle, *le frappe du batant.*" PALSG. Ang.-Sax. cnyllan, *campanā signum dare*. Bp. Kennett remarks that in Yorkshire a passing bell is called "a sawl-knill, from Ang.-Sax. sawl, *anima*, and cnyll, *campanæ pulsatio.*" Lansd. MS. 1033.

³ *Tyro* is explained in the Catholicon to be *novus miles, noviter electus ad militiam*, but implied, perhaps, more properly, the novice in arms, who sought occasions for warlike exercise at home and abroad, until his approved prowess should entitle him to the honour of knighthood. See Ducange, the Memoirs of St. Palaye, and other writers on chivalry. Scarcely any of the ancient Romances afford a more graphic and stirring picture of the education and adventure of the Tyro than the life of *le petit Jehan de Saintrè*, written about the period when the Promptorium was compiled. The practice of wandering on the uncertain quest of adventure was by no means laid aside when the novice had won his spurs. "Knyght of aduentures, *cheualier errant.*" PALSG.

⁴ The verb to knit is used by old writers in the sense of to unite. Thus in Sloane MS. 3548, f. 99, b. is given an extraordinary nostrum "for to knyt synous þat are brokyne. Take greyte wormes þat are called angeltwycthys, and lat hem dry in þe sunne, and þen beyte hem to powder, and strew þat powder in þe wounde, and yt shall

KNYTTYNGE to-gedyr. *Nodacio, connodacio, connexus.*
 KNYTTYNGE, or ioynynge, or rabetyng to-gedyr of ij. bordys, or oper lyke. (*Gumfus, C.F. s. gumphus, P.*)
 (KNOBBE of a mannys hande, or in another part of him, K. H. knoble, s. knolle, P.)¹ *Callus, C. F. CATH.*
 KNOBBE yn a beestys backe or breste, þat ys clepyd a gybbe (knoble, s. knowe, P.) *Gibber, gibbus, CATH.*
 KNOBBE, or knotte y(n) a tre. *Vertex, CATH. (cortex, s.)*
 KNOBBYD, as hondys or other lymmys. *Callosus.*
 KNOBBYD, or knotty as trees. *Vertiginosus, verticosus.*
 KNODON (knedid, K.) *Pistus.*
 KNOKYL of an honde (knokil-bone, K.) *Condilus, C. F. et CATH.*

KNOKYLLE BONE of a legge. *Coxa, C. F.*
 KNOKKYŃ' (knollyn, s.) *Pulso.*
 KNOPPE (or knot, K.)² *Nodus, fibula.*
 KNOPPE, or bud of a tre (burge of a tre, H. P.) *Gemma, C. F. (germen, s.)*
 KNOTTE. *Nodus.*
 KNOTTE yn the fleshe, vndyr the skynne. *Glandula.*
 KNOTTY. *Nodosus.*
 KNOTTY, wythe-in the flesche. *Glandulosus.*
 KNOWYN'. *Cognosco, agnosco, nosco, CATH.*
 KNOWYNGE. *Cognicio, agnicio.*
 KNOWLECHYŃ', or beñ a-knowe be constreynynge. *Fateor.*
 KNOWLECHYŃ', or beñ a-knowe wylfully. *Confiteor.*
 KNOWLECHYNGE, or beyng a-knowe. *Fassio, confessio.*
 Koo, bryd, or schowghe.³ *Mone-*

knytte to-geder. *Probatum est sepissime.*" Palsgrave gives the following verbs: "I knytte a knotte, *Ie noue*; Knytte your purse faste, for their be shrewes a brode. I knyt as a matte maker knytteth, *Ie tys*, coniugated in I wayue. I knyt bonettes or hosen, *Ie lasse*. I knyt one vp, I take hym vp, I reproue hym, *Ie reprouche*. I knytte vp a mater, I make an ende or conclusyon of a matter, *Ie determine*. I knytte vp a man, I holde hym shorte, or kepe hym from his libertye, *Ie tiens court.*"

¹ This term is used to denote in general any swelling in the flesh. Chaucer describes the Sompnour's visage, from which no detergent could remove the evidences of surfeit.

"That him might helpe of his whelks white,
 Ne of his knobbes sitting on his chekes." Prol. v. 636.

"Knobbe, or rysing after a stroke, *bigne*. Kyrnell, or knobbe in the necke, or other where, *glandre*." PALSG. Andrewe Boorde, in the Breviarie of Health, 1575, gives a detailed account of the kinds, cause, and cure of *nodi*, or "knottes, knobbes, knorres, or burres, the which is in man's flesh or fatnesse;" c. 109.

² "A knoppe of a scho, *bullā*. To knoppe, *bullare*. A knoppe of a kne, *internodium*." CATH. ANG. The word knop, or knob, in its various significations, seems to be derived from Ang.-Sax. *cnæp, jugum*, and denotes any protuberance, as a button, a bud, or the head of a sore. "Knoppe of a payre of beedes, *hopppe*. Knoppe of a cuppe, *pomeau de covuerleque*. Knoppe wede, an herbe." PALSG.

³ See the note on the word coo, above, p. 84. Ang.-Sax. *ceo, cornix*. In the Gloss

<i>dula</i> , CATH. <i>et</i> C. F. <i>et cetera</i> <i>in</i> C. (<i>nodula</i> , P.)	KOKEREL. ² <i>Gallulus</i> (<i>gallunculus</i> , <i>vel</i> <i>gallinellus</i> , S.)
KOCAY, priuy. <i>Cloaca</i> .	KOKYS COÛM. <i>Cirrus</i> , C. F. <i>galla</i> , <i>in libro equivocorum</i> . ³
KOCATRICE. <i>Basiliscus</i> , CATH. <i>et cetera in</i> C. <i>supra</i> (<i>cocadrillus</i> , P.)	KOOTE, garment. <i>Tunica</i> .
KOK, bryd. <i>Gallus</i> .	KOTE, lytylle howse (or coote, or cosh, <i>supra</i> .) <i>Tugurrium</i> , (<i>casa</i> , P.)
KOKE, mete dytare. <i>Cocus</i> .	KUKOW, bryd (kukhowbryd, K.) <i>Cuculus</i> , <i>cucula</i> .
KOKENEY. ¹ <i>Carinutus</i> , <i>coconellus</i> , <i>vel cucunellus</i> ; <i>et hec duo nomina sunt ficta, et derisorie dicta</i> ; <i>delicius</i> .	KUKSTOLE (for flyterys, or schyderys). ⁴ <i>Turbuscetum</i> , <i>cadurca</i> .

on G. de Bibelesworth, "*chouwe*" is rendered "a co brid." "Koo, a byrde." PALS. In the nun's lament for her bird, killed by the cat, all the fowls are enumerated who are to be bidden to the funeral:

———"the churlysshe chowgh,
The route, and the kowgh:—
At this *placebo*,
We may not well forgo
The countrynge of the coe." Skelton, Philip Sparrow.

¹ "*Delicius, puer in deliciis matris nutritus*, a cokenay. *Collibista, qui recipit munuscula pro usura et servicio aliquâ, et qui vendit collibia, et dicitur a cokenay*." MED. MS. CANT. The term seems here to signify a little cook. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, line 4371, it had been supposed to have this meaning; but Mr. Wright, in his Glossary, suggests that it implies some kind of meagre food, as a small cock, which, by comparison with Turnam. of Tottenham, Anc. Poet. ii. 24, and Heywood's Prov. pt. i. c. xi. seems highly probable. "*Coquine*, a cockney, *simperdecockit*, nice thing." COTG. "A cockney, *niais, mignot, cailhette*. A waspish cockney dame, *guespine*." SHERW. "A cockney, or child tenderly brought up; *mammothreptus, vinciolus, pedagogus, delitiæ pueri*," &c. GOULD. Tusser uses the word in this last sense, as given in the Promptorium: speaking of the nursery, and defects of early training, he says, in his Points of Huswifery,

"Some cockneys, with cocking, are made very fools,
Fit neither for 'prentice, for plough, nor for schools."

See the note on the word COKNAY, p. 86; and Fuller's Worthies, London.

² In the Household Book of Sir John Howard, in 1466, is the item, "for yonge kokerelles to make of capons, ix.d." "Kockerell, *cochet*." PALS.

³ The treatise here cited is attributed to Joh. de Garlandiâ, and has been printed. MSS. of it may be found in Harl. MS. 4967, art. 18; Arund. MS. 52, art. 14.

⁴ See the note on CUKSTOLE, p. 107, where the reading cukstolle, according to the other three MSS. is probably more correct. The following observation occurs amongst Bp. Kennett's Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033: "A goging stool, a ducking stool, or cucking stool, called in Domesday *cathedra stercoris*, properly a gonging stool, gong stool, or gang stool. Sax. gong stole, *sella familiaris*, a close stool." That such was sometimes its form is proved by the engraving in Boys' Hist. of Sandwich, which exhibits the cucking-stool and wooden mortar used there for the punishment of scolds; see pp. 500, 785. In a satire on the evil government of the times of Edw. II. it is said, in reference to the corrupt dealings of the assisours, (Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 345.)

KUNY, or conye of mone (mony, κ. keny of mony, s. kuwn, or koyne of money, p.) *Numisma*, C. F. et CATH.

(KUS, *supra* in KYS.)

Nota, quod multa vocabula videntur hic esse ponenda sub literâ K. in principio, ut que incipiunt in KA. KO. et KU. que causâ brevitatis emisi;

sed querenda sunt in C. literâ, ubi A. O. V. sequuntur C. immediate.

LABBE, or he that can kepe no counsel (that can not kepyn non consel, κ.)¹ *Anubicus, anubica*, CATH. *futilis*, CATH. et UG. in *fundo*.

LABELLE.² *Labellum*.

“The pilory and the cucking-stol beth i-mad for noht.”

It seems also to have been called thewe, as in the *Plac. in Itin. apud Cestriam*, 14 Hen. VII. cited by Blount, it is recorded that George Grey, Earl of Kent, claimed in his manors of Bushton and Ayton, to punish offenders against the assize of bread and ale, “*per tres vices per amerciamenta, et quartâ vice pistorum per pilloriam, braciatores per tumbrellum, et rixatrices per thewe, hoc est ponere eas super scabellum vocatum a cucking stool.*” In cases where fine was substituted for the cucking-stool, as a punishment, the lord became liable to the forfeiture of his manorial liberties, as in the case of the Dean of Lincoln, in 1384, who fined transgressors of the assize of bread and ale, in certain of his manors in Derbyshire, whereas “*puniendi sunt per pillorium et tumbrellum, et non per amerciamenta;*” for that offence, and the deficiency of pil-lōry and tumbrel, his liberties were seized, and forfeited into the King’s hands. Pat. 8 Ric. II. The tumbrel seems to be occasionally mentioned as distinct from the stool, and sometimes as the same mode of punishment, and from the examination of the stool and its carriage still preserved at Warwick, it is obvious that the two might be used either singly or together, according to local usage, and the nature of the offence. An extent of the manor of Marham, in Norfolk, taken about the commencement of the XVth cent. states that W. Belet, who held the chief manor, claimed “*habere libertatem in furch’, tumbrell’, thewe, emendacionem forisfacture pistorum, brasiatorum, mensur’, galone, weyf, et stray;*” and that the Abbess of Marham enjoyed the like liberties. Orig. Roll, in the possession of Sir Thos. Hare, Bart. In the XVIth cent. the punishment of the cucking stool was still fully in use: by the stat. 3 Hen. VIII. c. 6, as the penalty of fraudulent practices by carders or spinners of wool, the offender was to be “sett upon the pillorie or the cuckyngstole, man or woman, as the case shall require.” Stat. of Realm, iii. 28. In Mr. Beesly’s Hist. of Banbury will be found several notices regarding the pillory, “kockestoll,” and tumbrell, in use at that place as late as the reign of Elizabeth. Harrison, who wrote his description of England about 1579, says in the chapter of sundry kinds of punishments, “scolds are ducked vpon cucking stooles in the water.” “Cucke stole, *selie à ribauldes.*” PALSG.

¹ LABEL, MS. labbe, H. S. P. Compare BLABBE, or labbe, wreyare of cownsele; BEWRAYER of counsel, and DYSCURER of cownsele. This word is used by Chaucer:

“Quod tho this sely man, I am no labbe,

Ne, though I say it, I n’am not lefe to gabbe.” Miller’s T. 3506.

Compare the Dutch labben, Belg. lapperen, to blab, or gossip. Labb, Dialect of Exmoor.

² It is not obvious in what sense this word is here to be taken: the Ortus follows the explanation given in the Catholicon, “*labellum, i. parvum labrum, a lytelle lyppe.*” It appears from citations given by Ducange that *labellus*, *lambellus*, or *labeillus*, denoted a pendant ornament of dress, or the heraldic label, in which sense it occurs in the grant of a crest, 1324, Rym. vii. 763. See the observations of Upton on the differences of

LABOWRE. *Labor* (vel *labos*, s.)

LABOWRERE. *Laborator*, *laboratrix*.

LABORYN̄'. *Laboro*.

LACE. *Fibula*, *laqueum*, DICC. (*laquear*, K.)

LACE of an howserofe.¹ *Laquearea*, COMM.

LACYD. *Laqueatus*, *fibulatus*, C.F.

LACYN̄, or spere wythe a lace. *Fibulo*.

LACYNGE. *Laqueacio*, *fibulacio*.

LADDE, or knave. *Garcio*.

LADDE, thwonge (thounge, K. thang, s.) *Ligula*.

LADDYD. *Ligulatus*.

LADY. *Domina*, *Hera*.

LADYLLE, pot spone. *Concus*, DICC. *coclear*, NECC.

LADYN̄', wythe byrdenys. *Onustus*, *oneratus*.

LADYN̄', or chargyn' wythe byrdenys. *Onero*, *sarcino*, UG. in *sarcos*.

LADYN̄', or lay water (say water, s. lauyn water, P.)² *Vatilo*.

LAGGYD, or bedrabelyd (or belaggyd, *supra*.) *Labefactus*, *paludosus*, CATH.

LAGGYN̄', or drablyn̄'.³ *Palustro* (*labefacio*, P.)

LATCHE, or snekke (lahche, K. lach, s.)⁴ *Clitorium*, vel *pessula*, NECC. (*pessulum*, KYLW. S.)

arms termed by him *lingulæ*, or *labellæ*; Mil. Off. iv. p. 255. Fortescue describes the habit of the Serjeant-at-law as consisting of "*roba longa, ad instar sacerdotis, cum capitis penulato circa humeros ejus; et desuper collobio, cum duobus labellulis, quales uti solent doctores legum in Universitatibus quibusdam.*" Laud. Legum Angl. V. 51. This hood with labells, as it is called by Dugdale, appears in illuminations copied from Roy. MS. 19 C. IV. and Harl. MS. 4379, in Strutt's Dresses, ii. pl. 80, 112; and in the latter, the hood being brought up over the head, the use of the labels, which are attached together under the chin, is apparent. There was also a furred hood with long labels, worn by ecclesiastics, representations of which are supplied by the Missal of Philippe le Bon, Harl. MS. 2897, the figure of Will. de Rothwell, Archdeacon of Essex, who died 1361, given by Messrs. Waller, in their beautiful series of Sepulchral Brasses, and other examples. Horman says, in the chapter "*De fortunâ iratâ*," of misfortunes and perils, f. 129, "I wyll recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quâdam*;" and Palsgrave gives "labell, *houpppe*." "*Houpppe*, a tuft, or topping; a tassell or pretty lock. *Lambeau*, a labell." CORG. "A labell hanging on each side of a miter, *infula*. Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crownes, *lemnisci*." HULOET.

¹ In the Ortus *laquear*, *laqueare*, and *laquearium* are explained as signifying "*Conjunctio trabium in summitate domus*, a seelynge of a howse."

² "I laade water with a scoup, or any other thyng out of a dytche or pytte, *Ie puyse de l'eau*. I lade, I take in water, as a shyp or bote that is nat staunched, *Ie boy de l'eau*." PALSG. This verb is used by Shakespeare, Hen. VI. pt. 3, Act ii. In Sussex and Hants, to lade means to take water from a vessel or pond by a scoop or pail, and in Somersetshire the utensil employed for this purpose is termed a lade-pail. Ang.-Sax. *hladan*, *haurire*.

³ Compare BE-LAGGYD. Ang.-Sax. *lagu*, *aqua*. Horman says, "there is rysen a fray amonge the water-laggers, *amphorarios*." In the Northumberland Household Book, 1511, it appears that the "laggs" of wine, when the cask ran low, were to be made into vinegar. See Jamieson, v. *Laggerit*.

⁴ Compare CLYKETT, *clitorium*; and SNEKKE. "Lache, or snecke of a dore, *locquet*."

LATCHESSE, or tarryyng (lahches, or teryng, κ. lahchesse, s. latche, P.)¹ *Mora, tarditas.*

LACHET of a schoo. *Tenea*, UG. v. in *T.*

LATCHYD, or speryd wythe a leche (*sic*, lahche, κ. s. sperd with a laspe or latch, H.) *Pessulatus.*

LATCHYD, or fangyd, or hynt, or cawȝt (lahchid, or takyn, κ.

fangyd with handes, or other lyke, P.) *Arreptus*, C. F.

LATCHYÑ', *idem quod* FANGYÑ', *supra* in F.²

LATCHYÑ, or snekkyñ. *Pessulo.*

LATCHYNGE, or speryng wythe a lacche. *Clitura, pessulatus.*

LAY HARPE.³ *Sambuca*, KYLW. (*cithera, symphonia, melos*, s.)

LAYKYN', or thyng þat chyldryñ'

Latche of a dore, *clicquette, locquet*. Sneke latche, *locquet, clicquette*. I latche a doore, I shytt it by the latche, *Ie ferme à la clicquette*." PALSgrave.

¹ In the Vision of P. Ploughman this word signifies negligence, Fr. *lachesse*.

"The lord, of hus lacchese, and hus luther sleuthe,
By nom hym al that he hadde."

See also line 4973. Chaucer says in the Person's Tale, "Then cometh lachesse, that is, he that whan he beginneth any good werk, anon he wol forlete and stint it;" and uses the adjective "lache," sluggish or dull; Boec. B. iv. Gower observes that the first and chief point of sloth is "lachesse," which has this property, to leave all things in arrear. Conf. Am. B. IV. See Jamieson, v. Lasche. Palsgrave gives the verb "I latche, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, *Ie tarde*, and *Ie targe*."

² To latch, signifying to seize or catch, is a verb the use of which occurs in R. Brunne, p. 120; the Vision of P. Ploughm. 1279; Crede, 934; Cov. Myst. p. 29, &c. Chaucer speaks of a "nette or latch," set by Love to snare birds. In Will. and the Werwolf it is used in the sense of embracing:

"Certes Sire þat is soþ, sede Will'm þanne,
And lepes liȝtli him to, and lacches him in armes." p. 163.

See also p. 25. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 17, b. it is related how the wood of aloes is obtained, which grows on the mountain tops, near a lake beyond Babylon, and falling into the water, either from age and decay, or blown by the wind, the "folk þat dwellen in þat countre, or nere, casten nettys, or oþer sleyȝtes, and lacchyn it, and so it is had." Palsgrave gives the verb "I latche, I catche a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes, or it fall to the grounde, *Ie happe*. If I had latched the potte betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde." Forby gives to latch as used in Norfolk in this sense; and Brockett states that it is still retained in the Northern dialect. Ang.-Sax. *læccan, prehendere*.

³ *Cithara* is rendered, in the Medulla, "a harpe," in the Ortus "a lewte;" and in the latter occurs "*cithariso*, to synge with a harpe." LAY HARPE seems here to denote the instrument in its use as an accompaniment to the voice. Thus Chaucer says,

"Thise old gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diuers auentures maden layes,
Rimeyed in hire firste Breton tonge
Which layes with her instrumentys they songe." Cant. T. 11,022.

See Tyrwhitt's observations on the derivation of the word lay. Ang.-Sax. *ley, canticum*. As, however, *sambuca* is defined by Papias, and other glossarists, to have the sense of "*cithara rustica*," lay harp may, possibly, imply the instrument used by the vulgar. The instrument called *symphonia*, according to Uguitio, was a tamburine.

pley wythe.¹ *Ludibile*, UG. *ludibulum*, *adluricum*, UG. *in adri vel adros*.

LAY, londe not telyd.² *Subcettinum*, C. F. (*subsennum*, KYLW. s.)

LAY, man or woman, no clerke.

Illiteratus, *laicus*, *agramatus*, C. F.

LAK, or defawte. *Defectus*, *defeccio*.

LAKE, or stondynge watur. *Lacus*, C. F. et CATH.

LAKKYN', or blamyñ' (dyspresyn, s.)³ *Vitupero*, *culpo*.

¹ Laking, signifying a child's toy, is a word still used in the North, as Brockett observes. In the Towneley Myst. Mak tells the shepherds that his wife brings him every year "a lakan," and some years twins. The verb to layke, Ang.-Sax. *lacan*, *ludere*, and the substantive layke, disport, occur frequently in the old writers. See Sir F. Madden's Glossaries to Will. and the Werwolf, and Gawayn; Seuyn Sages, 3310; Minot, p. 10; Vision of P. Ploughm. line 341; Townel. Myst. pp. 96, 102, 141. The local use of the verb is noticed in the Cheshire and Craven Glossaries, as likewise by Brockett. Skinner remarks that it is commonly heard throughout the North, a circumstance which he is disposed to attribute to the Danish occupation. Dan. *leeger*, *ludo*. Bp. Kennett gives "Leikin, a sweet-heart, Northumb. *ab* A.-Sax. *lician*, *placere*." Lansd. MS. 1033.

² The Gloss on G. de Bibelesworth gives "*terre freche*, leyland;" in the MS. in Sir Thos. Phillipps' collection, "ley3e." "*Rus*, a leylonde. *Ruricola*, a tyleare of leylonde." MED. MS. CANT. "*Selio*, a lee lande." ORTUS. "*Novale*, falowe. *Sellio*, *Anglice* leye." HARL. MS. 1002, f. 148. "A leylande, *selio*, *frisca terra*. Ley, *iscalidus*, *isqualidus*." CATH. ANG. "*Iscolidus*, a felde untylde." MED. "Lay lande, *terre novuellement labourée*." PALSG. "*Rudetum*, lande which hath leyn leye, and is newly put in tylthe." ELYOT. In the poem entitled the Hunttyng of the Hare, it is related how the hare escaped, "and feyr toke up a falow ley," no more to be seen by her pursuers. Ed. Weber, 152. Lay-land, according to Bailey, is fallow or unploughed land, and there are many places which have thence derived the name. Ang.-Sax. ley, *terra inculta*, *novale*. Forby observes that in central Suffolk a coarse old pasture is called a lay. Compare SOMYR layland. *Novale*.

³ Compare DYSPREYSYN', or lackyn'. "*Vituperium*, blame or lacke." ORT. To lakk, *depravare*, &c. *ubi* to blame." CATH. ANG. In the Vision of P. Ploughman, Envy says that when his neighbour met with a customer, whilst he sold nothing, he was ever ready

"To lye and to loure on my neghebore,
And to lakke his chaffare." 2736.

Chaucer uses the word precisely in the same sense, in Rom. of Rose. Fabyan, in "Lenuoy" of his viith part, excuses himself as unable to adapt his Chronicle to the liking of every reader,

"And specyally to suche as haue theyr delyghtynge
Euer wyth dysclaunder moste wryters to lacke,
And barke whyle they maye, to sette good wryters a backe."

"I lacke a thyng, I fynde faute at it, *Ie trouue à redire*. I lacke, I wante a thyng, *I'ay faulte*. I lacke a penne." PALSG. Compare Dutch laecken, *minuere*, *deterere*. Lydgate uses the substantive lack in the sense of dispraise. See his poem to put in remembrance of virtue and vice, of the diligent and the indolent. (Minor Poems, p. 84.)

"Of whiche the reporte of both is thus reserved,
With lawde, or lack, liche as they haue deserved."

LAM, or loom, yonge scheep.
Agnus.

LAME.¹ *Claudus.*

LAMYŃ, or make lame. *Acclaudico* (*claudico*, K.)

LAMMESSE.² *Festum agnorum, vel Festum ad vincula Sancti Petri.*

LANE. *Lanella, viculus* (*venella*, K. S.)

LANERE.³ *Ligula*, UG. *in ligo.*

LANGAGE, or langwage. *Idioma, lingua.*

LANGDEBEFE, herbe. *Buglossa*, CATH. *lingua bovis.*

LANGELYD, or teyyŃ' to-gedyr. *Colligatus.*

LANGELYŃ, or byynd to-geder.⁴ *Colligo* (*compedio*, P.)

LANGURYŃ' yn sekenesse (*langeryn*, K.)⁵ *Langueo.*

LANRET, hauke. *Tardarius*, KYLW.

¹ Lame was formerly used in a more general sense than at present. In the Golden Legend it is related that a poor man came to St. Loye, "that hadde his honde styffe, and lame." "Lame of one hande, *manchet*. Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclus*. Lamenesse, *mehaygneté*." PALS. G. Ang.-Sax. lam, *claudus*.

² On the calends, or first of August, the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*, it was customary in Anglo-Saxon times to make a votive offering of the first-fruits of the harvest, and thence the feast was termed hlaf-mæsse, Lammas, from hlaf, *panis*, and mæsse, *missa, festum*. In the Sarum Manual it is called *Benedictio novorum fructuum*. "Lammas, a feest, *la Saint Pierre aux liens*." PALS. G. See Brand's Popular Antiquities.

³ Compare THOWNGE, or lanere. "*Ligula*, a laynere, *et fascia*. *Corrigia*, a thong of lethur, or a layner." MED. "*Ligula*, a leynerde." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "A lanzer, *ligula, ligar*. To lanzere, *ligulare*." CATH. ANG. "Lanyer of lether, *lasnière*." PALS. G. "*Lanière*, a long and narrow band, or thong of leather." COTG. Magister Joh. de Garlandiâ, speaking in his Dictionary of the trades of Paris in the XIIIth cent. says that the Merchants who dwelt on the great bridge sold "*capistra, et lombaria, vel lombanaria, ligulas et marsupia de corio porcino vel cervino*;" where the gloss is as follows: "*ligulæ, lanières, vel forme chaz*." In the accounts of Lucas le Borgne, tailor of Philippe de Valois, printed by Leber, is the item, in 1338, "*ij. livres de soie de plusieurs couleurs, pour faire lanières pour le Roy*." Charles VI. in 1398, in consequence of a change in the fashion of nether garments, granted licence to the *chausettiers* of Paris to sell "*chausses garnies d'aiguillettes ou lanières*." Leber, Invent. 467. Laniers, usually called points, from the tags with which they were tipped, were much used in ordinary dress, and for attaching the various portions of armour: when so employed they were termed arming points. Archæol. xvii. 296. In Chaucer's brilliant picture of the preparations for a tournament, the following duties appear to have pertained to the esquires:

"Nailing the speares, and helmes bokeling,
Gigging of shields, with laniers lacing." Knight's Tale.

In Norfolk the lash of a whip is called the lanner, or lanyer, which in Suffolk denotes only the leathern lash. See Forby, and Moore, v. Lanna.

⁴ In the North to langel signifies to hopple, or fasten the legs with a thong. "Lanyels, side-lanyels, hopples for horses. Yorksh. Dial. p. 44." Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033. See Grose, Craven Dialect, and Jamieson. To langle, in Norfolk, implies to saunter slowly, as if it were difficult to advance one foot before the other.

⁵ Sesekenesse, MS. R. Brunne says that Adelard, King of Wessex, abdicated in

LANTERNE. *Lanterna, vel lanternna, lucerna.*

LAPPE, skyrte (lappe, barme, κ.)¹

Gremium (birrus, C. F. S.)

(LAPPE of the ere, *infra in*
TYPPE. *Pinnula, C. F.*)

LAPPYÑ', or whappyñ' yn cloþys
(happyn to-gedyr, s. wrap to-
geder in clothes, P.)² *Involvo.*

LAPPYÑ', as howndys. *Lambo.*

LAPPYNGE of howndys. *Lambitus.*
(LAPPYNGE, *infra in* WAPPYNGE.)

favour of Uttred his cousin, "and died in langoure;" p. 6. Chaucer speaks of Damian as one that "langureth for loue." Merch. Tale, 9741. Fr. *langourir*, ROQUEF.

¹ The word lap, according to many ancient writers, signified the skirt of a garment. Thus G. de Bibelesworth says,

"*Car par deuant avez eskours (lappes),
Et d'en costé sont vos girouns (sidgoren.)*"

It denoted likewise the hinder skirt, as in Seuyn Sages, 899, where the herdsman is described as picking haws, and filling with them first his "barm," and afterwards "his other lappe." In Emare also, v. 652, Egarye, being cruelly exposed with her child, conceals her face "with the hynther lappes" of her large and wide surcote. See moreover Amis and Amiloun, 988; Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 8461. In the Life of St. Dominic, in the Golden Legend, it is related that on a certain occasion, when the friars had little bread, there came two young men, "whiche entred into the refectorye or fraytour, and the lappes of theyr mantells y^t henge on theyr necke were full of breed," which they gave to the Saint. "Lappe, or skyrt, *gyron.*" PALSG. "*Gabinus*, a garment with two lappes, wherof the one cast backward," &c. ELYOT. Ang.-Sax. *lappa, fimbria*. The word is also used, by analogy, to denote the lower part of the ear: "A lappe of y^e ere, *cartilagia, legia.*" CATH. ANG. Horman says that "yf the lappe of the eare wax redde, there is somewhat amyse. *Labo rubescente aliquod peccatum est.*"

² "*Plico*, to folde, or lappe. *Volvo*, to turne or lappe." MED. "*Obvolvo*, to lappe about. *Involutus, i. circumdatus*, lapped or wrapped. *Involutio*, a lappyng in. *Epiphio, i. equum totaliter ornare*, lappyng of a horse." ORTUS. "To lappe, *volvere, convolvere*. To lapp in, *intricare, involvere*. A lappyng in," &c. CATH. ANG. This verb is used most commonly in the sense of wrapping, as a garment. See Cheuelere Assigne, p. 101; Wicl. Version, Math. xxvii. 59; Gower, Conf. Am.; Cov. Myst. p. 125. In the Wicliffite version it is written repeatedly "wlappe," as in Isai. xxxvii. 1, "Whanne Kyng Ezechie hadde herd, he to rent hise cloþis, and he was wlappid in a sak (*obvolutus est sacco*," Vulg.) See also Job, iii. 5.; Mark, xv. 46. John Paston writes to his wife, about 1490, for a plaster of her "*flos unguentorum*," to be applied to the knee of the Attorney-general, to whom he was under obligation; and bids her write "whethyr he must lape eny more clothys aboute the playster to kepe it warme, or nought." Paston Letters, V. 346. To bi-lappe signifies to surround, or close in. Sir Amiloun in a dream saw his brother Amis "bilappid among his fon" Amis and Amil. 1014. Hampole uses the compounded word "umbilape" (Ang.-Sax. *umbe, ymb, circum*), as in the Prick of Conscience, where he says amongst the pains of hell, that the "vermyne salle vmbelape þaim all abowte." Harl. MS. 6923, f. 94. Latimer, in his Vth sermon on the Lord's Prayer, says, "Note here that our Saviour biddeth us to say, us; this us lappeth in all other men with my prayer." Palsgrave gives the following phrases: "Lappe this chylde well, for the weather is colde, *envelopez bien*, &c. Lappe this hooðe aboute your head, *affublez vous de ce chaperon.*" "*Plisser*, to plait, fould, lap up, or one within another, whence also to plash." COTG. To lap is still used in the sense of wrapping, in Warwickshire. Compare WAPPYÑ, or hyllyñ wythe clothys: *Tego*; and WAPPYÑ, or wyndyn a-bowte yn clothys: *Involvo*.

LAPWYNKE, or wype, byrde (lappe-
wyng, K. lapwhyng, S.) *Upipa*.
LARDE of flesche. *Larda, vel*
lardum, C. F.
LAARDERE. *Lardarium*.
LAARDYD. *Lardatus*.
LARDYŃ flesche, or other lyke.
Lardo.
LAARDYNGE. *Lardacio*.
LARGE, hey, longe, and semely.
Procerus, CATH.
LARGE. *Largus, amplus*.
LARGYN, or make large. *Amplio*,
Amplifico.
LARGELY. *Largiter*.
LARGENESSE. *Largitas*.
LARKE, byrde. *Alauda*.
LASCHE, stroke. *Ligula* (*fla-*
grum, P.)
LASCHE, or to fresche, and vn-
savery (laysch, H.)¹ *Vapidus*,
CATH. *insipidus*.
LASSCHYŃ' (lashyn, *supra in*
betyŃ, K.) *Ligulo, verbero*.

LASCHYNGE, or betynge. *Verber*
(*verberacio*, P.)
LASTE of alle. *Ultimus, novissi-*
mus, postremus, extremus.
LASTE, save one. *Penultimus*.
LATE, not redyly. *Tarde*.
LATE, tyme passyd. *Nuper*.
LATE frute. *Sirotinus*.
(LATEN, or laton, metall, P. *Au-*
ricalcum, electrum.)
LATENERE, or latennare (latonere,
S.) *Erarius*, CATH. *aurical-*
carius.
(LATHE, *supra in BERNE*.)²
LATHE, for howsys (latthe, K. P.
laththe for howsyng, S.) *Tig-*
nus, vel tignum, COMM. C. F.
latha, KYLW. *et NECC, tigillum*,
C. F. *et NECC*.
LATTHYŃ.³ *Latho*, KYLW.
LAATYŃ', wenyŃ', or demyŃ'.⁴
Puto, reor, opinor (reputo, P.)
LAATYN to ferme (or fermyn, P.)
Loco, C. F.

¹ Lash, or lashy, signifies in Norfolk soft and watery, as applied to fruits. Forby derives the word from Fr. *lâche*. A lash egg is an egg without a fully-formed shell. Palsgrave gives only "lashe, nat fast, *lache*. Lasshnesse, *lascheté*." In the North cold and moist weather, when it does not actually rain, is called lasche. Brockett.

² "*Horreum est locus ubi reponitur annona*, a barne, a lathe. *Grangia*, lathe or grange." ORTUS. "*Orreum, granarium, lathe*." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "A lathe, *apotheca, horreum*." CATH. ANG. This word is used by Chaucer, *Reve's Tale*, 4086. Harrison, speaking of the partition of England into shires and lathes, says, "Some as it were roming or rouing at the name Lath, do saie that it is derived of a barn, which is called in Old English a lath, as they coniecture. From which speech in like sort some deriue the word Laistow, as if it should be trulie written Lathstow, a place wherein to laie vp or laie on things." *Descr. of Eng. Holinsh. Chron.* i. 153. Skinner gives Lath as most commonly used in Lincolnshire, and derives it from to lade, because it is loaded with the fruits of the earth. Bp. Kennett notices it also as a Lincolnshire word, and gives the derivation Ang.-Sax. *gelaðian, congregare fruges*. *Lansd. MS.* 1033. It is retained in the dialect of the North. See Hallamshire Glossary.

³ LatchyŃ, MS. This verb occurs after LATE blod; and is not found in the other MSS.

⁴ The verb to lete of, signifying to take account of or esteem, is used by R. Brunne, as in the phrases, "þer of wel he lete—þei lete of him so lite." *Langt. Chron.* p. 45. In the Vision of P. Ploughm. to lete occurs repeatedly in the same sense, as in

LAATYŃ' huly (latyn haly, K. H. S.P. or asemys, H.P.)¹ *Indignor, dedignor.*

LATYŃ', or levyŃ (leuyn or letyn, P.) *Dimitto, relinquo, derelinquo.*

(LATYN, or demyn in word, or hert, S. *Arbitror, reor.*)

LATYŃ, or sufferyŃ a thyng to beēn (to be doon', S.) *Permitto.*

LATE blod. *Fleobotomo*, UG. *et* KYLW. *flegbotomo*, KYLW.

LATYNE (spech, S.) *Latinum* (*Romanum*, P.)

LATONERE, or he þat vsythe Latyn' speche (Latonyster, or he þat spekyþ Latyn, S.)² *Latinista.*

LATŌN', metal (laten or laton metall, P.)³ *Auricalcum*, UG. *in aer, electrum*, C. F.

LAWE. *Jus, lex.*

LAWE brekare. *Legirumpus.*

LAW of Godde. *Phas, unde versus; Phas lex divina, jus est humana potestas.*

LAWFULLE. *Legitimus, juridicus, legalis.*

the line "all that men saine, he lete it soth." See also v. 4132, 9595, &c. Jamieson, under the word Lat, has cited several passages where it is used by the poets of the North. Ang.-Sax. lætan, *putare, admittere*. Compare the provincial use of the verb to lete, or leeten, to pretend or make a show of, given by Junius and Mr. Wilbraham as retained in Cheshire. See also Jamieson, v. Lait and Leet.

¹ Compare HALY, or behatyð, *Exosus*. "Huly, peevisch, fretfull. When a man is not easily pleased, or seems captious and froward, he is said to be huly, and a huly man; *Dunelm.*" Bp. Kennett, Lansd. MS. 1033.

² Selden remarks that acquaintance with the Latin tongue was considered such an attainment that *Latinista*, *Latinator*, or *Latinarius*, became significant of an interpreter in general. Hugo *Latinarius* is mentioned in Domesday. *Latinier*, as Roquefort explains it, signified commonly an interpreter, *truchement*, or dragoman. He cites the *Roman de Garin*, where mention occurs of a *Latinier*, whose attainments extended to speaking "*Roman, Englois, Gallois, et Breton, et Norman.*" Sir John Maundevile, speaking of the routes to the Holy Land, says of the one by way of Babylon, "And alle weys fynden men Latyneres to go with hem in the contrees and ferthere bezonde, in to tyme that men conne the langage." *Voiage*, p. 71. In R. Coer de Lion, 2473, 2491, K. Alis. 7089, the words latymer, latimeris, as printed by Weber, have the same sense.

³ Latten, a hard mixed metal much resembling brass, was largely used in former times, especially in the formation of sepulchral memorials. The precise nature of its composition does not appear to have been accurately ascertained. It is repeatedly mentioned as a metal of a bright and golden colour; Chaucer uses the comparison that Phœbus "hewed like latoun." Gower speaks of it as distinct from brass, as it seems properly to have been, although occasionally confounded therewith, and even with copper. "*Auricalcum, i. fex auri, laten or coper.*" ORTUS. "*Auricalcum, Anglice goldefome; Electrinum, latyne.*" Harl. MS. 1002, f. 149. "Latyn metall, *latn.*" PALSG. Latten was probably obtained from Germany. In the covenants for the workmanship of the effigy of Richard Beauchamp, 1454, by Thos. Stevyns, copper-smith of London, the metal is described as "latten," or "Cullen plate," (Cologne?) the value of which was 10*d.* a pound. The remote derivation of the word is very obscure: it was probably adopted in England from the German Letton, or French *lailon*. Compare Dutch lattoen, Isl. laatun, Ital. *ottone, lattone*, Span. *alaton, laton*. Plate tin had also the appellation latten. See Forby and Brockett, and the remarks of Nares and Jamieson.

LAVENDERE, herbe. *Lavendula*.
(LAUENDER, wassher, P. or lawn-
dere, *infra*.¹ *Lotrix*.)

LAWERE, or lawzer. *Legista*,
jurista, *legisperitus*, *jurispe-*
ritus, *scriba*.

LAWHYN̄' (lawyn, K. laughen, P.)
Rideo.

LAWHYN̄ to skorne (lawyn, K.
lawghen, P.) *Derideo*, *irrideo*.

LAWGHYNGE (lawhinge, K.) *Risus*.

LAWMPE. *Lampas* (*lampada*, P.)

LAWMPE of glas. *Ticendulum*, C. F.

LAWMPERY. *Murena*, *lampreda*.

LAWMPEROWNE (lamprun, P.)
Lampredula, *murenula*.

LAWNCEGAY.² *Lancea*.

LAWNCENT, or blode yryne (lawn-
set, K. lawncot, S.) *Lanceola*, C. F.

LAWNCHE, o(r) skyppe. *Saltus*, UG.

LAWNCHYN̄, or skyppyn̄ ouer a
dyke, or oþer thyngys lyke (ouer
a dyche, P.)³ *Perconto*, *persalto*.

LAWNCYN, or styngye wythe a

¹ This term is used by Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Prol. 358, and is taken from the French. "Lau(e)ndre, a wassher, *lauendièrre*. Laundre that wassheth clothes," *id.* PALS. "Candidaria, *lotrix pannorum*, a wasshere, and a lavyndere." MED. "*Albatrix*, *candidaria*, blecherre, or lawnderre." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1587. "A lawnder, *candidaria*, *lotrix*." CATH. ANG. Caxton says, in the Boke for Travellers, "Beatrice the lauendre shall come hethir after diner, so gyue her the lynnyn clothis." W. Thomas, in his Rules of Ital. Grammar, gives "*lauandaia*, a launder that wassheth cloathes." See Jamieson, *v.* Layndar.

² The precise nature of this weapon, as likewise the etymology of its name, is still questionable; it was probably adopted in this country from the French, but the derivation from the name of an Eastern or Moorish weapon, called *zagaye*, *arzegaye*, or *assagay*, seems more reasonable than that which has been proposed, *lance aigüe*. That it was a missile weapon is apparent from Guill. de St. André, who wrote about the middle of XIVth cent. and speaks of throwing "*dardes*, *javelots*, *lances-gayes*;" but Guiart seems to mention the "*archegaie*" as a thrusting weapon, rather than a missile. Carré gives a comparison of the *Lance-guaye*, or *archegaye*, of the Franks, with the Oriental *zagaye*, and considers them as missiles. *Armes des Français*, p. 198. From "the Rime of Sire Thopas," which describes him as going forth to ride with "a launcegay" in his hand and long sword at his side, it appears to have been a weapon carried for occasional defence, rather than a proper part of equipment for war or the tournament." Cant. T. 13,682. The stat. 7 Ric. III. c. 13, confirming the stat. of Northampton, 2 Edw. III. c. 3, against riding, or appearing in public assemblies, with force and arms, ordains "*qe desoremes nulle homme chivache deinz el Roialme armez—ne ovesque lancegay deinz mesme de Roialme; les queux lancegayes soient de tout oustez deinz le dit Roialme, come chose defendue par nostre seigneur le Roi, sur peine de forfaiture dicelx lancegaies, armures, et autres herneys quelconges*." Compare stat. 20 Ric. II. c. 1; Stat. of Realm, ii. 35, 92. In the Rolls of Parl. V. 212, there is a petition for vengeance by the widow of a person who had been murdered in 1450 by a gang of men "arraied in fourme of werre, with jakkes, salettez, longe swerdes, long-debeofs, boresperes, and other unmerciabie forbodon wepons," one of whom "smote him with a launcegay thorough the the body, a fote and more." In 1459 there were found in the Great Hall of Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, Norfolk, cross-bows, a board-spear, a target, "xxj. speris: Item, j. launcegay." Archæol. xxi. 272. "Launce gay, *iaueleyne*." PALS.

³ *Perconito*, MS. *perconto*, P.; a verb apparently derived from *contus*, a pole. "To launch, to take long strides. That long-legg'd fellow comes launching along." FORBY.

spere, or blode yryne (lawnychyn, K. S.) *Lanceo*.
 (LAUNDE clothe, P.)
 LAWNDE of a wode.¹ *Saltus*, UG.
in salio.
 LAWNDE KEPARE. *Salator*, KYLW.
 LAVOWRE (lawowre, K. lavre, H. lawere, S.) *Lavatorium*.
 LA(U)RYOL, herbe (lawryal, K. lawryol, S.) *Laureola*.

LAWNDERE (or lavendyre, K. lavunder, H.) *Lotor*, *lotrix*.
 LEE of threde.² *Ligatura*.
 LABBARDE (lebbard, K. S. P.) *Leopardus*.
 LEECE, or lees, of howndys.³ *Laxa*, KYLW. *veltrea*.
 LECHE, mann or woman.⁴ *Medicus*, *medica*.
 LECHE, wy(r)m of þe watur

¹ Camden, in his Remains, explains laund as signifying a plain among trees. Thus in the account of the hunting expedition, Ipomydon, 383, the Queen's pavillion was pitched at a "laund on hight," whence she might command a view of all the game of the forest. Compare Vision of P. Ploughm. 5028, 10,248; Chaucer, Compl. of Black Knyght; Shakespeare, Hen. VI. pt. i. III. 1. In Cullum's Hawsted a rental dated 1509 makes mention of "9 acres *in campo vocato le lawnde*." "*Indago*, a parke, a huntynge place, or a lawnde." ORTUS. "A lawnde, *saltus*." CATH. ANG. "Launde a playne, *taunde*." PALS. G. "*Lama*, a launde or playne. *Landa*, *id.*" W. Thomas, Ital. Gr. "*Lande*, a land or launde, a wild untilld shrubbe or bushy plaine." COTG.

² Compare LEGGE. Forty threads of hemp-yarn are termed in Norfolk a lea. The "lea" by which linen yarn was estimated at Kidderminster, contained 200 threads. Stat. 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 8.

³ "A lese, *laxa*." CATH. ANG. "Lesshe for a grehounde, *lais*, *lesse*." PALS. G. In the note on the word FUTE, p. 183, it was suggested that the term feuterer might thence be derived; Sir F. Madden likewise, in his Glossary to Gawayn, had explained "Vewter," Gawayn and Grene Knyzt, 1146, as denoting the huntsman who tracked the deer by the fewte or odour. It seems probable, however, that the derivation given by Blount, Bp. Kennett, and other glossarists, is more correct. The Gaulish hounds, of which Martial and Ovid speak, termed *vertagi*, or *veltres*, appear to have been greyhounds, and hence the appellations *veltro*, Ital. *viautre*, *vauttre*, Fr. Welter, Germ. The Promptorium gives GREHOWNDE, *veltres*, p. 209; and from the practice of leading these dogs in couples, the leash appears to have received the name *vettrea*, here given, a word unnoticed by Ducange. The "*ministerium de Veltrarid*" is mentioned in Rot. Pip. 5 Steph. In the Household Constitutions of Hen. II. Liber Niger Scacc. i. 356, amongst the stipends assigned to the different officers connected with the chace, is the statement, "*Veltrarii, unusquisque iij.d. in die, et ij.d. hominibus suis; et unicuique leporario ob. in die*." Blount has cited the Tenure of Setene, in Kent, by the service of providing one *veltrarius*, to lead three greyhounds, when the King should go into Gascony, as appears by Esch. 34 Edw. I. and Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II. where the word is written *vautrarius*. Various details regarding the duties of the "foutreres," and their fee, or share of the produce of the chace, will be found in the Mayster of Game, Vesp. B. XII. f. 99, 104, b. Of the dogs termed *veltres*, *veltrahi*, *vertragi*, &c. see further in Ducange, v. *Canis*. At a later time the *vaultre* was a mongrel hound, used in hunting bears and boars, as Nicot observes, "*C'est une espèce de chien entre allant et mastin, dont on chasse aux ours et sangliers*." The feuterers appear to have been at a later period termed "children of the lesh:" they were four in number, in the household of Hen. VIII. 1526, as appears by the Ordinances of Eltham.

⁴ Compare FYSYCIAÑ, or leche, p. 163. "A leche, *alipites*, *empiricus*, *medicus*, *chirurgicus*. A leche house, *laniena*, *quia infirmi ibi laniantur*." CATH. ANG. "Leche, a surgion,

(wurme, H.) *Sanguissuga*,
hirudo.
 LECHE of flesche, or oþer mete.¹
Lesca.
 LEED, metalle. *Plumbum*.
 LEEDARE, or plummare (plum-
 bare, s.) *Plumbarius*.
 LEDARE, or gyde. *Ductor, di-*
rector.

LEEDYD. *Plumbatus*.
 LEEDYÑ' wythe leed. *Plumbo*.
 LEDYÑ', or wyssyñ. *Duco, con-*
duco, perduco.
 LEDYÑ' A-WEY. *Abduco*.
 LEDYÑ' A-3EN. *Reduco*.
 LEDYÑ YÑ. *Induco, introduco*.
 LEDYÑ OWTE. *Educo*.
 (LEDEN OUER, P. *Transduco*.)

servrgion. I leche, I heale one of a sore wounde as a cyrurgyen dothe. *Ie gueris*." PALS^G. Ang.-Sax. læce, *medicus*. The appellation was used to denote those who professed any branch of the healing art, as well as the ladies, who frequently supplied the place of the regular practitioners. Amongst the innumerable treatises of the ancient herbalists few afford a more curious insight into the practices of leech-craft, about the period when the Promptorium was compiled, than Arund. MS. 42. The author, who had a herb-garden at Stepney, states that he "knew a lady, þe lady Sowche, þe beste Godys leche of Bryȝthlond, in women," and recounts her practice in preparing a nostrum, termed "nerual." f. 22. The fourth, or ring finger, was called the leech finger, from the pulsation therein found, and supposed to be in more direct communication with the heart, as in the tract attributed to Joh. de Garlandiâ, under the title of Distigius, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 115, it is said, "*Stat medius* (medylle fyngure) *medio, medicus* (leche fyngure) *jam convenit* (accordyt) *egro*." In another line the fingers are thus enumerated: "*Pollex, index, medius, medicus, auricularis*." CATH. ANG. See Brand's Popular Antiquities.

¹ The term leche, which occurs frequently in connection with ancient cookery, had two distinct significations. It denoted such viands as it was usual to serve in slices, probably for the sake of convenience, before the general use of forks. "*Lesche*, a long slice, or shive of bread, &c." COT^G. The nature and variety of dishes thus to be served may be learned from Harl. MS. 279, where recipes are given for 64 different "*Leche vyaundys*;" and where the meaning of the verb to leche is evident from such directions as the following: "Brawn in comfyte—leche it fayre wyth a knyff, but not to þinne, and þan ȝif þou wolt þou myȝt take þe rybbys of þe bore al bare, and chete hem enlongys þorw þe lechys, an so serue forth a leche or to in euery dysshe." f. 27, b. Compare the use of the verb to "leshe," Forme of Cury, pp. 36, 56, 57; "yleeshed," p. 18. Compare the "leyched beefe" as ordered for supper in the dietary of the Princess Cecill, with the item "beefe sliced," in the Ordinances of Eltham, Househ. Ord. pp. *38, 181. R. Holme gives this signification, iii. p. 78, and another sense, namely, "a kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds." p. 83. "White leach, *gelatina amigdalorum*." BARET. "Leche made of flesshe, *gêlée*." PALS^G. One leche-meat appears to have formed an ordinary portion of every course, as may be gathered from the bills of fare at various great festivities, Harl. MS. 279, f. 44, and from the accounts of the installation feasts of Abp. Nevill, 1466, Lel. Coll. vi. 6; of Abp. Morton, 1478, Arnold's Chron. 239; and the coronation banquet of Elizabeth, Queen of Hen. VII. 1487, Lel. Coll. iv. 226. The various kinds of "leche" named in these documents appear to have ranged with "suttleties," such as "leche Lumbart gylt, partie gelly, leche porpul, damaske, reiall, ciprus, rube, Florentine," &c. See further the Roll of Cookery appended to the Household Ordinances; the *Liber cure cocorum*, Sloane MS. 1986; and Cott. MS. Jul. D. VIII. Skinner interprets brawn lechyd, which is mentioned in the St. Alban's Book, as signifying "*aper medicatus, aromatis conditus*;" as if the term had some connection with Ang.-Sax. læce, *medicus*.

LEDYŃ TO. *Adduco*.
 (LEDE wythe a carte, *supra in*
 CARTYN'. *Caruco*, CATH.)¹
 LEEDYNGE wythe leed. *Plum-*
bacio.
 LEDYNGE, or wyssynge (wysynge
 in the way, K. gydinge, P.) *Du-*
catus.
 LEDYR, or leþyr, or lethyr (leyre,
 or leþyre, S. leddyr, or lethyr,
 P.)² *Corium*.
 LEDDERE, or ladder. *Scala*.
 LEDDYR stafe.³ *Scalarium, sca-*
lare, CATH.
 LEEF of a book, or a tre, or oþer
 lyke. *Folium*.
 LEEFE of a vyne. *Pampinus*, UG.
in pando.

LEFE, and dere.⁴ *Carus*.
 LEFTE, or forsakyŃ'. *Dimissus,*
derelictus, relictus.
 LEFT, or thyngge þat ys on the
 lyfte syde. *Sinister*.
 LEFT hande. *Sinistra, leva*.
 LEFT hande man (handid man,
 K. S.) *Mancinus*, CATH.
 LEFULLE, or lawfulle. *Licitus*.
 LEG. *Tibia*.
 LEG harneys. *Tibialia*.
 LEGGE, ouer twarte byndynge
 (ouer wart, S. ledge, P.)⁵ *Li-*
gatorium.
 LEGENDE (boke, S.) *Legenda*.
 LEGISTER. *Legista, jurista*.
 LEGYŃN' (or legivn', S.) *Legio*.
 LECHERY (lehcherye, K. lechchery,

¹ An instance of this use of the verb to lead has been already given in the note on CARTYN', p. 62. Sir John Maundevile uses it in the sense of carrying, generally, as in the following passage: "That arke or hucche, with the relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes." *Voiage*, p. 102. In the *Liber Niger Regis Edw. IV.* an ordinance is given that no seller of wheat for the use of the King's house "be compelled to lede or carrye his wheete, pourveyed for this household, towards the Kinges garner," more than the distance of 10 miles at his own cost. *Household Ordin.* p. 68. A municipal regulation, cited in Beesley's *Hist. of Banbury*, p. 233, prescribed in 1564, "that no maner of person shall feche, leed, or cary any donge or mucke furthe of the towne, but betwene the fyrst day of May and the feest of Seint Michell th' Arckangell." Among the trades enumerated in the order of the pageants of the play of *Corpus Christi* at York, 1415, occur "water leders." *Drake's Hist. App.* "I lede a man or thyngge aboute a towne vpon a hardell, or after a horse, *Ie trayne*." *PALSG.*

² The marked distinction made by the author, in this and several other instances, between the Saxon character þ and the equivalent expression th, is deserving of notice. It is probable that the reading of the MS. HERTYS LETHYR, or lethyr¹, as it has been printed, p. 238, is faulty, and the following correction may be suggested,—leþyr, or lethyr. Ang.-Sax. leðer, *corium*. Bp. Kennett gives "leer, leather, hence Banda-leers. Leer, *corium*. Kilian." *Lansd. MS.* 1033.

³ The explanation of *scalare* given in the *Catholicon* defines it as signifying "*lignum transverso in scalâ positum, quod et hoc interscalare dicitur*." "A ledder staffe, *scalare*." CATH. ANG. The transverse bars are more commonly termed the rounds or rungs of the ladder. Chaucer speaks of the "ronges" of a ladder, *Miller's T.* 3625.

⁴ Lefe, or lief, beloved, is a word which occurs in most of the old writers. Chaucer and Gower use it as a substantive. Ang.-Sax. leof, *dilectus*. "Lefe, lyefe, dere, *cher*. Lefenesse, *chereté*. Lefe or yuell." *PALSG.*

⁵ In Norfolk a bar of a gate, or stile, of a chair, table, &c. is termed a ledge, according to Forby. "Ledge of a dore, *barre*. Ledge of a shelve, *apvy, estaye*." *PALSG.*

s. letchery, P.) *Luxuria, me-
chia, fornicacio, Venus.*
LECHOWRE (lehchour, K.) *For-
nicator, lecturer, leno, fornica-
trix, lectatrix, mecha, lena (le-
cator, P.)*
LEYARE, or werkare wythe stone
and mortere.¹ *Cementarius.*
LEYD, or put. *Positus.*

LEY for waschyng (or lye, *infra*,
leye, K. lye for wesshyng of
heddys, s.)² *Lixivium, C. F. et*
UG. in luxos.
LEYNGE of a thyng. *Posicio.*
LEYN', or puttyñ (to, s.) *Pono,*
depono (repono, s.)
LEYN' eggys, as hennys (eyryn,
K. eyre, s.) *Ovo, C. F. pono.*

¹ In the accounts of works at the palace of Westminster and the Tower during the XIVth cent. preserved amongst the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Remembrancer, mention is made continually of "*cubatores*," or stone layers. See also the abstracts of accounts relating to the erection of St. Stephen's Chapel, in the reign of Edw. III. printed in Smith's *Antiqu. of Westm.* In the contract for building Fotheringhay Church, 1425, the chief mason undertakes neither to "set mo nor fewer free-masons, rogh setters ne leye(r)s," upon the work, but as the appointed overseer shall ordain. Dugdale, *Mon. iii.* 164, *Collegiate Churches.*

² *Lixinum*, ms. and s. Ugutio gives *lixen, aqua*, whence "*lixinum, quia sit ex aqua et cinere.*" Arund. MS. 508. The early romances and Chaucer's poems afford evidence that yellow or light-coloured hair was in special esteem. The fashion prevailed at a very early period, as appears from the writings of Tertullian, who reproaches Christian women with an affectation of seeking to resemble in this respect those of Germany and Gaul. The art of producing this colour artificially was termed *crocuphantea*, and is condemned by St. Cyprian and St. Jerome as a sinful vanity, and by Galen as prejudicial to health. At the time when the Promptorium was compiled this fashion continued in full force, and numerous artificial expedients had been devised for supplying the defect of nature, by means of some vegetable decoction or lie, whereby, with subsequent exposure to the sun, the hair might be made to assume the desired colour. The herbals and medicinal treatises of the XVth cent. indicate a great variety of processes which were adopted for colouring or preserving the hair. In Arundel MS. 42, f. 82, the decoction of madder is recommended to make it red, and the juice of sage applied in the hot sun to make it black; f. 77, b. The virtues of the lily are commended for making hair to grow again, and the oil of hazel nuts as infallible against "mowtyng of here," f. 59; and an effectual depilatory "for-doyng here" is given at f. 35. The strangest substances were in request for such purposes: thus in Jul. D. VIII. f. 79, b. "*lixivium de cinere fimi columbi*" is recommended as an approved remedy against the falling of hair. The extent to which such artificial aids were made available at a later period appears from the numberless prescriptions given by Gerarde, Parkinson, Langham, in his *Garden of Health*, 1579, and similar writers. See the satirical observations of Bulwer on this subject, in the *Artificial Changeling*, 1653. Horman, who wrote at the commencement of the reign of Hen. VIII. says that "maydens were sylken callis, with the whiche they keepe in ordre theyr heare made yelow with lye; *comas lixivio ruffatas sive rutulatas.* Women chaunge the naturall colour of theyr heare with crafty colour and sonnyng. Some cherisse theyr busshis of heare with moche kymbeyng and wesshyng in lye. He maketh his heare yelow because he wolde seme lustye; *rutilat capillos ut vegetus appareat.* His heare was lyght ambre." *Vulgaria*, 1519. To such practices allusion is perhaps made in the Promptorium by the word HEED WASCHYNGE, which will be found above, p. 232. "Lee, *lixivium, locium.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives only "lye to wasshe with, *lessiue.*" Ang.-Sax. leah, *lixivium.*

LEYN̄ TO, or put to (leyn to, or ley to, s.) *Appono*.
 LEYN̄, or leye waiowre. *Vadio*, CATH.
 LEYN̄ to wedde. *Pignoro*, *impignoro*.
 LEYNYN̄' (lenyn, or restyn, k.) *Podio*, *appodio*.
 LE(Y)NYNGE.¹ *Appodiacio*.

LE(Y)NYNGE staffe.² *Calopodium*, *podium*, C. F. CATH.
 LEYSERE. *Oportunitas*.
 LEEK, or garleke. *Alleum*.
 LEEK, or porret. *Porrum*, CATH. C. F.
 LEEK pottage. *Porrata*, CATH.
 LEEM, or lowe (lawe, h.)³ *Flamma*.
 LEMMAN̄.⁴ *Concubina*, *amasia*.

¹ Levynge, MS. lenynge, k. s. p.

² *Podium* is explained in the Catholicon and Ortus to be "*baculus super quem innitimur, cum quo sepe terram ferimus*, a lene." Ducange cites the Usus Ord. Cisterc. c. 68, where by this term is implied "*pars formæ monachicæ, cui monachi, cum procumbunt, innituntur*;" and it seems possible that allusion is here made by Friar Geoffrey to the staff which, according to the usage in some establishments, served to give an occasional support during the long services of the choir, an object which was more usually attained by means of the *misericorde*, or *formella*. In some of the German churches the use of the leaning staff is still retained, and a remarkable specimen, apparently of German workmanship, now preserved in the De Bruges collection at Paris, was intended, as Lenoir supposed, to answer this purpose. The curious character of its ornaments indicates its having been fashioned for some sacred use, and the lion statant, by which it is surmounted, gives it, in some measure, the form of the Tau staff, as it has been termed. Hist. des Arts en France, pl. xxxvii. "Leanyng stocke, *appuial*." PALSG.

³ Leme, a shining light, Ang.-Sax. *leoma*, *jubar*, is a word not uncommonly used by the old writers; see R. Glouc. p. 186; Vision of Piers P. 12,324; Cant. Tales, 14,836. "*Fulgus*, lemynge þat touchethe. *Fulgur*, lemynge þat brennethe. *Casma*, brennynge of the leeme of the fyre." MED. MS. CANT. In the *Abbbreviata Chronica* printed by the Camb. Antiqu. Soc. from the MS. at Caius Coll. it is recorded, A.D. 1402, "*hoc anno apparuit stella comata, Anglice vocata lemyng sterr, prognosticans bellum futurum, vid. bellum Salopie*." Fabyan relates that in 7 Will. Rufus "grylsy and vncouth syghtes were sene, as hostes of men fightyng in y^e skye, and fyre lemys and other." Compare GLEMYNGE, or lemynge of lyghte, p. 198. See also hereafter STEEM, or lowe of fyre, and STEMYNGE, or lemynge of fyrr. Bp. Kennett notices leam as signifying a flash or blaze of fire, in Durham; Lansd. MS. 1033; and Brockett gives leam, as retained in the Northern Dialect.

⁴ Junius derives this term from Ang.-Sax. *leof*, *dilectus*, and *man*, denoting the human species generally, without distinction of sex. Hickes in his A.S. Grammar gives *leue-mon*, *amasius*, Norm.-Sax.; by R. Glouc. the word is written *lefmon*, p. 344; and in the Winchester MS. of the Promptorium *leefman*' is given as synonymous with *SPECYAL*, *concubine*, the man. The editor of the Towneley Mysteries would deduce an argument for the antiquity of that work from the fact that *lemman* occurs therein solely in the primary and simple sense of a person beloved. It is thus used also by R. Brunne, p. 236; but it more commonly denotes one loved illicitly, or with mere gallantry, as the word is used by Chaucer and Gower, and applied to either sex. "*Bassaris*, a mylche cowe, or a prestys lemmande." Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002. "A leman, *amasius*, *amasia*, *concubina*, *focaria*, *pelex*; *pelignus*, *peligna*, *filius vel filia ejus*; *multicuba*, *multigamus*, *polidamas*. A lemanry, *concubitus*, *concubinatus*." CATH. ANG. "*Amasius*, *qui intemperate amat*, a leman, or a louer. *Amasia*, *i. mulier qui amat sine lege*, a leman. *Ancuba*, *i. concubina*, *vel succuba*, a leman. *Concubina est que ad usum*

LEMYN̄', or lowyn̄' as fyrr (as lowe of fyre, K. H. P.)¹ *Flammo*.

LEMYNGE, or lowynge of fyre. *Flammacio*.

LENDARE, or he þat (lendythe, H. S.) a thyng. *Fenerator, creditor*.

LEEND, lym of a beeste (or luddok, *infra*, lende, K. P.)² *Lumbus*.

LEENDYN̄. *Presto, fenero*, CATH. *feneror*, CATH. *mutuo* (*concedo*, H. *credo*, P.)

LENDYNGE. *Mut(u)acio*.

LENE, not fet. *Macer, macilentus*.

LENESSE, or lennesse (*sic*, S. lene fleshe, K.) *Macies, macredo, macritudo*, CATH.

LENYN̄, or make lene. *Macero*.

LEENGE, fysche.³ *Lucius marinus* (*longenus*, P.)

LENGTHE. *Longitudo*.

LENTE, holy tyme. *Quadragesima*.

LEEP, or baskett (lepp, K.)⁴ *Sporta, calathus, corbis*, CATH. *et C. F. canistrum*.

Veneris non legitime tenetur, a lemman." ORTUS. "Lemman, concubine, amovrevse." PALS. Horman remarks that "some loue theyr lemmans (*pallacas*) better than theyr true wyfe." Compare SPECYAL, hereafter.

¹ Compare GLEMYN̄, or lemyñ, p. 198. See Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 591, 1137, &c.; Vision of P. P.; Townel. Myst. p. 92. Ang.-Sax. leoman, *lucere*.

² In the later Wicliffite version Job xl. 21 is thus rendered: "His (*i.* Behemot) strengþe is in his lendis, (*lumbis*, Vulg.) and his vertu in the naule of his wombe." See also Judith viii. 6; Luke xii. 35. Chaucer describes the milk-white and well plaited "barm-cloth" or apron, worn by the carpenter's wife "upon hire lendes." Miller's Tale, 3238. "A lende, *lumbus*." CATH. ANG. "*Lumbus*, a leynde, *vel idem quod ren*, a nayre. *LumbifRACTUS*, broken lended." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. lendenu, *lumbi*.

³ Caxton, in the Boke of the fayt of armes, ii. c. 16, speaking of things with which a garrison ought to be well supplied, mentions "grete foyson of ling fysshe, and haburden." In Sir John Howard's Household Book the following item is entered by his steward, A.D. 1465: "My mester payde at Yipswyche viijs. ivd. for xxxij. leenges;" and in the provision for Hengrave in 1607 the item occurs, "bought at Sturbige fayre of great organ lynge, xxj." Rokewode's Hengrave, 210. "Lynge, fysshe, *colin*." PALS. The ling, *Asellus longus*, received its name from the length of the fish, as Skinner and Willughby suppose; it was supplied from the Northern seas, and probably retained the name by which it was known to the fishermen in those regions. Teut. linghe, Dutch, lëng, *piscis ex asellorum genere*. Keeling is doubtless of cognate derivation; compare also GRENE LYNGE, above, p. 210.

⁴ In the later Wicliffite version the following passage occurs: "Whanne sche myȝte not hele, þanne sche took a leep of segg, (*fiscellam scirpeam*, Vulg.) and bawmede it with tar and picche, and puttide the yong child wiþinne." Exod. ii. 3. Compare Dedis ix. 25; ii. Cor. xi. 33. See also Towneley Myst. p. 329. "A lepe, *canistrum, cophinus, corbis*, &c. *ubi* a baskyt. A lepe maker, *cophinari*, *corbio*." CATH. ANG. "*Cartallum*, a basket or a lepe. *Cofinus, vas vimineum ad opus servile deputatum*, a hande basket. *Cofinulus*, a lytyll lepe. *Corbulus*, a lytell lepe or basket." ORTUS. "Lepe, or a basket, *corbeille*." PALS. See Jamieson, v. Lippie. Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, has the following observations on this word: "Leap, in Yorkshire a large osier basket bore between two men, for the use of carrying corn to be winnowed, &c. called commonly a wheat-leap. Sax. leap, *calathus, speciatim seminantis corbis*. A seed leap, or seed lip; Wilts. A leap, a weel to

LEEP, for fysshe kepynge, or takyñge.¹ *Nassa*, CATH. *et* UG. *in no.*

LEEP, or styrt (lepp, or skypp, K. sterte, S.) *Saltus*.

LEPARE, or rennare. *Cursor*.

LEPARE, or rennar a-wey. *Fugax*, *fugitivus*.

LEPYNGE, or rennynge. *Cursus*.

LEPYNGE a-wey. *Fuga*.

LEPYR, or lepre (seke, K. P.) man, or woman, or beeste. *Leprosus*.

LEPYR, or lepre, sekenesse.² *Lepra*.

LERARE, lernare, or techare. *Doctor, instructor, informator*.

LERARE, or lernare, or he þat receyvythe lore (þat takyt informacyon, K. takethe lernynge, P.) *Discipulus*.

LERYÑ, or receyue lore ofa-nothere

catch fish; Lancashire. An ozier basket borne between two men for the use of carrying chaff out of a barn is called in Northamptonshire and Bucks a bear-leap. Isl. laupur, *scrinium quo lanifices linum servant*. A leap or lib, half a bushel; Sussex. A seed leap, or lib, a basket to carry corn on the arm to sow; Essex. *Lepa*, 31 Edw. I. *est tertia pars duorum bussellorum*. Ext. Man. de Terring, com. Sussex." Forby gives lep, or lepe, a large deep basket, and seed lep, a basket for the use of the sower, or carrying chaff to feed horses. Moore mentions lib, doubting whether the word is still in use in Suffolk. Grose gives leap as a North-country word. Plot speaks of the "cubb or beer-lip" used to make a cavity in a rick, to prevent heating. Hist. Oxf. p. 256. Compare CRELLE, baskett, or lepe, above, p. 101, and BARLYLEPE, p. 25.

¹ This term occurs in the later Wicliffite version, in the description of Behemoth: "Shul marchaundis departe him? wher þou shalt fille nettis wiþ his skin, and a leep of fishis (*gurgustium piscium*, Vulg.) wiþ his heed?" Job xi. 26. "A lepe for fysche, *fiscella*, *gurgustium*." CATH. ANG. "*Nassa*, quoddam instrumentum ex viminibus tamquam rhete contextum, ad capiendos pisces, a pyche or a fyshe lepe. *Fiscina*, a chesefat, or a fysshe lepe." ORTUS. "Lepe to take fysshe, *nasse à prendre poyson*. Thou cannest nat bringe this leepe (*nasse*) downe to the botome, except thou tye a stone to it." PALSG. "*Nasse*, a wicker leap, or weel for fish." COTG. "Leaps to take eeles, *caudecæ*." GOULD. The stat. 4 Will. and Mary, c. 23, forbids all persons not owners of fisheries to keep "any net, angle, leap, piche, or other engine for the takeing of fish." Stat. of Realm, vi. 415. Bp. Kennett observes that the term is in use in Lancashire and in Leicestershire. Ang.-Sax. leap, *nassa*. Compare FYSCHE LEEP, above, p. 163.

² It has been affirmed that leprosy was brought into Europe by the crusaders; in the Ang.-Sax. vocabulary, however, which has been attributed to Ælfric, occurs the word "*leprosus*, hreofliġ, oððe licðrowera." Jul. A. II. f. 123. In the *Assisa de Foresta*, which is of uncertain date, but is assigned by Manwood to 6 Edw. I. it is enacted that if any beast of chase be found wounded or dead, "*caro mittatur ad domum leprosi, si qua prope fuerit*," or otherwise given to the infirm and poor. Stat. of Realm. i. 244. In Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, there were several spital houses, or hospitals of lepers. The most ancient, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, was founded in the reign of Stephen by Petrus Capellanus for a prior and twelve brethren, of whom three were to be lepers. See Parkins' account of Lynn, Blomf. Norf. iv. 608. Mackarell, in his Hist. of that town, p. 255, mentions a bequest to the leprous men and women in 1408; and Parkins records the devise of Stephen Guybon to every house of lepers about Lynn, in 1432, namely at West Lynn, Cowgate, Herdwyk, Setchehithe, Mawdelyn, and Geywode. The number of these charitable institutions in England was considerable; permission had been granted by Pope Alex. III. in 1179, that leprous persons, being excluded from all communion with their fellow-men, might, wherever

(betawt of another, K. lerne or be taught, P.)¹ *Disco*, CATH. *addisco*.
 LERYN̄', or techyn̄' a-nother. *Doceo, instruo, informo*.
 LERYNGE, or lernynge, or lore (teching, K.) *Doctrina, instructio, informacio*.
 LEES, or false.² *Falsus*.
 LEES, for howndys, *idem quod* LE(E)CE, *supra*. (*Laxa, letra, P. sic, pro veltrea?*)
 LESARDE wy(r)m (worme, S.) *Lacertus*, C. F.
 LESSE. *Minus, adv.*

LESYN̄', or lese. *Perdo*.
 LESSYN̄, or make lesse. *Minuo, diminuo, minoro*.
 LEESYNGE, or lyyng (or gabbyng, *supra*; lezyng, S. liyng, P.)³ *Mendacium*.
 LESYNGE berare. *Mendifer*.
 LESYNGE, or thyngys loste (of thyng loste, S.) *Perdicio*.
 LESYNGE, or losynge of a thyng bowndyn̄' (boounde, S.) *Solucio*.
 LESKE (or flanke, *supra*)⁴ *Inguen*, C. F.
 LESSONE. *Leccio*.
 LESTE, sowtarys forme. *Formula*,

they should form a congregation, have a church for themselves. These hospitals were of the Augustine order, and included amongst the religious houses which were surrendered 26 Hen. VIII. The formalities with which the seclusion of lepers was effected, and the restrictions imposed upon them, may be learned from the *Manuale ad usum Sarum*. Hentzner, who visited England during the reign of Elizabeth, speaks of the English as very subject to the disease of leprosy. "A lepyr, *lepra, elefancia, missella*. A leprus man, *leprosus, misellus*." CATH. ANG. Horman says, "He hath made a leper, or a lasar house; *hierocomion condidit*." "Lepar, a sicke man, *lasdre*. Lasar, *id.* Lypre, the sicknesse, *lasderie*." PALSG. The term mesel is very commonly used to designate a leprous person, and appears to be directly taken from the French *mesel*; some writers have, however, supposed a distinction to have existed between *mesellerie* and *ladrerie*. See MASYL, hereafter.

¹ The double signification of the verb to lere occurs in most of the old writers; R. Glouc., R. Brunne, and Minot use it in both senses; Chaucer uses it in that of learning, Frankel. T. 1106; and it signifies teaching, Vis. of Piers P. 4742, 9551; Townel. Myst. p. 38, &c. Ang.-Sax. læran, *docere*. A rhyming epitaph, inscribed on brass, is found at Grundisburgh, Suffolk, dated 1501, to the memory of a person,

"Which decessyd, as yee shall lere,
 The vj. day off September."

² Les is used by R. Glouc. as an adjective; as a substantive, lees, a falsehood, occurs more frequently. Lese, Gawene and the Carle, 7, 265; "Withouten lees," Chaucer, Rom. of Rose, 3904; les, leasse, Townel. Myst. Cov. Myst. Ang.-Sax. leas, *falsus*.

³ "Nuga, a scorne, a lesynge, a bourde, a trifulle. *Nugicanus*, a singer of lesinges. *Feria*, lesing, or chirche-werk." MED. "A lesynge, *mendacium*, &c. *ubi a lee*." CATH. ANG. Ang.-Sax. leasung, *mendacium*.

⁴ "A leske, *ipocundeia*." CATH. ANG. ("Ipocundie, *i. coste molles*." MED.) "Nominina membrorum, *mes flanks*, my laskes." Harl. MS. 219, f. 150. "Leske by the belly, *ayne*." PALSG. Bp. Kennett gives "Lisk, that part of the side which is between the hips and the short ribs. Yorkshire." Lansd. MS. 1033. Skinner gives lesk as most commonly used in this sense in Lincolnshire; see also Brockett and Jamieson, v. Lisk. Compare Dan. and Swed. *liuske*, Belg. *liesch*, *inguen*.

CATH. *formipedia*, DICC. *calopodia*, C. F.
 LESTE, nowmbyr, as heryngys, and other lyke.¹ *Legio*.
 LEEST of alle. *Minimus*.
 LESTAGE of a shyppe.² *Saburra*, CATH. *et* COMM.
 LESTYÑ, or induryñ'. *Duro*, *perduro*.
 LESTYNGE, or ynduryng (du-ryng, K. P.) *Perduracio*.
 LEEST wurthy. *Eximius* (*sic*, P. *exilimus*, S.)
 LETANYE. *Letania*.

LETTE GAME, or lettare of pley. *Prepiludius*, C. F. *in prepedio*.
 LETTYÑ'. *Impedio*, *prepedio*.
 LETTYNGE. *Impedimentum*.
 LETTYNGE, or longe taryng, and a-bydyng. *Mora*.
 LETTYR. *Littera*, *grama*.
 LETTERYD. *Litteratus*.
 LETERONE, or lectorne, deske (lectrone, K. letrone, or lectrun, H. P. leteron, or letervn, S.)³ *Lectrinum*, *lectorium*, *pluteum*, C. F. *lectrum*, C. F. (*pulpitum*, C. F. *discus*, *secundum li. equi*, P.)

¹ The stat. Hen. III. *de mensuris*, and the stat. 31 Edw. III. *de allece vendendo*, ordained that a last of herrings should be accounted by ten thousand, and the hundred by six score, the highest price being fixed at 40s. the last. Stat. of Realm, i. 354. In "the Costis for to make hering at the Coeste," printed with Arnold's Chron. p. 263, it is stated that to make a last "ye shal bye fresh hering out of the ship, x. m. ; vj. score, and iiij. heringis for the c. xij. barellis ful packed is a last of white hering, and xx. cadis rede hering is a last, v. c. in a cade, vj. score iiij. heringis for the c." Of "Rede sprottis—x. cades maketh a last, xij. c. in euery cade." In the summary of the office of the Celleresse of Barking is the "*Memorandum*, that a barrell of herring shuld contene a thousand herrings, and a cade off herryng six hundreth, six score to the hundreth." Mon. Angl. i. 83. "Last of fysshe, xij. banelles, *lay*." PALSG. A last of unpacked herrings, according to Coles, is 18 barrels. See Ducange, *v. Lasta*.

² "A lastage, or fraghte of a schippe, *saburra*." CATH. ANG. *Saburra* signifies the ballast of a ship, "*multitudo lapidum, vel inutilis sarcina navis, que solet esse de lapidibus et arenâ*." CATH. "*Lestage*, the balast of a ship." COTG. "A last or lastage, *onus, saburra*. To lastage, *vide* balast." GOULDM. The stat. 21 Ric. II. c. 18, reciting that the beacons and outworks of the town of Calais were decayed, in consequence of the rages of the sea, ordains that ships coming thither from England "*portent ovesque eux tout lour lastage des bones piers convenables pur l'estuffure de les Beeknes*," &c. Stat. of Realm. ii. 108. See Ducange, *v. Lastagium*. Of the custom exacted for freightage, termed *lestagium*, see Spelman's Glossary. Ang.-Sax. hlæst, *onus navis*, behlæstan, *onerare*. Belg. lastagie, ballast.

³ The lectern is not named amongst the appliances of sacred use enumerated by Ælfric, Cott. MS. Julius, A. II. f. 126, b. ; in the Regula Bened. mention, however, occurs of the ræding-scamol. The various uses of the lectern in cathedral or collegiate establishments may be gathered from the ancient rites of Durham, in which it appears that there was a pelican "lettern" of brass at the north side of the high altar, where the Epistle and Gospel were sung ; a second lower down in the choir, in the form of an eagle of brass, used at mattins, or other times when the legends were read ; and there was also a "letterne" of wood, like a pulpit, standing and adjoining to the organ over the door of the choir. It seems highly probable, as Mr. Rudge supposes, that the white marble desk discovered in 1813 near the site of the abbey church of Evesham, formed part of the lectern that was erected about 1218 by Thos. de Marleberg, at that time sacrist, and subsequently Abbot, according to the following record :

LECTURE (lettüre, K. lettrure,
II. P.) *Lectura* (*litteratura*, P.)
LETUARYE. *Electuarium*, CATH.
LETUCE, herbe. *Lactuca*.
LEVE. *Licencia*.

LEVECEL be-forne a wyndowe, or
other place.¹ *Umbraculum*, C. F.
LEVE(Y)NE of dowe (leveyn, or
dowe, S. P.) *Fruementum*, zima,
C. F. (*fermentum*, II. S. P.)

"*Fecit lectricium retro chorum, quod prius non erat factum in ecclesiâ Eveshamensi, et legebantur lectiones juxta tumbam S. Wilsini.*" Cott. MS. Vesp. B. xxiv. This lectern is represented in Archæol. xvii. pl. 23. A lectern of marble, resembling such as is quarried in Derbyshire, exists at Crowle, in Worcestershire; it appears to be a work of the XIIth cent. Another beautifully-sculptured specimen is preserved in the ancient abbatial house at Wenlock, Salop. In the former instance alone, the arrangement whereby the desk was supported on small columns may be ascertained. Of the moveable lecterns of a later period numerous specimens have escaped the ravages of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries. Carved lecterns of wood exist at Bury, Huntingdonshire, date about 1300; at Ramsey; Swanscombe, and Lenham, in Kent; Hawsted, in Suffolk; and in many other churches. Those of brass are mostly of the XVth cent. or later date. At Rouen Cathedral an ancient lectern of iron may be seen, which, being hinged together like a *faldistorium*, and furnished with a socket for a candle on one side, might be folded up when not in use, and laid aside, so as not to encumber the area of the choir. The lectern was adorned with a covering, frequently termed the "des-cloth," of rich material conformable to the suit, or complete vestment, of which it formed a part. In the Inventory of the Church of St. Faith, in the crypt at St. Paul's, 1298, is mentioned "*pannus de palad lectrinium.*" In the Wardrobe Book 27 Edw. I. amongst the furniture and ornaments of the royal chapel, occurs "*unum manutergium curtum, sutum de auro et serico, pro lectrone.*" p. 352. John of Gaunt bequeathed, 1399, a richly-embroidered vestment of white satin to the high altar at St. Paul's, the "*couverture pour la letteron*" forming an item in the description, as likewise in that of a vestment of red cloth of gold, wrought with gold falcons, devised by him to the "*Moustier de N. Dame de Nicole.*" Test. Ebor. i. 227, 228. "*Lectrinum, lectrum, et legium pro eodem, scilicet pro pulpito; et dicuntur a lego, a pulpyt, or a lectrone.*" ORTUS. "*A lectrone, ambo, descus, lectrinum, orcista.*" CATH. ANG. "*Lecterne to syng at, levtrayn.*" PALSG. See further in Ducange.

¹ The etymology and precise meaning of this word are exceedingly obscure: it is used by Chaucer, in the tale of the Cambridge scholars, who came to the Miller of Trumpington to have their grain ground, and left their horse under a pent-house or out-building, instead of putting him into the "lathe;" the Miller, to play them a shrewd trick, slipped off the bridle, and let the horse run.

"He looked up and doune, till he had yfound
The clerkes horse, there as he stood ybound,
Behind the mill, under a lessel." Reve's Tale, 4059.

Tyrwhitt prints the word "levcsell," and its meaning here is less obscure than in a passage in the Persone's Tale, where it again occurs. Chaucer defines the difference between pride in the heart of man, and pride shown in external show and costly array: "But nathelesse, that one of these spices of pride is signe of that other, right as the gaye leuesell at the taverne is signe of the wine that is in the seller." Speght, who had here consulted the Promptorium, explains the word as signifying a bush, or a hovel, which is repeated by Skinner, with the suggestion that it may be derived from the French "*lais, vepres, virgulta, additâ term. dim. ell.*" This derivation seems little to the purpose. According to Cotgrave *lais*, or *layes*, are trees left as marks in cutting a copse wood. Tyrwhitt in his notes says confidently that the word is derived from

LEVEL, rewle. *Equicium*, (C. F. *regula*, P.)

LEVEL, rewle.¹ *Perpendiculum*.

LEVENE, or lygh̃tenynge (levyn, H. S.)² *Fulgur*, *coruscacio*, *fulmen*.

LEVENESSE, or belevenesse. *Fides*.

LEVENESSE, or grete troste (leveneste, or grette tryst, S. leuenesse or trust, P.) *Confidencia*.

LEVYN̄', or belevyn̄'.³ *Credo*, CATH.

LEEVYN̄', or forsakyñ' (levyn, or

blevyn, K. H.) *Relinquo*, *derelinquo*, *dimitto*, *desero*.

LEEVYN̄', sesyñ', or be styлле. *Dimitto*, *desisto*.

LEWDE, not letteryd. *Illitteratus*, *agramatus*, C. F. (*incipiens*, P.)

LEWDE, vnkunynge, or vnkownynge yn what so hyt be. *Insci*, *ignarus* (*laicus*, K. P.)

LEWDENESSE of clergy.⁴ *Illitteratura*.

LEWDENESSE of on-conynge

Ang.-Sax. lefe, *folium*, and setl, *sedes*, but afterwards confesses himself dissatisfied with that explanation; yet still holds to the notion that in the second passage allusion is made to the bush, the ancient sign of a wine-shop, and cites Chatterton's Elinour and Juga, attributed to Rowley, where the hunter is said to rouse the fox from "the lessel." In the Editor's MS. of the Medulla, *umbraculum* is rendered "an oublelle;" in the Canterbury MS. "an amerelle;" in Harl. MS. 2270, "an vinbrelle."

¹ LEVER, MS. and S. "Leuell, a ruler, *niueav*." PALS. Ang.-Sax. læfel, *libella*.

² The lightning, or any sudden gleam of light, is frequently termed by the old writers levne, a word which has been derived from Ang.-Sax. hlifian, *ruilare*. See Lye, and Jamieson, v. Levin. R. Brunne, describing the engines devised by Richard Cœur de Lion, to throw wild-fire and stones, at the siege of Acre, says that "as leuen be fire out schete." Langt. Chron. p. 174. Compare Havelok, 2690; Ywaine and Gawin, Rits. Metr. R. i. p. 17; Cant. Tales, 5858; Gower, Conf. Am.; Townel. Myst. pp. 39, 116; Cov. Myst. 156. Fabyan relates that in 7 Hen. I. "was sene an vncouth starre, whyche nyghtely appered at one howre, and continued so by the space of xxv. days; and fore agaynst that, oute of the Eest parte, appered a great leuyn or beme of bryghtnes, whyche stretched towarde the sayde starre." Spenser uses the word "levin" repeatedly. "*Fulgur*, leuenynge that brenneth. *Fulgetrum*, a shynynge of leuenynge that brenneth. *Fulmen*, leuenynge, or lyghtynge." ORTUS. "To levyne, or to smyte wyth leuenynge, *casmatisere*, *fulgore fulminare*. A leuenynge, *casma*, *fulgur*, *fulmen*, *fulgetrum*, *ignis*. A leuenynge smytynge, *fulgoratus*." CATH. ANG. In the Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*Fulgor*, *fulmen*, leuenynge. *Fulgurat*, (it) lewnes." Palsgrave gives the verb it "leueneth as the lyghtenynge dothe, *il esclere*. Dyd you nat se it leuen right nowe?" "Leving, *vide* lightning." GOULD. M.

³ The verb to leve is used in this sense by R. Glouc. p. 30; it occurs repeatedly in the Vision of P. Ploughman. See also Chaucer, Tale of Melib.; Gower, Conf. Am. iii. Ang.-Sax. lyfan, *concedere*, leafnes, *venia*.

⁴ Clergy, as it has been remarked in the note, p. 81, signifies erudition, precisely according to the sense of the French *clergie*; and the word is thus to be understood in the term "benefit of clergy." See Barrington's observations on stat. 4 Hen. VII. The use of the word in this acceptation is, however, a striking evidence of the general ignorance that prevailed amongst all classes, churchmen alone excepted, so that the community might be classed under two great divisions, clerks and "lewede," R. Glouc. p. 471; or "lered and lewed," R. Brunne, p. 8. It is needless to cite instances of the frequent use of the word lewd in its primitive signification by the old writers. Ang.-Sax. læwd, lewed, *laicus*. "Lewde, *agramatus*, *illiteratus*, *laicus*, *mecanicus*,

(vnknowynge, p.) *Insciencia*,
ignorancia.
 LEWKE, not fully hote.¹ *Tepidus*.
 LEWKENESSE. *Tepor*.
 LEWTE, cuppe.² *Culusus*, COMM.
 LEWTE, pot or vessel of mesure.
Fidelia, CATH.
 LEWTE, or lytylle feythe. *Fide-*
cula, CATH.
 LETHY, or weyke (or screte,
infra; leyth, s.)³ *Flexibilis*.

LYARE, or gabbare. *Mendax*,
mendosus.
 LYBERALLE, or fre in yevynge
 (gyuynge, p.) *Liberalis*, *mun-*
nificus.
 LYBERALYTE, or frenes of herte.
Liberalitas.
 LYCHE, dede body.⁴ *Funus*, *ga-*
bares, C. F. et UG. in *Gabriel*
dicit gabaren, vel gabbaren.
 LYCHE, lady or lorde (lysch to

Vnlettyrde, *ubi lewde*." CATH. ANG. "Leude of condycions, *maluays, villayn, maul-graneux*. Leude worde, *entresayn*. Leude frere, *bourdican*." PALSG. Horman says, "I am not so leude (*adeo sum iners*) but I knowe or spye what thou goest about. This matter is utterly marred by thy leudnes (*ignavia*.) I make as though I sawe nat thy leude paiantis (*conniveo tuis ineptiis*). Here is leude or naughty wyne (*illaudatum vel spurcum*)."

¹ "Lewke, *tepidus*. To make lewke, *tepifacere*. To be lewke, *tepere*." CATH. ANG. "Leuke warme, or blodde warme, *tiède*." PALSG. Ang.-Sax. *wlac, tepidus*.

² *Culusus* is given only in the Harl. and Winch. MSS. The word is not noticed by Ducange, and possibly is erroneously written for *culullus*, which, according to Papias, is *calix fictilis*. "*Fidelia, olla vel ciphus*, or a cherne." MED. Ang.-Sax. lið, *poculum*.

³ "*Lentus*, slowe and febulle, or lethy, moyste." MED. MS. CANT. "*Lentescio*, to waxe slowe or lethy, *i. tardum esse*." ORTUS. Nich. Munshull also gives in his *verbale*, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 131, "*lentescio*, to wex lethy." "Lethi" occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughm. 5979, and is explained by Mr. Wright as signifying hateful, but its precise meaning is not obvious. In a Treatise on Obstetrics, of the later part of XVth cent. Add. MS. 12,195, particular instructions are given "at what age a maydyn may vse of drwry," and it sets forth the evils arising from the anticipation of the age of puberty, "for trewly and sche vs þat deduyt or þat tyme, on of þes iij. thynges, or elles alle schalle falle to her: owder sche xalle be baren, or her brethe schalle haf an yll savore, or sche xalle be to lythy, or lauy of her body to oper þan to here hosbonde; but for þe iij. fyrst 3e xalle fynde medysignus here after, and þe iij. is vnne curabyllle." "Lethe, delyuer of ones lymmes, *souple*." PALSG. Lathy is given by Moore as a Suffolk epithet, signifying thin in person. Ang.-Sax. lið, *tener*. Compare LYTHER, hereafter.

⁴ Leik, Havelok, 2793, and liche, Vision of P. Ploughm. signify a living body, as in line 5599, where Dame Studie is described as "lene of lere, and of liche both:" it is so used likewise in K. Alis. 3482. This is perfectly in accordance with the signification of the Ang.-Sax. etymon *lice*, *corpus*, a body, either living or dead. The latter seems, however, to have been the more usual sense of the word. Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, 2960, speaks of the "liche-wake" at the burning of the corpse of Arcite. In the North the custom of watching the corpse, termed lyke-wake, is not entirely laid aside: see Brockett, *v. Lake-wake*, and Jamieson, *v. Lyk-waik*. It is by corruption termed late-wake; Pennant, *Tour in Scotl.* i. 112. The term is evidently derived from Ang.-Sax. *lic*, *cadaver*, and *wæcce*, *vigilia*. A full account of the usages and abuses customary on these occasions will be found in Brand's *Popular Antiqu.* and Ducange, *v. Vigiliæ*. In the Invent. taken 1421, church of St. John Baptist, Glastonbury, printed by Warner, are mentioned "iij. lyche bells;" in the Invent. of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, 1500, termed "bells for mortuaries." G. Mag. vol. viii. N.S. In the ordinance

lady or lorde, s.)¹ *Ligius* (*dominus ligius*, P.)
 LYCHE, man or womann. (*Ligius*, P.)
 LYCORYCE (or lycuryce, P.) *Liquericia*, C. F. (*lingricia*, *licoricia*, P.)
 LYCURE (lycowre, s.) *Liquor*.
 LYCURE, or brothe of fysche, and oper lyke. *Liquamen*, CATH. C. F.
 LYDE, wesselle hyllynge (lyde, or lede, P.) *Operculum*.
 LYDER, or wyly (liyire, or wily, K. lydyr, H. ledyr, s. lydir, P.)²
Cautus, et alia infra in WYLY (*cautulosus*, P.)

LYDRŌN, or lyderōn (lydrun, or lyderyn, H. P. lyderon, or lydron, s.)³ *Lidorus. Hec quedam glosa super correctione Biblie.*
 LYE, *supra in LEYE*.
 LYE, or lyes of wyne (lyze, s. P.)
Lia, C. F. *tartarum*, C. F.
 LYFE. *Vita*.
 LYYF, hooly. *Devotus, sanctus*.
 LYFTYŃ'. *Levo*.
 LYFTYŃ' VP. *Sublevo, pendo*, CATH.
 (LYGGYŃ, *infra in LYŃ*.)
 LYTHE, *idem quod LYM* (or membre), *infra*.⁴

of Abp. Peckham, 1280, which sets forth the articles to be provided by the parishioners, these bells are designated as "*campanæ manuales pro mortuis*." Wilk. Conc. ii. 49. Of the local use of the term lich-gate, signifying the outer gate of the cemetery, beneath which the corpse is placed, whilst awaiting the officiating minister, see the Glossary of Architecture, Cheshire and Shropshire Glossaries. In the West, the path by which the corpse is carried to the grave is known as the leach-way; in Cheshire it is called the lich-road. Coles gives "lich fowles, carcass bird, scritch-owls, night-ravens."

¹ The term liege is commonly used by the old writers in the two-fold sense which is here given to it, denoting both the chief and the subject, as bound by the *ligantia*, or bond whereby they were reciprocally connected. Palsgrave gives only "Lege lorde, souerayn, liege." See Spelman and Ducange, *v. Ligius*.

² LEDER, MS. Lithier, or lidder, has in the North the signification of idle or sluggish. In the Vis. of P. Ploughman the expression "luther sleuthe" occurs; and "lithere" in King Estmere. One of the evils of the times enumerated in the curious lines, Roy. MS. 7 A. VI. f. 38, b. is that "*Lex* is layde, and lethyrly lukes." Tusser speaks of the unprofitableness of the "litherly lubber." Lyndsay uses the word "lidder" in the sense of backward or shy, which approaches more nearly to that assigned to it in the Promptorium. "*Desidieux*, idle, lazie, lither, slouthfull. *Ignave*, lazy, lither," &c. COTG. "Lither, *figard, festard, faineant, nice, oisif, paresseux*." SHERW. See Brockett, *v. Lithier*, and Jamieson, *v. Lidder*.

³ In the description of the march of Alexander's army the poet describes the various classes of which the host was composed, high and low, knight and knave,

"Mony baroun, ful wel y-thewed,
 Mony ledron, mony schrewe." K. Alis. 3210.

Weber explains the word ledron as signifying here a leper, or any mean person. Skelton uses the word, in the poem entitled *Sclaunder*, and false detractions.

"But my learning is of an other degree,
 To taunt them like lyddrons, lewde as they be."

"*Laideron*, somewhat ugly, pretty and foule." COTG. It must, however, be observed that as *lidorus* has not been found in the Latin glossarists, it cannot be asserted positively that LYDRŌN is to be taken in this sense in the Promptorium.

⁴ The term "lithes," occurring in *Havelok*, 2163, is explained by Sir F. Madden as

LYTHE fro lythe, or lym fro lym.
Membratim.

LYGHTE, or bryghtnesse (liht of brytnes, K. lyth³, H. light, P.)
Lux, lumen.

LYGHTE, or wyghte (liht of wyhte, K. light of weight or mesure, P.)¹
Levis.

LYGHT of knowynge, or werkyng.
Facilis.

LYGHTE, or þat þynge þat yevythe lyghte, as sunne, and candel, and oper lyke. *Luminare.*

LYGHTE FOOTE (liht fotyd, K.)
Levipes, UG. in alo, alipes, C. F. acupediis, UG. in acuo.

LYGHTE HANDYD. *Manulevis, alicirus.*

LYGHT HERTYD. *Letifer.*

LYGHTEYÑ', or kyndelyñ' fyrr or candelys (or lyztyn candelys, or odyr lyhtys, S.) *Accendo.*

LYGHTYÑ' chargys or byrdenys (or wyhtys, K. wettys, S.) *Deonero.*

LYGHTEYÑ', or make wyghtys more esy (lightyn burdens, heuy weightis, P.) *Allevio.*

LYGHTELY, or sone. *Leviter.*

LYGHTLY, or esyly. *Faciliter.*

LYGHTEYÑ', or leuenyñ' (lithnyn, as levyn, K. lyhtyn, S.) *Coruscat, fulmino.*

LYGHT(E)NYNGE (or leuene, P.)
Coruscacio, fulgur, fulmen.

LYGHTESUM, or fulle of lyghte.
Luminosus.

LYGHTESUM, or esy (lihtsum, K.)
Facilis.

LYGHTESUMNESSE, or esynesse.
Facilitas.

LYGHTESUMNESSE, of bryghtnes (or lyht, S.) *Luminositas.*

LYYÑ, or lyggyñ (lyin, or ligyn, K.) *Jaceo, CATH.*

LYYN' YÑ, or yn chylde bedde (liyn in of childe in childe bed, P.)
Decubo, C. F.

LYYÑ, or make a lesynge (lyzyn, or gabbyn, H.) *Mentior.*

LYKE. *Hoc instar.*

LYKE, in lykenesse. *Similis.*

LYKDYSSHE. *Scurra, C. F. et CATH. papas, UG. in popa.*

LYKEROWSE. *Ambrosinus, delicatus, deliciosus.*

LYKEROWSNESSE. *Delicacia.*

LYKYÑ', or haue lyste (or plesyn, K. P. lykyn or lystyn, S.) *Delector.*

LYKYNGE, or luste (lyste, S.)
Delectacio.

LYKYNGE, or lusty, or craske.
Delicativus, crassus (delectativus, S.)

signifying the toes, the extreme articulations. In the Grene Knight, 56, the expression "wounded both lim and lighth" is found; and in Syr Gawene and the Carle, 190, "lyme and lythe." The usher of King Arthur's court is described as repulsing Sir Cleges with these discourteous words,

" I schall the bette euery leth,
Hede and body, wythout greth,
Yf thou make more pressynge." Sir Cleges, 292.

See also Cant. Tales, 14,881; Townel. Myst. 327; and the citations given by Jamieson. Ang.-Sax. lið, *artus*. "Oute of lythe, *dislocatus, luxus*." CATH. ANG. It should be noticed that the order of the Harl. MS. has been here left unaltered; possibly the word was written by the first hand *LYGTHE*, as would appear by the alphabetical arrangement.

LYKENARE, or he þat lykenythe.
Assimilator, assimilatrix.

LYKENESSE. *Similitudo, effigies, assimilacio, instar, CATH.*

LYKENESSE, fygyre, or forme (figure off forme, s.) *Figura, forma.*

LYKENYD. *Assimilatus.*

LYKNYŃ'. *Similo, assimilo.*

(LYKNYNGE, s. *Assimilacio.*)

LYKKARE, or he þat lykkythe.
Lecator, UG. (lambitor, P.)

LYKKYŃ, as beestys wythe tongys.
Lingo, CATH.

LYKKY(N)GE of howndys, or oper beestys. *Lictus, licacio, vel licacitas : hec omnia UG. in lingo.*

LYKPOT fyngyr.¹ *Index.*

LYLY, herbe. *Lilium.*

LYM, or membre (or lythe, *supra.*)
Membrum.

LYME, or mortare. *Calx.*

LYME, to take wythe byrdys.
Viscus.

LYME 3ERDE. *Viminarium, COMM. viscarium (virga viscilenta, s.)*

LYMYŃ wythe bryd lyme. *Visco.*

LYME wythe lyme, *idem quod* WHYTOŃ wythe lyme, *infra in* W.² (lymyn or whytlymyn, K. qhythlymyn, H. qwytyŃ, s.)

(LYMOWS, *supra in* GLEYMOWS. *Limosus, viscosus, glutinosus.*)

LYNCENT, werkynge instrument for sylke women (lyncet, a werkynge stole, K. H. P.)³ *Linariarium, KYLW.*

LYYNDE, tre. *Tilia, C. F.*

LYNE, or rope. *Corda, funiculus (cordula, P.)*

LY(N)GE of the hethe (lynge, or hethe, K.)⁴ *Bruera, vel brueria, C. F. mirica, secundum multos, et timus secundum extraneos altellos (aliarum terrarum, P.)*

LYYNGE, or gabbynge. *Mendacium.*

LYYNGE, or lyggynge. *Jacencia.*

LYYNGE YN, of chylde bedde.
Decubie, C. F.

LYNE, or lynye. *Linea.*

LYNEAGE, or awncetrye. *Effe-
mum, C. F. (escenium, s.)*

In the other MSS. as likewise in the printed editions, this and the succeeding nouns and adjectives, as far as LYGHTESUMNESSE, or bryghtnesse, are placed differently, being found after LYSTLES-HEDE, as if written LYTHE, &c. In all the MSS. and the printed editions the verbs are placed between LYSPLYŃ and LYVYŃ, as if written LYTENYŃ, LYTYŃ, &c.

¹ "A lykpote, *index, demonstrativus.*" CATH. ANG.

² —*idem quod* whyly, *infra in* M. MS. See WHYTOŃ wythe lyme. *Calcifico, decalceo.*

³ This word may perhaps be read LYNCEUT. An entry occurs in the Household Book of Sir John Howard, 1465, "for a lynset, viij.d." p. 483. "*Licia*, be thredes, whych sylk women do weaue in lyncelles or stooles." ELYOT.

⁴ Compare HETHE, or lynge, fowaly, p. 238. This name of the *Calluna vulgaris*, Linn. occurs in the Tale of Robin Hood, Hartsh. Metr. T. 189. It is still retained in the North, according to Brockett; but Jamieson states that in Scotland various species of grass growing in mossy ground are called ling. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 23 b. it is said that "in Wiltshire nere Shaftesbery, is an heth þat groweþ ful of þat (Junipere femel) and of lynk, and þe lynk is heyere þan þat, and is faste by an heyh wey." "*Erica, brya silvestris*, sweete-broome, heath, or linge." Junius, by Higin. Skinner gives ling as the common appellation of heath in Lincolnshire. Moore says that in Suffolk it signifies the turf of heath or heather. Dan. lyng; Isl. ling, *frutex, species ericæ.*

LYNYD, as clothys. *Duplicatus, liniatus, garnitus.*

LYNYN' clothys. *Duplo, duplico.*

LYNYNGE of clothe. *Deploys (duplicatura, P.)*

LYNYNE clothe, or clope of flax. *Lineus.*

LYNYOLF, or inniolf, threde to sow wythe schone or botys (lynolf, H. P. to sew wyth shon', or bokys, s.)¹ *Indula, C. F. lici-nium, DICC. et KYLW.*

LYNKE, or sawcistre.² *Hilla, hirna, C. F. utrumque UG. in hirquus, salcia, UG. ibidem.*

LYNT, schauynge of lynēn clothe. *Carpea, secundum chirurgicos et C. F.*

LYONE (or lyvn', s.) *Leo.*

LYONESSE. *Leonissa (vel lea, s.)*

LYOWRE, to bynde wythe precyows clothys.³ *Ligatorium, redimiculum, CATH. et C. F. (vitta, P.)*

LYPPE. *Labium, labrum; et nota quod labium est hominis, et labrum vasis: hec UG. V. in L.*

LYQUYDE, or moyste. *Liquidus, liquus, C. F.*

LYSPARE. *Blesus, blesa, sibilus, sibila, CATH.*

LYSPYN yn speche. *Sibilo.*

(LYSPYNGE, K. S. P. *Sibilatus, blesura, CATH.*)

LYST, or lykynge (or talent, *infra.*) *Delectacio.*

¹ *Lignioul*, or *lignel*, signifies, according to Roquefort, the strong thread used by shoemakers or saddlers. "*Lignoul, ligneul*, shoemaker's thread, or a tatching end." COTG. Brocket gives *liniel* as a word still in use in the North. Compare *Lingan* and *Lingel*, which have the like meaning; Jamieson. "*Lyngell* that souters sowe with, *chefgros, lignier*. *Lynger* to sowe with, *poulcier*." PALSG. This term denotes also a thong or strap. "*Lingula*, a lachet or lingell. *Cohum*, a thonge or lyngell, wherewith the oxe-bowe and the yoke are bounden together." ELYOT. "A lingel, *lingula, ligula*." GOULD. See Nares.

² Forby gives "link, a sausage; we call two together a latch of links. In some counties a far more correct expression is used, a link of sausages." Links have the same meaning in Suffolk, and Ray speaks of black-puddings, or links, as a term used in the South. See Rops, North C. words. "*Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling; a big hogs-gut stuffed with small guts, cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt. *Friquenelles*, slender and small chitterlings, or linkes." COTG.

³ Compare FRENGE, or lyowre. *Tenia*. In the third book of the Boke of Curtasye, *de Officiariis in curiis dominorum*, it is said that the *garciones*, or grooms, were to make pallet beds, and beds for lords,

" That henget shalle be with hole sylour,
With crochettes and loupys sett on lyour." Sloane MS. 1986.

That is, with hooks and eyes sown to the binding of the bed-furniture. In the Household Book of Sir John Howard payments appear, in 1465, to "the bedmaker at London for x.li. lyere for the grete costere, v.s." for canvas, and making the "costeres." Househ. Exp. in England, presented to the Roxburghe Club by B. Botfield, Esq. p. 486. In the Wardrobe accounts of Edw. IV. edited by Sir H. Nicolas, a delivery appears in 1480, for the office of the beds, of 55lb. "corde, and liour for liring and lowping" of certain hangings of arras. See further in the Indexes to those accounts, and the Privy Purse Expenses of Eliz. of York, 1503.

LYST, or fre wylle. *Arbitrium, libitum.*

LYSTARE, clothe dyyng (or lystaster of clop dyyng, s. lyststar, p.)¹ *Tinctor.*

LYYST of clothe. *Forago*, CATH.

LYYST, or lysure. *Strophium* (CATH. S.)

LYYSTE, lysure, or schrede, or chypppyngys, what so euer hyt be. *Presegmen*, C. F.

LYSTY (or lusty, *infra.*) *Delectabilis.*

(LYSTYLY, *infra* in LUSTYLY.)

LYYSTERRE (lystyr, H. lystore, s. listyr, p.)² *Lector* (*delector*, s.)

LYSTYŃ, or herkyŃ'. *Asculto.*

(LYSTYN, or lykyn, *supra* in LYKYN, S.)

LYSTLES. *Desidiosus, segnis.*

LYSTLES-HEDE. *Segnicies, desidia*, CATH. *pigricia.*

(LYSURE, *supra* in LYST, S.)³

LYTERE of a bed.⁴ *Stratus, stratorium*, C. F.

LYTERE, or strowyng of horse, and other beestys. *Stramentum, subsisternium.*

LYTERE, or forthe brynggyng of beestys. *Fetus, fetura*, C. F.

(LITH, liht, lihtnyng, lihtsum, lihtsumnesse, &c. K. H. S. P. *vide supra.*)⁵

¹ “*Tinctor*, a litster, or heuster.” MED. Sir Thos. Phillipps’ MS. “*Tinctor, tinctrix*, a lyster.” ORTUS. “A littester, *tinctor, tinctrix.*” CATH. ANG. Walsingham relates that the Commons made a rising in the Eastern Counties, in 1380, at the time of Jack Straw’s rebellion, their leader in Norfolk being “*quodam tinctore de Norwico, cujus nomen erat Johannes Littestere,*” who called himself King of the Commons, and was beheaded by the Bp. of Norwich: ed. Camd. 263. In the Paston Letters, iii. 424, mention occurs of another Norwich “lyster.” The word occurs also in the Towneley Mysteries. At Lynn, where the Promptorium was compiled, the continuation of Broad Street, otherwise Websters Row, is called Lister Gate Street. See Jamieson.

² The reader, who occupied the second place in the holy orders of the Church, is probably here intended. In the Vision of P. Ploughman mention is made of “lymitours and listres;” 2747. Mr. Wright, however, supposes that the word signifies deceivers.

³ The term “liser” occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughman, 2891, in connection with the “drapiers,” or weavers of cloth. “*Lisière*, the list of cloth, or of stuffe; the edge, or hem of a garment.” COTG. Palsgrave gives also “Lyste of clothe, *lisière*. I lyste a garment, or border it rounde aboute with a lyst, *ie bende d’une lisière*. I haue lysted my cote within to make it laste better, am nat I a good housebande? Lyste on a horse backe, *raye*. Lyste of the eare, *mol de l’oraylle.*” Compare SCHREDE, and STEMYNNE, or stodul, or stothe yn a webbyshonde (in a webbys eend, s.) *Forago*.

⁴ The process of making “litere” for beds is set forth in the chapter on the duties of the grooms, “*garcionum.*” Sloane MS. 1986. Boke of Curtasye, ed. Halliwell, p. 19.

⁵ In the other MSS. the words from LYTHE to LYGHTESUMNESSE, given above, pp. 303, 304, are placed here. They are not, however, in all cases written in conformity with this position in the alphabetical arrangement, being mostly in the King’s Coll. MS. written Liht, Lihtsum, &c.; in Sir Thos. Phillipps’ MS. Lyth₃, or bryghtnesse, &c.; and in the Winch. MS. Lyth, Ly₃th, Lythth, Lyhtsum. These irregularities are to be attributed to the second hand, who, writing by ear, vitiated the spelling of the original MS.

LYTYL, or sumwhatt. *Parum, modicum, adv.*

LYTYLLE, not grete yn quantite. *Parvus, modicus (paucus, P.)*

LYTYLLE BETTER. *Meliusculus.*

LYTYLLE CHYLDE. *Puerulus, pusius, CATH. parvulus, pusio, pusillus, C. F.*

LYTYL FEYTHE (or lewte, *supra*; litil feyzt, K. lytyll in feyth, P.) *Fidecula, CATH.*

LYTYLLE LYARE. *Mendaculus, CATH. mendacula.*

(LYTYLL MAYDEN, P. *Puella.*)

LYTYLLE MANN. *Homuncio, homullus, homunculus.*

LYTYLLE MANN, or dwerfe (litilman or dwarw, K. dwerwe, H. S. dwerue, P.) *Nanus, C. F. sessillus, CATH.*

LYTYLLE THYNGE. *Recula.*

LYTYN̄' clothys (littyn, K. P. lytyn, or lete, S.)¹ *Tingo.*

LYTYN̄', or longe taryyn̄'.² *Moror.*

LYTYNGE of clothe (littinge, K. P.) *Tinctura.*

LYTYNGE, or longe taryynge. *Mora, morositas.*

(LYTSTARE, *supra in LISTARE, S.*)

LYVELY, or qwyk, or fulle of lyyf (liyfly, ful of liyf, K.) *Vivax.*

LYVELY, or qwykly (liyfly, K.) *Vivaciter.*

LEVELYHEEDE, or qwyknesse (liyflynes, K.) *Vivacitas.*

LYVELODE, or lyfhode (liyflode, K.)³ *Victus.*

LYFLODE, or warysone (liyflode, K. lyuelode, H. P.)⁴ *Donativum.*

LYVEREY of clothe, or oþer zyftys.⁵ *Liberata (liberatura, P.)*

¹ "*Tingo*, to dye, to coloure, or to lytte." MED. "To litte, *colorare, inficere, tingere, tinctare*. A littyng, *tinctura*." CATH. ANG. Ray gives "to lit, to colour or dye: *a linendo, sup. litum*." N. Country words. It is also given by Jamieson, but is not noticed by Brockett, or the other Northern Glossarists. Isl. *lita, tingere*.

² In the Vis. of P. P. 12,067, the good Samaritan is described as hastily quitting the dreamer, saying, "I may no lenger lette." See also 11,524. A.-Sax. *latian, tardare*.

³ —lyshode, MS.

⁴ Compare WARYSON. *Donativum, possessio*. The term here implies a pension for services; a largess in money or grain; a dole given to veteran soldiers. "*Donativum*, yifte of knyghte. *Emericio est liberacio ab officio cum remuneracione*, a ware-sone." MED.

⁵ A livery denoted whatever was dispensed by the lord to his officials or domestics annually, or at certain seasons; whether money, victuals, or garments. Even in the Saxon times there appears to have been a distribution of this nature, the *gafol-hwitel, saga vectigalis*, of the Laws of Ina, which was, as Spelman observes, a kind of livery. The term chiefly denoted external marks of distinction, such as the *roba estivalis*, and *hiemalis*, given to the officers and retainers of the Court, as appears by the Wardrobe Book, 28 Edw. I. p. 310, and the Household Ordinances. The practice of distributing such tokens of general adherence to the service or interests of the individual who granted them, for the maintenance of any private quarrel, was carried to an injurious extent during the reigns of Edw. III. and Rich. II. and was forbidden by several statutes, which allowed liveries to be borne only by menials, or the members of gilds, &c. See Stat. of Realm, ii. pp. 3, 74, 93, 156, 167. The "*liverée des chaperons*," often mentioned in these documents, was an hood or tippet, which, being of a colour strongly contrasted to that of the garment, was a kind of livery much in fashion, and

LYVERESONE. ¹ <i>Corrodium</i> , UG. v.	LYVYR, wythe-yn beestys body
LYVYN', or havyñ' llyf. <i>Vivo</i> ,	(lyuyr or leuyr, P.) <i>Epar</i> .
dego, CATH.	LYVYR WORTE, herbe. <i>Epatica</i> .

well adapted to serve as a distinctive mark. This, in later times, assumed the form of a round cap, to which was appended the long *liripipium*, which might be rolled around the head, but more commonly was worn hanging over the arm, and vestiges of it may still be traced in the dress of civic livery-men. The Stat. 7 Henry IV. expressly permits the adoption of such distinctive dress by fraternities, and "*les gentz de mestere*," the trades of the cities of the realm, being ordained with good intent; and to this prevalent usage Chaucer alludes where he describes five artificers of various callings, who joined the pilgrimage, clothed all "in o livere of a solempne and grete fraternite." Prol. v. 365. By the same Stat. lords, knights, and esquires were allowed, in time of war, to distinguish their retainers by similar external marks, the prototypes of military uniforms. In the metrical paraphrase of Vegetius, entitled "Of Knyghthode and Batayle," Cott. MS. Titus, A. xxiii. f. 22, it is said that ancient usage had ordained three kinds of signs in an army, vocal, semivocal, as trumpet or clarion, and a third which is noiseless,

" And mute it hight, or dombe, as is dragoun,
Or th'egil, or th'ymage, or the penoun,
Baner, pensel, plesaunce, or tufte, or creste,
Or lyuereys on shilder, arm, or breste."

In this passage the collar is evidently one of the liveries to which allusion is made. It was much in fashion at the time when the Promptorium was compiled. See COLLER, or lyuerey, p. 87; and the curious dissertations on collars of the royal livery, by Mr. J. G. Nichols, Gent. Mag. 1842. Much information respecting external distinctions, as the original of uniforms, will be found in the *Traité des marques nationales*, by Beneton de Peyrins. "A lyveray of clothe, *liberata; hic et hec liberatalis*." CATH. ANG. "Lyueray gyuen of a gentylman, *liuerée*." PALSG. See Douce's Illustr. of Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew, Act IV.

¹ "*Corrodium*, a lyuerey in a abbaye." MED. Harl. MS. 2257. "A lyveray of mete, *corrodium*." CATH. ANG. *Conredium*, *corredum*, or *corrodium*, implied generally an alimony or allowance, "*præbenda monachi vel canonici*." DUC. Thus in the Custumal of Evesham it is directed that for a whole year after the decease of an abbot or monk, his entire "*conredium*" should be allowed, to be given to the poor, for the good of his soul." Mon. Ang. i. 149. The term "livrere—liueray" occurs in this sense of a daily pittance for food, Amis and Amil. 1640, 1659; in the Household Ordinances the daily allowance of meat and drink received by each individual is commonly termed his livery, and the livery cupboard was the buffet appointed in apartments of greater state to receive this provision at certain times. The term corrody implied also more particularly a kind of pension, either for life or in reversion, with which a monastery was charged, granted by the founder to a kinsman or retainer, or by the house for service rendered, or some valuable consideration. The Sovereign instituted corrodies in favour of royal dependants, and Spelman observes that 119 monasteries, charged with one, and in some cases two such corrodies, were, as it may thence be supposed, of royal foundation. The injurious practice by heads of monasteries, who made traffic in such pensions for their own advantage, was restricted by the Constitutions of the Legate Othoboni, in 1267, which forbade them to sell and charge their establishments with "*liberationes seu corrodia*," especially when granted in perpetuity. See further the notes of Joh. de Athona, Constit. Legatin. p. 150, ed. 1679; and Ducange, v. *Conredium*.

LYYE, or lythe, styllē and softe
(lype, stille, k. light, p.)¹ *Tran-*
quillus.

LYTHE, and softe yn felynge.
Mollis, lenis, cum n. non cum
v. Anglice, smothe.

LYTHE, wythe-owte wynde, and
calme (lyye, or lythe, s.) *Cal-*
mus, C. F.

LYYE, or lythe, and calme wedyr.
Malacia, C. F.

(LYTHE, and not sharp in taste,
s. *Suavis*.)

LOBURYONE, blake or wyghte
snayle. *Limax*.

LOCE, or loos, vnbowndyñ'. *So-*
lutus.

LOCHE, or leche, fysche.² *Fun-*
dulus, C. F.

LOCHESTER, wyrm, *idem quod*
LOKEDORE, *infra* (loccester, or
lokcester, s.)³

LOODE, or caryage. *Vectura*.

LODYSMANNE.⁴ *Vector, lator,*
vehicularius.

LOOF of brede. *Panis*.

¹ The different significations of the word LYTHE here given are to be deduced from the Ang.-Sax. lið, *tener, mitis*. As applied to the elements it occurs in Emare.

“ The wynde stode as her lust wore,
The wether was lythe on le.” 833 ; Ritson, Metr. R. ii.

In the Seuyn Sages, 2517, when the caldron, which was discovered boiling with seven “walmes,” had been stilled by the directions of Merlin, it is said that the water “bicom faire and lithe.” In the sense of soft to the touch lythe is used by Chaucer, Dream, 953 ; H. of Fame, i. 119. “Ly3th, or sotylle, *agilis, levis, efficax*.” Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. xvii. “Lethe, delyuer of ones lymmes, *souple*. Lythenesse, delyuernesse, *souplesse*.” PALSG. “*Mol*, soft, supple, tender, lithe, limber.” COTG. Bp. Kennett gives lithe as used in the North in the sense of soft or flexible ; see likewise Craven Dial. and Jamieson. The compound word lith-wake is also used there ; Ang.-Sax. liðewac ; Gloss. Ælfr. Jul. A. ii. Bp. Kennett cites Davies' Rites of Durham, 105, where it is related that the body of St. Cuthbert was found uncorrupted, flexible, and “leath-wake ;” and remarks “*potius* lith-wake, a Sax. lið, *membrum, et wace, flexibilis*. A lith-wake man, a clever, nimble fellow. Durham.” Lansd. MS. 1033. Compare Craven Dial. “Lith wayke, *flexibilis*.” CATH. ANG. The word occurs in the Hymn to the Holy Ghost, by W. Herebert ; MS. in the possession of Sir Thos. Phillipps.

“ Ther oure body is leothe-wok, 3yf strengthe vrom aboue.” Rel. Ant. i. 229.

The verb to lithen, Ang.-Sax. liðian, *lenire*, is used by Chaucer, Troil. iv. 754 ; in Arund. MS. 42, f. 42, b. one of the virtues of *bardana* is stated to be that “it lybyn nayles þat ben scabbe and sore ;” and of “squylle—if it ben etyn with hony, it lytheþ wombe.” f. 53, b.

² “*Alosa, i. fundulus*, a loche.” ORTUS. *Cobitis barbata*, Linn. “Loche, the loach, a small fish. *Lochette*, a groundling, or small-bearded loach. *Locher*, to shog, shake, shock, wag.” COTG. It has been suggested that this fish may have been so named in allusion to its singularly restless habits.

³ “Loche, the dew snaile, or snaile without a shell.” COTG. Menage remarks, “*peut-être d'eruca. Eruca, ruca, luca, loche*.”

⁴ “*Plastrum, vehiculum duarum rotarum*, a lode, or a wayne.” ORTUS. The Lodesman seems to be here the carrier, Ang.-Sax. ladman, *ductor*. Compare the use of the verb LEDE wythe a carte, p. 292. Possibly, however, the etymon hlād, *onus*,

LOOFT, or soler. *Solarium*.
 LOGGE, or lytylle howse. *Teges*,
 CATH. *casa* (*tega*, P.)
 LOGGE yn an hylle (lodge of a
 wareyne, H. P.) *Pergulum*,
 CATH. UG. *in rege*.
 LOGGYN̄', or herberwyñ', or ben
 herbervyd (lodgyn or harbor-
 owen, P.) *Hospitor*.
 LOYTRON̄', or byn ydyl. *Ocior*.
 LOK of schyttynge, or sperynges.
Sera.
 LOK of hey, or oper lyke. *Vola*.
 LOK of here. *Cinnus*, KYLW.
 LOK of wulle. *Floccus*, UG. *in flo*.
 LOKE, sperynges of a dore or
 wyndow (loke of sperynges, as
 dore or wyndowe, K.)¹ *Valva*.
 LOKE, or palme of wulle. *Palma*.

LOKDORE, wyrme (or locchester,
supra.)² *Multipes*, C. F. (*et*
 UG. P.)
 LOKE, or lokynge of þe eye.
Visus, aspectus, inspeccio.
 LOKERE. *Cistella, cistula, cap-*
cella, COMM.
 LOKYN̄', or seene. *Video, respicio,*
aspicio, intuor, contemplor.
 LOKYN̄ A-BOWTE. *Circumspicio*.
 LOKYN̄' YN a thynges. *Inspicio*.
 LOKYNGE, *idem quod* LOKE,
supra.
 LOKKYN̄', or schette wythe a lokke.
Sero.
 LOKKYN̄', or barryñ'. *Obsero*,
 UG. *in sereno*.
 LOKSMYTHE. *Serefaber*.
 LOLLARDE.³ *Lollardus, Lollarda*.

may be preferred, as expressive of the burden conveyed by him. Lodesman generally signifies the leader of a ship,—a pilot, as the term is used by Chaucer, Legend of Hipsiphile, and by Gower. In the Wardrobe Book 28 Edw. I. p. 273, a payment appears “*pro vadiis unius lodmanni conducti pro nave guiandā*,” apparently bringing supplies to Karlaverok. “Lodesman of a shippe, *pilotte*.” PALSG. “Lodesman, a guide, *perductor*.” GOULDM. See Jamieson, *v. Ledisman*. In Stat. 31 Edw. III. c. 2, a fishing vessel is named, termed a “lode ship.”

¹ An evident distinction is here made between LOKE, meaning apparently the leaf of a door, or shutter, and lock of a door, in its ordinary sense. In both cases the term is taken from Ang.-Sax. loc, *claustrum, sera*. In the Register of W. Curteys, Abbot of Bury, now in the possession of Edm. Woodhouse, Esq. an Indenture is preserved, dated 1438, for the performance of certain carpenter's work in the chapel of St. John at Hille, Bury, by John Heywod, of Ditton, Camb. in which the following clause occurs: “And to eythir dore of the same chapel he shal do maken a louke of estriche borde competent.” It seems here to denote what is commonly called the wicket, or hatch of a door; *valva* is rendered in the Medulla “a wyket;” and this signification is more clearly defined in the Ortus: “*Valva est ostium, vel porta parva in majori existens*.” In the Promptorium wicket is given as synonymous with a little window.

² In the Latin-English Vocabulary, Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. under *Nomina vermium*, f. 55, b. is given “*Multipes, lugdorre*.” Jamieson states that the *Lumbricus marinus*, Linn. a worm which is dug out of the sand, and used for bait, is called a lug. The name dor denoted a beetle or chafer, but more properly a drone. A.-Sax. *dora, fucus*.

³ “*Apostaticus, i. perversus*, a renegade or a Lollarde. *Hereticus, errans in fide*, an heretyke, or Lollarde.” ORTUS. “Lollar, *heretique*.” The sect of Lollards appears to have arisen in Germany as early as 1309, according to Hocsemius, and the rise of Lollardy in this country during the reign of Richard II. was probably due to the influence of his alliance with Anne of Bohemia. Knyghton states that the “*Wycliviani, qui et Lollardi dicti sunt*,” flourished and increased about 1387; and gives a

LOMBE, yonge schepe. *Agnus, agnellus.*
 LOOME, or instrument (loombe, s.)
Utensile, instrumentum.
 LOOME of webbarys crafte (of webstare, K. P.) *Telarium.*
 (LONCHE, *supra in DUNCHE.*¹ *Sonitus, strepitus.*)
 LOND. *Terra, tellus (solum, P.)*
 LONDYD, or indwyd wythe lond.
Terradotatus.
 LONDE fro schyppe, and water.
Appello, CATH. applico, CATH.
 LONDYD fro schyppe, and watur.
Applicitus, applicatus.
 LONDYNGE fro schyppe, and watur.
Applicacio, CATH. in plico.
 LOND IVYL, sekenesse (londe euyll, P.)² *Epilencia.*
 LONE, or lendynge. *Mut(u)acio, accommodacio.*
 LONG, yn quantyte of bodyly thyngys. *Longus.*
 LONGE, yn doynge, or werkyng.
Prolixus.

LONGE, yn tarynge, or mevyng
 (yn abydyng, K.) *Morosus.*
 LONGE, yn tyme (or long tyme, K.) *Diutine, diu, diuturne.*
 LONGYÑ', or desyryñ'. *Desidero, opto, affecto.*
 LONGYÑ', or belongyn to a thyng
 (belongyn to a-nother, K. P. been longyn, s.) *Pertineo, consto, CATH. attineo.*
 LONGYNGE, hertyly desyry(n)ge
 (hertely desyre, s.) *Desiderium, optacio, CATH.*
 LOYNE of flesche (lony, s.) *Lumbus, elumbus, UG. v. in N. literâ.*
 LORDE. *Dominus, herus, kirius.*
 LORDLY. *Dominativus.*
 LORDLY. *Dominanter (dominative, P.)*
 LORDLYNESSE. *Dominacio, herilitas.*
 LORDSCHYPPE. *Dominium, predium, C. F. et BRIT.*
 (LORDSCHYPPYN, or been lorde, s. *Dominor.*)

summary of their peculiar opinions. Ed. Twysden, col. 2706. The derivation of the name has been much discussed; some with Chaucer, Lyndwode, and Fox tracing it to *lolium*, as comparing them to the darnel among the wheat—others to the name of an early promoter of the heresy. The suggestion, however, of Ducange, that it was taken from Lollaerd, *mussitator*, seems most reasonable. Gower speaks in his Prologue of "this newe secte of Lollardye."

¹ In the Harl. MS. this word seems to denote only a sudden or boisterous noise; but the King's Coll. MS. gives Dvnche, and Pynson's edition Dunchinge, or lunchinge, as signifying *tuncio, percussio*. In Norfolk, according to Forby, to lunge signifies to lean forward, to throw one's whole weight on anything, to thrust with full force, possibly from the Fr. *allonger*. Mr. Wilbraham gives lungeous, ill-tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. Cheshire Glossary. See also Grose; Heref. and Shropshire Glossaries. A violent kick of a horse is termed a lunge. Dunsh, signifying a shove or punch, is a word used in Suffolk and N. Britain. See Moore and Jamieson. Compare Teut. *donsen, pugno in dorso percutere*; Su. Goth. *dunsa, impetu et fragore procedere*.

² See FALLYNGE downe, or fallynge yvelle, p. 148. Epilepsy was termed likewise in French *le mal de terre*, evidently because those afflicted therewith fell and rolled upon the ground. "*Caceria, mala vexacio*, the londe yuelle." MED. MS. CANT. "*Mau de terre*, the falling sickness." COTG.

LOORE, techynge. *Doctrina, dogma, instructio, informacio.*

LOREL, or losel, or lurdene (lor-dayne, s. lurdeyn, p.)¹ *Lurco*, C. F.

LORYEL, or lorel tree (loryzer, H. loryzell, p.) *Laurus*, CATH. *laurea*, CATH.

LOS, or lesynge. *Perdicio.*

LOOS, or fame.² *Fama.*

LOOS, or bad name. *Infamia.*

(Loos, on-bowndyn, *supra* in LOCE, s.)

LOSANGE, or spangle (spangyl, K. S. P.)³ *Lorale*, DICC.

LOSȲN', or vnbyndyȳn'. *Solvo.*

¹ Compare LURCARE, *lurco*; and see the note on LURDEYNE, p. 317. Verstegan defines a losel to be "one that hath lost, neglected, or cast off his own good, and so is become lewde, and careless of credit and honesty." Names of Contempt, p. 262. Lorel has been derived from Ang.-Sax. leoran, as likewise losel from leosan, *perdere*. Both occur repeatedly in the Vis. of P. Ploughman; Chaucer, in his version of Boethius, B. i. renders "*perditissimum*—lorell," and uses the word in the Wife of Bath's Prol. 5855, and Plowman's Tale, ed. Speght, 1601, f. 91. See also Ly beaus disconus, 259, "lorell and kaytyf." In Rich. C. de Lion, 1864, 1875, the French King speaks of the English as cowards and "losards." In the Boke of Curtesy, t. Hen. VI. the youth sitting at the table of a great man is admonished thus:

"Ne spit not lorely for no kyn mede,
Before no mon of god, for drede." Sloane MS. 1986, p. 21.

Holinshed terms Wat Tyler "a naughtie and lewd lozzell." Chron. iii. 432. Skelton uses the word "loselry," and both "lorrell" and "lozell" occur in Spenser, and other later writers. "Lorrell or losell, *fetart, loricart.*" PALSG. "*Loricard*, a luske, lowt, lorell, slow-backe. *Maschefouyn*, a chuffe, bore, lobcock, lozell; one that's fitter to feed with cattle, then to converse with men. *Vastibousier*, a lusk, lubber, loggarhead, lozell, hoiden, lobcock. *Aujourd'huy Seigneur, demain singe ord*, Prov. To day a goodly lord, to morow an ouglie lozell." COTG. "Lorel, or lossel, *i.* clown; also fraudulent." GOULDM.

² Tooke considers this word as derived evidently from the past part. of Ang.-Sax. hlisan, *celebrare*: it is, however, more probable that it was taken from the French, *los, loz*, which seems to be always used in a good sense, whereas the English word signifies either praise or dispraise,—renown on account of vice, as well as of virtue. In the sense of praise it occurs, R. Glouc. p. 189; R. Brunne, p. 25; Vis. of P. Ploughm. 7164; Cant. T. 16,836; Gower, Conf. Am. In the Tale of Sir Gowghter, 186, it is said that, in consequence of his outrageous and sacrilegious acts, "his lose sprong ful wide;" see also the tale of the King of Calabria, Seuyn Sages, 1586; and Ritson, Met. Rom. ii. 2. Sir John Maundevile uses the word in the like secondary sense, "3e schulle undirstonde that in that time there weren iij. Heroudes of gret name and loos for here crueltee." Voiage, 108. Chaucer uses the expression "name of badde loos," Test. of Love, i. 278. "*Defamo*, to mislose. *Fama*, a loos. *Infamia*, wikkud loos. *Infamis*, losud." MED. "*Fama*, good lose, or fame." ORTUS. Compare FAME, or loos of name, p. 148.

³ Compare SPANGLE, or losangle (*sic*). *Lorale*. In the Ortus *Lorale* is rendered "a lorayne, a brydell," but *lorum* implies any strap or band of leather; and as at the period when the Promptorium was compiled the fashion of attaching pendant ornaments to the girdle and the baldrick, the reins and the trappings of horses, was singularly prevalent, it may perhaps be concluded that LOSANGE, or spangle, here denotes these decorations, which were occasionally, but not invariably, of a lozenge form.

LOSYN̄, or slakyñ. *Laxo, relaxo.*

LOT. *Sors.*

LOTHE, or vnwyly. *Involuntarius, inspontaneus.*

(LOTHELY, onwilli, K. H. vnwilly, P. *Involuntarie.*)

LOTHLY. *Abhominabilis.*

LOTHSUM, *idem quod* LOTHLY.

Low, or lowe. *Profundus.*

Low, or ny þe grownde. *Bassus.*

LOVEACHE, herbe. *Levisticus.*

LOVARE. *Amator, dilector, amatrix, dilectrix.*

LOWCE, wyrme. *Pediculus, sexcupes, C. F. et CATH.*

(LOWSI, K. *Pediculosus.*)

LOWDE yn voyce, or noyze. *Altus.*

LOWDE, or yn lowde maner. *Alte.*

LOWDENESSE. *Altitudo.*

LOVE. *Amor, dilectio.*

LOVELY, or able to be lovyd. *Amabilis, diligibilis.*

LOVELY, or yn lovely vyse (or frendly, s.) *Amicabiliter.*

LOVYN̄ (or love, s.) *Amo, diligo.*

LOWE, or softe yn voyce (or styll in voyce, P.) *Submissus.*

(LOWE, or meke, H. S. *Humilis.*)

(LOWE, or ny the drestis, H. P. dressys, or lyys, s.) *Bassus.*

Low of fyrr (or leem, *supra*, or steem, *infra*; lowre, s.)¹ *Flamma.*

LOWELY, or softe yn voyce. *Submisse.*

LOWELY, or mekely. *Humiliter.*

LOUELY, or semely. *Decens.*

LOWNESSE, or mekenesse. *Humilitas.*

LOWNESSE, and goodnesse in speche (goodlynnesse, K. S. P.) *Affabilitas.*

LOWNESSE, or depnesse (with owtyn heythe, K. H.) *Profunditas.*

LOWNESSE, ny the grownde. *Basitas.*

LOWYSTE. *Infimus.*

(LOVON, and bedyn as chapmen, s.)² *Licitor, BRIT. in duntaxat.*

¹ *Flamma*, þe leye of fuyr. *Flammescio*, to belewe. *Flammiger*, beringe lowe." MED. "A lowe of fyre, *flamma*." CATH. ANG. This word occurs, Awntyrs of Arthure, vii. 5; it is written "leye" in the Vis. of P. Ploughman, lines 11,783, 11,921. Gower uses "loweth," signifying kindleth. In the Dialect of the North a blaze is called a low, and the verb to low, or flame, is still in use. See Craven Dial.; Brockett, and Jamieson. Ray gives lowe as a N. country word, and laye as signifying in the South and East flame, or the steam of charcoal, or any burnt coal. Compare Ang.-Sax. *lēg*, Dan. *lue*, Germ. *Lohe*, *flamma*.

² Brito observes that *taxo* signifies "*licitari, imponere precium rei que venditur:—ponitur pro licitari, quia licitatores in foro venalia considerantes dicunt, hoc valet tantum.*" Summa Britonis, Add. MS. 10,350, f. 37. "To lowe, *ubi* to prase. To prayse, *preciari, appreciari, liceri, licitari.*" CATH. ANG. "*Licitor*, to sett pryce; *et addere, vel diminuerere precium rei. Licitacio*, lykyng, or batyng, or bergeynyng." MED. MS. CANT. "I alowe, or abate vpon a rekenyng, or accompte made, *Ie aloue, Ie abats*—coniugate in I beate downe." PALSG. Bp. Kennett gives "to lothe, to offer in sale, or allow a thing at such a price, as, I'le lothe it you for so much money; Cheshire. A.S. *laðian, invitare.*" Lansd. MS. 1033. Jamieson states that to low has the signification of to higgie about a price; according to the Craven Glossary it is used as an abbreviation of to allow, to grant or give. In the Townl. Myst. p. 177, Pilate bargaining with Judas to betray Jesus, says, "Nou, Judas, sen he shalbe sold, how lowfys thou hym?" Dutch, *looven*, Flem. *loven, estimare.*

LOWYÑ, or mekyñ' (or make lowe, or meke, K. H. P.) *Humilio*.

LOWYÑ, or make lowe to the grownde (or botme, s.) *Basso*, CATH.

LOWYÑ', or flamyn as fyrr. *Flammo*.

LOWYÑ', or cryyñ', or bellyñ, as nette. *Mugio*.

LOWYNGE, or lemynge of fyrr. *Flammacio*.

LOWYNGE, or cryyng of nette. *Mugitus*.

LOVEDAY. *Sequestra*, CATH. *vel dies sequestra*.

LOVEDAY MAKERE.¹ *Sequester*, CATH.

LOVER of an howse.² *Lodium*, NECC. *umbrex*.

¹ "*Dicitur sequester reconciliator, qui discordes pacificat, et qui certantibus medius intervenit*," &c. CATH. The term loveday occurs in the Vis. of P. Ploughm. v. 3327, 5634; Cant. Tales, Prol. v. 261; Test. of Love, i. f. 274, ed. 1602; Cov. Myst. p. 111. See also Rot. Parl. 13 Hen. IV., and Bracton, V. f. 369, where a day fixed for an amicable settlement is termed "*dies amoris*." In the Paston Letters, V. 346, the following passage is found: "My lord Skalys hath made a lofeday with the p'or and Heydon, in alle materys except the matere of Snoryng," &c. "He is more redy to make a fraye, than a loue daye." HORM. "Loueday to make frendes, *appointment*." PALSG.

² The received derivation of this term is that suggested by Minsheu, from the French *l'ouverte*, the open turret or lantern on the roof of an house which permitted the escape of smoke. In the article on dialects in the Quart. Rev. lv. 373, the Icelandic *lióri*, *foramen pinnaculi domus*, is proposed as an etymon; the sort of cupola with a trap-door which, in the Northern countries, serves the double purpose of a chimney and a sky-light, is called in Norway *liore*, in W. Gothland *liura*. *Lodium*, a word unnoticed by Ducange, who gives only *lucanar* in the same sense, is explained in the Ortus as signifying "a louter; *dicitur de lux et do, quasi dans lucem*." In the Latin-English Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. are given "*Lodium, lucare, impluviare, lowere*;" f. 27. "*Fumarium*, a chymeney or a lovyre. *Imbricium*, a gotyre, or a lovyre." MED. MS. CANT. In the edition of the Ortus in Mr. Wilbraham's library, *lucanar* is thus rendered, "A sloghe, a potte, a louter." "A luvere, *fumarium, fumerale, lucar, lodium*." CATH. ANG. In a roll of purchases for works in the Royal palaces, 2—5 Edw. I. amongst the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Remembrancer, the item occurs repeatedly, "*pro bordis ad louere cum corantis*," &c. In the Treatise entitled *Femina*, MS. Trin. Coll. Cant. B. 14, 40, it is said in the chapter *ad edificandum domos*, that it is fitting to make a "good louter (*lamueire*) and wyndow:"

"Louer (*amueire*) and almarye (*ameire*) me haþ,
At þe louter fume goþ out.
þat en Fraunce ys *amueyre* namede,
þat here louter ys apelyt, *i. nominatus*."

Horman says, "Moche of the showre fell into the louter (*impluvium*), but moche more into the barton (*cavedium*)." "Louer of a hall, *esclère*." PALSG. "*Dosme*, a flat round louter, or open rooffe to a steeple, banketting house, pigeon house, &c. *Tournevent*, a horse, or mouable louter of mettall on the top of a chimney or house. *Trottouër*, the boord in the louter of a doue-coat for pigeons to alight on." COTG. "A loouer, or tunnell in the rooffe, or top of a great hall to auoid smoke. *Fumarium, spiramentum*." BARET. Whital gives among "the parts of housing—The lovir or fomerill, *infumbulum*," &c. This word is used in the Vis. of P. Ploughm. and by Spenser in the

LOWMYSHE. ¹ <i>Canicus</i> (<i>arduliosus</i> , C. F. S.)	LOWSYN'. <i>Pediculo</i> .
LOWMYSCHIENESSE. <i>Canicatus</i> (<i>ardulitas</i> , S.)	LOWTYN'. ³ <i>Conquinisco</i> , C. F. UG. <i>obstipo</i> , CATH. <i>inclino</i> .
(LOWMISMAN, or woman, S. <i>Ardulio</i> , C. F.)	LOWTYNGE. <i>Conquiniscia</i> , C. F. <i>in conquinisco</i> , <i>inclinacio</i> (<i>conquinacio</i> , P.)
LOWPYNGE, or skyppynge. ² <i>Saltus</i> .	LOTHYN' (loþin, or lothyn, S.) <i>Abhominor</i> , <i>horreo</i> , <i>detestor</i> .
LOWRYN', or mornyn'. <i>Mereo</i> , CATH. <i>merere est cum silentio dolere</i> , <i>secundum</i> UG.	LOTHYNGE (loþynge, or lothyng, S.) <i>Abhominacio</i> .
LOWRYN', or fade coloure, and chere (or castyn lowre, S.) <i>Tabeo</i> , BRIT.	LUCE, fysche. <i>Lucius</i> .
LOWRYN, or scowlyn'. <i>Oboculo</i> , KYLW.	LUCE, propyr name. <i>Lucia</i> .
LOWRYNGE. <i>Mestus</i> , <i>tristis</i> .	LUDDOK, or lende. ⁴ <i>Lumbus</i> .
LOWRYNGE. <i>Tristicia</i> , <i>mesticia</i> . (LOWS, <i>supra in</i> LOWCE, S.)	(LUKCHESTER, worm', <i>supra in</i> LOCHESTER, S.)
	LUKRE, or wynnyng (luk, K. S. P.) <i>Lucrum</i> .
	LUMBRYKE. ⁵ <i>Lumbricus</i> , KYLW.

sense of an aperture for giving light, F. Q. vi. c. 11. In the Craven Dialect a chimney is still termed the love, or luvver. Compare FOMEREL of an halle, p. 169.

¹ LOWNYSHE, MS. lowmysshe, K. H. S. P. The following explanation is given in the Catholicon: "*Ab ardeo dicitur hic ardelio, i. leccator, quia ardens est in leccacitate;*" the Ortus gives "*Ardelus, inquietus; qui mittit se omnibus negociis*, a medler of many matters." "*Ardelio*, one full of gesture, a busie man, a medler in all matters, a smatterer in all things." MOREL. Jamieson gives loamy, slothful, inactive. "*Lome, vetus Holl. tardus, piger.*" KILIAN. Dan. Lummer, a long lubber, a looby, a tony.

² "A lopynge, *saltacio, saltus*. A lope, *saltus*; a loper, to lope," &c. CATH. ANG. See Jamieson, v. Loup. Ang.-Sax. hleapan; p. part. hleop; hleapanȝ, *saltatio*.

³ The verb to lout occurs frequently in the old writers as signifying to bow down, to bend to, or stoop. See Sir F. Madden's Glossary to Gawayn; Syr Tryamour, 1062; Vis. of P. Ploughman; Cant. T. 14, 168, 15, 654; Gower, Townl. Myst. p. 18, &c. In the earlier Wicliffite version, Numb. xxii. 31 is thus rendered: "Anoon the Lord openyde the eyen of Balaam, and he lowtide hym redi to the erthe;" in the later version, "worschipide hym lowli in to erthe." In the *Liber Festivalis* it is said of the Virgin Mary, "She lyued so clene and so honestly y^t all her felawes called her quene of maydens; and whan ony man spake to her, mekely she lowtyd with her head, and sayd, *Deo gracias*." Ed. Rouen, 1499, f. 144, b. "I lowte, I gyue reuerence to one, *Je me cambre, Je luy fais la reuerence*. It is a worlde to se him lowte and knele." PALS. Ang.-Sax. lutan, *inclinare*. Compare BOWYN', or lowtyn', p. 46; and BEK, or lowte, p. 29. In the North to bow in the rustic fashion is still termed to lout. See Brockett and Jamieson.

⁴ "A luddok, *femen mulieris, femur viri, lumbus*." CATH. ANG. The word occurs in Townl. Myst. p. 313.

"His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne clogges."

⁵ Numerous remedies may be found in the Treatise on the virtues of Herbs, Arund. MS. 42, "for lumbrikes." See f. 23, 40, 72, b. 84, &c. "*Lumbricus*, an earthly worm, also the belly-worm, or maw-worm." GOULDMAN.

LULLYÑ', or byssyñ'. *Sopio*, CATH.
(*nenior*, *lallo*, UG.)

LULLYNGE of yonge chylder (3ong
chyldryn, K.) *Neniacio*.

LULLYNGE SONGE. *Nenia*, CATH.
fescennia, C. F. (*fescennina*, S.
fascennina, P.)

LYMNYD, as bookys (lvmynid, K.)
Elucidatus.

LYMNORE (luminour, K.) *Elu-
cidator*, *miniographus*, CATH.
aurigraphus, UG. *in aer*, *mini-
ator*, UG. *alluminator*, *illumi-
nator*, KYLW.

LUMPE. *Frustrum* (*sic*, P.)

LUNGE (lunche, K.) *Pulmo*.

LURCARE (lurcard, S. P.) *Lurco*.

LURDEYNE, *idem est* (*supra in*
LORELL, P.)¹

LURE for hawkys. *Lurale*, COMM.

LURKYÑ'. *Latito*, *lateo*.

LUSCH, or slak. *Laxus* (*rarus*,
K. P.)

LUSCHBURUE (lushburue, S. *Pa-
pirus*.)²

LUSCHLY. *Laxe* (*rare*, K. P.)

LUSTE. *Voluptas*.

LUSTE of synne. *Libido*.

LUSTY, fulle of luste (lustyful, S.)
Voluptuosus.

LUSTY, or lysty. *Delectuosus* (*de-
lectabilis*, *voluptuosus*, K.)

¹ Fabyan, in his Chron. part vi. c. 197, suggests the fanciful etymology of this term, which is likewise given by Boethius, in his Hist. Scot. published in 1526, lib. x. s. 20, and adopted by Verstegan, in his remarks on names of contempt, c. x. namely, that a Dane being quartered as a spy in every family in England, was, from his tyranny, called Lord Dane, "quhilk is now tane for ane ydyll lymmer that seikis his leuyng on other mennis laubouris," as Bellenden expresses it in his version. The immediate derivation is, however, evidently from the French; "*Lourdin*, *lourdayne*; blunt, somewhat blockish; a little clownish, lumpish, rude; smelling of the churle, or lobcock." COTG. "*Lourdein*: *idiot*, *lourdaud*, *maladroite*, *sot*; *en bas Lat. Lurdus*." ROQUEF. R. Brunne says that Sibriht, King of Wessex, when driven from his realm, "as a lordan gan lusk;" p. 9. The word occurs in the Vision of P. Ploughman, lines 12, 278, 14, 302; Townl. Myst. pp. 60, and 308. "A lurdane, *ubi a thefe*." CATH. ANG. "*Lurdayne*, *lovrdaylt*. It is a goodly syght to se a yonge lourdayne play the lorell (*loricarder*) on this facyon." PALSG. "A lourdon, or sot, *bardus*." GOULDM. It denotes a vile person, a sot or blockhead, a clownish churl, or a sluggard. Andrew Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, 1573, quaintly observes at the close of his directions regarding fevers, "The 151 chapter doth shew of an euyl feuer the which doth comber yonge persons, named the feuer lurden," with which many are sore affected now a days, from bad education, or natural habit. In the last case he pronounces it incurable, but offers the following nostrum: "There is nothing so good for the feuer lurden as *unguentum baculinum*, that is to saye, Take a sticke or wan of a yeard of length and more, and let it be as great as a man's fynger, and with it anoint the backe and the shoulders well morning and euening, and doo this xxj. dayes; and if this fever will not be holpen in that time, let them beware of wagging in the galowes; and whiles they do take their medicine, put no Lubberwort into their potage, and be(w)are of knauering about their heart; and if this will not help, send them to Newgate, for if you wyll not, they wyll bryng them selfe thether at length." In c. 262 he speaks also of "luskeshnes, brother to the feuer lurden." See Brockett and Jamieson.

² Counterfeit sterlings, closely resembling the pennies of the English coinage, but of inferior value, appear to have been largely introduced during the reign of Edward III. and were probably, as Skinner suggests, termed Lushborows from their having been issued at

LUST(Y)LY(lustili, K.) <i>Voluptuose.</i>	of mynstralcy, K. P.) <i>Viella,</i>
LUSTYLY, or lystyly. <i>Delectabili-</i>	<i>samba, lambutum (citella, K.</i>
<i>liter.</i>	<i>citolla, H. P. sambuca, S.)</i>
LUTE, instrument of musyke (lute	(LUTYN, P.)

Lutsenborgh, or Luxemburgh, a fact sufficiently evident from the word LVCEMBOR., LVSENBOR., or LVSEBVRGENSIS, forming part of the legend which occurs on many of these pieces. H. Knyghton thus records their importation in 1347 : “ *Eodem anno defertur in Angliam per alienigenas et indigenas mercatores falsa moneta quæ lussheburue appellata est ; unde apud Londonias multi mercatores et alii plures tracti sunt et suspensi, et quidam magno precio vitam redemerunt.*” Chron. Cott. MSS. Claud. E. III. f. 253 ; Tib. C. VII. f. 152, v°. In the margin is written “ *moneta loysburues.*” It appears by the Rolls of Parliament, vol. ii. 160, that early in that year (20 Edw. III.) a petition had been presented by the Commons, which set forth that merchants and others exported the good sterling coin, and “ *de jour en autre reportent diverses fauxes monies appellez Lusshebourues, dont la livre poet estre achaté par dela pur oyt souldz, ou pur meyns,*” with which the country was filled. The King’s pleasure was that such offenders should be judged according to law, as “ *faux moneours.*” In the year following the Commons again petitioned “ *pur ce qe la fauxe monioie de Lusshebourues encrest de jour en autre,*” an evil attributed to the infrequency and short duration of the sittings of the judges of assize, praying for “ *plus aspre remedie.*” Rolls of Parl. ii. 167. In 1351 these false sterlings are again mentioned in the petition that declaration should be made by the King as to what offences should be adjudged treason, of which one was the importation of false coin, “ *sicome la monioie appellé Lusseburghe,*” or other resembling the coin of the realm, as fully declared in the Stat. 25 Edw. III. c. 2, where the word is written “ *Lucynburgh.*” Compare Rolls of Parl. ii. 239, and Stat. of Realm, i. 320. These fallacious monies are named in the Vision of P. Ploughman, which was composed, as it is conjectured, about 1362.

“ As in lussheburwes is a luther alay,
And yet loketh he lik a sterlyng,
The merk of that monee is good,
Ac the metal is feble.” v. 10,322.

In the Cant. Tales, which, according to Tyrwhitt, were written subsequently to 1382, allusion occurs to “ *Lusheburghes,*” as coins of base alloy ; Monks Tale, v. 13,968 : as likewise in Piers of Fulham, p. 128, ed. Hartshorne,

“ No lussheborues, but money of fyne assay.”

It must be observed, that in Twysden’s edition of Knyghton, as likewise in the printed text of the Rolls of Parliament, the term has been given as Lussheburne, apparently in consequence of its origin having been forgotten ; it seems, however, evident that the true reading should be Lussheburue, which is merely a variation from Lussheburwe, or Lucynburgh. See further on this subject Ruding, i. 222 ; Snelling’s Plates of counterfeit Sterlings, and the Blätter für Münzkunde, 1839. The import of the word *Papirus* in relation to base coin is obscure. It is found in the Winchester MS. only. The coins of the Byzantine emperors, called *perpari*, and the Italian *paparini*, were monies of considerable value, but there was a base coinage in France during the XIVth cent. of pieces of bad alloy, called *parpilloles*. See Charpentier.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 5, b. line 26, for A-CETHEN, read A-CETHE. The word is written in the Harl. MS. a-cethē, but it would appear that the final contraction must be regarded as an error of the transcript. In the Winchester MS. it is written a-cethe. Compare Ful-fyllŷn', or make a-cethe in thyngē þat wantythe, p. 182 ; and Make a-ceethe.

Page 7, b. line 19, for *usqui* read *usque*.

Page 8, note 4, in the quotation from the metrical paraphrase of Vegetius, Tit. A. XXIII. the word *remue* should apparently be read *reumé* : in the original, "*rheuma*." Compare the curious version attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18, A. XII. where the word is thus rendered : "This ebbing and flowing that is callede the rewme of the see." B. iv. c. 42. See also Lansd. MS. 285, f. 136, b. In the French version, attributed by Caxton to Christine de Pise, the word is translated "*rheume*."

Page 11, b. line 2, *dele* κ.

Page 29, note 4, after *ryndell* insert *ORTUS*.

Page 37, a. line 24, for *nemor* read *nenior*.

Page 66, b. line 19, for *pentys* read *serpentys*. This correction is supplied by the reading of the Winchester MS., the existence of which was not known to the Editor when this page was printed. The true sense being thus ascertained, it is obvious that the curious passage cited in the note is wholly foreign to the purpose.

Page 73, a. line 8 ; the reading of the MS. as here printed seems very questionable. Compare *Fretyn*, or *chervyn*, p. 179. The Winchester MS., however, agrees here with the Harl. MS., and gives *Cherwyn*', or *tetyn*'.

Page 97, transpose the notes 4 and 5.

Page 116, b. line 9, for *Aristotelis* read *Aristoteles*.

Page 117, a. line 11, after *androchiatorium* insert κ. Compare *Vacherye*, or *dayrye*.

Page 122, b. line 2 ; the reading of the MS. is here *arbitrer*, but the word ought to have been written *arbiter*, according to the *Catholicon*.

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